[SUMMARY per Royal Mail Steamship EUROPEAN.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6322.—VOL. XXXIX FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Eyrie-street, Geelong, Victoria, the wife of G. H. Tempest, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at Ettrick House, Botany Road, the wife of J. Ferguson, writer, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont, Mrs. George Atkinson, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, 85, Kent-street North, Mrs. W. L. Bugle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th of August, by license, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, near Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. Stephen, Mr. James Elliott, of Murrowie, near Broulee, to Catherine Burnett, eldest daughter of Lieutenant William Burnett, of the 9th Regiment Foot, Eyrecourt, county Galway, Ireland.

On the 30th ultimo, by special license, at Castlesteads, Burrowa, by the Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, Robert Henry Kennedy, of Wonnomurra, Murrumbidgee, third son of the late John Kennedy, Esq., of Keswycke, Gunning, to Mary Bosson, fourth daughter of Francis Rawdon Hume, Esq.

On the 7th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Mr. Thomas Edward Mills, of Mudgee, to Mary, relict of the late Mr. Thomas L'Estrange, and second daughter of Stephen Tuckerman, Esq., of Sackville Reach, Portland Head, near Windsor.

DEATHS.

On 2nd September, 1858, at Burwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, Captain Samuel Perkins, late of the brig Maria. Leaving widow to deplore his loss. Aged 58 years.

On Saturday, September 4th, at Yass, William Henry Broughton, of Broughtonsworth, in his 57th year.

On September 9th, at 191, Brougham-street, Elizabeth Amy Augusta, the beloved child of William T. Blakeney, Esq., aged 16 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—OVERLAND ROUTE.
The R. M. S. EUROPEAN, H. S. MACHIN, Esq., commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails,) calling at intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, 11th of SEPTEMBER, at noon precisely.
Rates of passage-money, £90 to SOUTHAMPTON; £85 to MARSEILLES; European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 19 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
For further particulars see guide book, which may be obtained on application at the Company's office.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPEAN.—All heavy baggage must be on board THIS DAY, Friday, the 10th.
A steam tender will leave the Circular Quay on SATURDAY, the 11th, at noon precisely, to convey them and their light luggage on board.
Parcels, &c., intended for shipment, will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, the 10th, entries having previously been passed.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.
Royal Mail Office, Margaret-street.

BALMAIN STEAM FERRIES, continuously throughout the day, between Erskine-street, Sydney, and Crook's Wharf, Balmain.—Fares 3d.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—Steam Packets ply to this favourite resort every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and on SUNDAY, at the following hours:—
From Sydney, at 10 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Manly, at noon, and 5 p.m.
Calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—On Week Days:—

From Parramatta.	From Sydney.
8 a.m.	9 a.m.
11 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
4 p.m.	4 p.m.
On Sunday.	
4 p.m.	9 a.m.

STEAMERS from the PHŒNIX WHARF.
For BRISBANE WATER, THIS DAY, at 8 a.m., returning at 1 p.m.
For WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
For MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at noon.
For WOLLONGONG and ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
For THE CLYDE RIVER, on TUESDAY, at 1 p.m.
For THE MANNING RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m., via NEWCASTLE.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for Morpeth, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
THISTLE, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (Friday), at 11.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 20th September at 11 p.m.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, on SATURDAY NIGHT.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 10 p.m.
YARRA YARRA, to GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM to the FITZROY GOLD-FIELDS.—The A. S. N. CO.'S Steamship YARRA YARRA will sail punctually on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock afternoon, for GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON (the nearest point to the Fitzroy diggings).
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 9th September, 1858.

STEAM TO ROCKHAMPTON.—The magnificent steamship PIRATE, 300 tons register, NOEL, commander, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.
Rates of Passage.
Saloon £9 0 0
Steerage 5 0 0
Early application must be made, as nearly all the steerage berths are taken up, and the vessel will positively leave on TUESDAY, at 3 p.m. Only three horse stalls vacant.
All balances of passage money must be paid by 2 p.m., or the deposits will be forfeited, and berths re-let.
For freight or passage apply to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The TASMANIA, having been detained to go on the slip, will not leave Hobart Town until on or about Saturday, 11th instant, and will sail from this port, calling at Eden, Twofold Bay, within four days after arrival.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

NEW ZEALAND ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.—Preliminary Notice.—One of the under-mentioned new first-class screw steamers is intended shortly to ply monthly between Sydney and Nelson or Auckland, carrying her Majesty's Mails.

PRINCE ALFRED	......	800 tons,	200 horse-power.	
LORD ASHLEY	....	500	100	
LORD WORSLEY	....	500	100	
AIREDALE	....	400	90	

The above steamers have splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers, and are well adapted for carrying horses and cattle.
Will discharge and load at Moore's Wharf.
EDWARD COLEMAN, General Manager for the Colonies. Sydney, August.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The JESSIE, THIS DAY.
NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner ORIENT, P. STEVENS, master, sails on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

STAG.—First vessel for the MACLEAY. Apply, on board, at the Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER and LISMORE.—The schooner MARGARET AND MARY, JOHN JONES, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, to sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, the schooner SACHO PANZA.
Apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

VIXEN for MORETON BAY, having cleared at the Customs, will sail THIS EVENING. Goods will be received up till 2 o'clock.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

GOLDEN SPRING, Captain ROZEA, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. All entries must be passed and bills of lading sent in for signature by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZROY RIVER.—The clipper brig MARIA, PARKINS, master, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, will clear at the Custom House THIS DAY, and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZROY RIVER GOLD DIGGINGS.—The fine fast-sailing barque BONNIE DOON, W. HAYWARD, master, will sail as above on the 18th instant.
For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

POSITIVELY the FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—Can take only a few tons of freight to fill up.—The smart clipper schooner LADY GREY, Captain MUIR, will sail on SATURDAY. This vessel, from her light draught, offers superior advantages to shippers.
For freight only, apply on board, at Wilkinson, Brothers, (late Walker's) Wharf; to JAMES MALCOLM and Co.; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, FITZROY RIVER, with the utmost Despatch.—The fine A1 schooner CALLENDER, Captain HONEYMAN, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf; has roomy steerage accommodation, and will sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR FITZROY DIGGINGS, Landing Passengers at ROCKHAMPTON. (Being only 30 miles from the diggings.)—The A1 and fast-sailing clipper ship ISCA, 500 tons, Captain JONES, will positively sail in a few days for the above place; she is rapidly filling up. Passage money, £2 10s.
Apply immediately on board, to Captain JONES, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR FITZROY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper schooner LAVINIA, M'CLURE, master, is engaged to sail positively on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR FITZROY DIGGINGS.—The A1 clipper ship ISCA, 500 tons, Captain JONES, will sail positively on SATURDAY, for India, calling at Port Curtis, where passengers will be landed without delay. Passage money, £2 10s.
Apply on board, to Captain JONES, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR FITZROY GOLD-FIELDS.—To sail on MONDAY.—The clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master, is fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will be despatched on MONDAY.
For freight or cabin passage apply to W. H. ELDRED, Campbell's Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR THE FITZROY GOLD DIGGINGS.—The well-known fast-sailing schooner UNKNOWN, drawing less than six feet of water, will have immediate despatch. No vessel now on the berth offers the same inducements, as her size and light draught of water enables her to go nearer to the gold-fields than any other. Quick despatch, a speedy passage, and good accommodations, may be relied upon.
For freight or passage apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT CURTIS and the FITZROY GOLD FIELDS.—The well-known clipper schooner DUKE OF WELLINGTON, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf; will be dispatched TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to T. STEWART, or to W. H. S. HINDMARSH, Flour Company's Wharf.

CYCLONE, for FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Freight, 40s. per ton, received until 2 p.m. Passengers to be on board by 3 o'clock p.m., THIS DAY.
T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Exchange Stores.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-known clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON direct, in place of the "Emma."—The regular trader OCEAN QUEEN, BIRNIE, master, will sail for the above port early next week. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements.
For freight or passage apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR OTAGO and PORT COOPER.—The well-known clipper brig THOMAS AND HENRY (having been newly coppered), will be alongside the Circular Quay on THURSDAY next. As the greater portion of her cargo is already engaged, shippers will please make early application. Her accommodation being of a very superior character, she presents a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain THOMPSON, on board; or to A. MOSES, SONS, and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The splendid clipper barque BREADALBANE, Captain GRANGE, having been thoroughly refitted, is now fast loading, at Macnamara's Wharf, and will sail, full or not full, on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and NELSON.—Will clear at the Custom House THIS DAY.—The established trader BURNETT, SCAPLEHORN, master, will sail TO-MORROW.
For passage only, having first-class cabin accommodation, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The smart A1 clipper schooner ADOLPHUS YATES, Captain BELL, is now ready to receive cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and having a large quantity already engaged, will be despatched within a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The well-known favourite brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is now hourly expected, and will have her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH direct.—The regular trader packet brig EMMA, J. H. HOLFORD, master, detained at request of the shippers till SATURDAY, the 11th instant, has a few tons of freight still disengaged. Unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodation, with wines and bedding.
For freight or passage, apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Market-street; or to the Captain on board.
N.B.—Goods sent down at once will be received and stored at the Grafton Wharf.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—The clipper-schooner KATE KEARNEY, THOMAS DIXON, master (under charter with the Provincial Government of New Zealand). Shippers are informed that the above vessel clears at the Customs on SATURDAY, and proceeds to sea positively on Monday, 13th instant.
For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD, 13, Exchange.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper-schooner SYBIL, with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to KIRCHNER and CO.

SCHOONER TICKLER, for SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—For freight or passage apply to JAS. MALCOLM and CO., George-street.

FOR POINT DE GALLE.—The fine ship FITZ JAMES, Captain HAMILTON, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers, either first-class or 'tween decks.
For freight or passage apply to LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

FOR MANILA.—The first-class British ship ELECTRA, HENRY COURTNEY CAYZER, Commander, will load for the above port about the 14th instant. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will take specie or cargo up, and is open to make arrangements to bring down fifty to one hundred tons of light freight at a moderate rate. Apply to Captain CAYZER, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS for HONGKONG.—An American-built clipper barque will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 11th September. Has still room for a few more passengers, for which early application is requested to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS for HONGKONG.—The 13 years A1 clipper-ship WILLIAM, J. G. MILTON, Esq., commander, will return from Melbourne to the above port, and call here to embark passengers about 25th September.
For further particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE, for LONDON.—The clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 666 tons register, W. C. MITCHELL, commander, will be despatched punctually on 1st October. Passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodations offered by this vessel. Has room for a few second-class passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The well-known passenger ship LA HOGUE, Captain JOHN WILLIAMS, will leave Sydney on or about the 10th January next.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The new and beautiful A1 13 years clipper ship NOURMAHAL, Captain L. C. BRAYLEY, will be quickly despatched. She is well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has cabin accommodations of the most superior order. A few intermediate passengers—for whom large and comfortable berths are provided—will be taken. She is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and presents a conveyance unsurpassed for either shippers or passengers.
Apply to Captain BRAYLEY, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine ship ABYSSINIAN, 1100 tons register, R. H. LEWIS, commander, having undergone a thorough repair from the effects of her late disablement, is now re-shipping her original cargo of produce from Melbourne, and will be despatched on or about the 20th instant. She has room for a few passengers, and some light freight, which will be taken at a low rate in order to fill up. Shippers may rely upon her being the first vessel away, as she will not be detained longer than is necessary to re-ship her cargo.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain LEWIS, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 Aberdeen built clipper brig WOODLARK, 203 tons register, TAYLOR, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The well known and favourite first-class passenger ship SPEEDY, now under the command of Captain GEERE, will be despatched about the 1st December. She is lying at the Circular Quay, and cabins should be early secured to prevent disappointment.
Apply to Captain GEERE, on board, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Light Freight and Passengers only.—The A1 barque BRIDE, 565 tons register, Captain RALPH R. LIDDLE, a commander well known in this trade, is fast completing her cargo and will now be shortly despatched;—still room for a few cabin and intermediate passengers at moderate rates.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LIDDLE, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine first-class and fast sailing American ship H. B. MILDMAY, 865 tons register. Apply to Captain WEBB, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS for LONDON.—The splendid A1 ship JOHN BANKS, 900 tons, has commenced receiving dead weight, and will be despatched with the first of the season's clip.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR CHARTER, the first-class British ship ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 573 tons register, Captain VIBERT, now discharging her inward cargo from London, in splendid order. For further particulars apply to the commander on board at Lamb's Wharf, or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 573 tons register. She is now discharging cargo in first-rate order. Apply to Captain VIBERT, on board, at Lamb's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the first-class clipper schooner JET, 120 tons burthen, GEORGE BEYNON, commander. Apply to Captain BEYNON; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the new British-built A1 clipper-barque MALAY, 249 tons register, D. PETERS, master. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the brig SCOTIA, now discharging at Botts' Wharf.
Apply to Captain TREGURTHA, on board; or to ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE.—To Shipowners and others.—The schooner AGNES, of Melbourne, 104 tons register; lying at Campbell's Wharf. This useful vessel has lately arrived from the South Sea Islands, for which trade she is very well adapted. Her previous voyage was from Timor to Melbourne, with a full cargo of maize, which was delivered without the least damage. She sails very well, and has just been thoroughly caulked, deck and sides; all her spars and rigging were renewed about eighteen months ago at Adelaide, and her ground tackle is particularly good. For inventory and other particulars apply to G. J. FRANKLAND, Chili Flour Company, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the beautiful Baltimore clipper schooner EMILY HORT, as now lying in Sydney Cove. Her well known speed and large passenger accommodation render her a most desirable vessel for the increasing passenger traffic to the Port Curtis gold-fields. Shifts without ballast, and has large carrying powers. Immediate application is requested. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED to CHARTER, a Vessel of about 200 tons register, to load wool at Moreton Bay, for London; to be on the berth 25th October. For further particulars apply to W. B. TOOTH, Darling Point.

THE SUM of £2500 is required for repairs of the ship Princess Royal—to be secured by bottomry. Parties willing to advance the sum required will oblige by stating terms, on or before SATURDAY, 11th instant, at noon. Communications to be addressed to Captain POYNTZ, care of Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT OF THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. Doors open at a quarter to 7, performance to commence at half-past 7. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s. Children in arms to the pit, 2s. Private boxes, £2 2s.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The performances will commence THIS EVENING with the highly successful Burlesque, THE LADY OF LYONS, TRAVESTIE, received each night with roars of laughter. To be followed by the celebrated Drama, in 4 acts, of THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN. Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past precisely. Prices: Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 1s.; pit, 6d. Children in arms free. Persons visiting the dress boxes must be suitably attired.
JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

THE LADY OF LYONS, TRAVESTIE, will be played THIS EVENING, for the last time. Pauline, Mr. Hydes. Victoria Theatre.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTH.—This remarkable Boy will be on view on MONDAY, September 13th, from 1 till 10 p.m., Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street. Admission 1s.; children half-price. CHARLES V. HOWARD, agent.

CALF with SIX LEGS.—This "lusus naturæ" will be exhibited THIS DAY, and for a few days only, at the Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street. Price of admission, 1s.

PHRENOLOGY.—The Class for Ladies will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, September 13th, at 7 o'clock; and for Gentlemen, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th. Terms, £1 1s. per quarter, payable in advance.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS daily, by Mrs. BEER, at No. 33, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

A GRAND BAL COSTUME will be given at the Pavilion de Belle Vue, South Head Road, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant. Messrs. SMITH beg to inform their friends that this ball will be the last one given at their establishment. Gentlemen's tickets, 5s.; ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. Refreshments, at twelve o'clock, gratis.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly will take place, at his new Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING (Friday). Admission by tickets only.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLASS.—The question for THIS EVENING'S Debate is,—"Was the Proclamation of Lord Canning Justifiable or Expedient?"

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of the Club will be held at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., when members are requested to attend, to consider the propriety of opening the yachting season. By order, WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY, secretary. Club House, September 8.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Incorporated by Act of Council).—Notice is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at this Office, THIS DAY, the tenth day of September instant, at two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st July, 1858, of declaring a dividend, of electing two Directors in the room of Messrs. Edward Ogg and Joseph Chambers, who retire by rotation; and two Auditors in the room of Messrs. Robinson and Wisdom, Esquires, all of whom are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice thereof, in writing, to the Board of Directors, fourteen days at least before the day of election.
By order of the Board.
L. BARBER, secretary.
H.R.N.S.N. Company's Offices, Morpeth, August 17th.

KENT LADDER Coffee and Reading Rooms, similar to London coffee houses, 164, Pitt-street.

11·95.—REMEMBER! 11.95. Eau de Cologne.

WICKED ONE,—how very unkind of you Yesterday.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANNIE STEPHENS call at Mrs. DENT'S.

IF THOMAS KENYON ALLEN will call at the Office of Messrs. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., No. 10, O'Connell-street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CATHERINE CONNELLY, native of the City of Cork, Ireland, write to your sister ELIZA, Bank of Tasmania, Launceston.

IF THIS should meet the eye of WILLIAM FOALKES, Towyn, Merioneth, will find DAVID THOMAS, by calling at the Bakers' Arms, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

IF THIS should meet the eye of NANCY BERRYMAN or her daughter, about two years from Cornwall, please write your son WILLIAM BERRYMAN, Yackandandah, Ovens, Victoria.

MISSING FRIEND.—Ten Pounds REWARD.—Whereas DAVID WILSON, alias CHAMBERS, native of Dalkeith, Scotland, baker by trade, complexion ruddy, hair red, has not been heard of for many years, and supposed to be now in one of the Australian colonies, the undersigned (his brother) will pay the above reward to any person giving information as to the whereabouts of the said David Wilson, if alive; and if dead, for an authentic certificate of his demise. Should this meet the eye of David Wilson, he will hear of something to his advantage, on application to his brother, WILLIAM WILSON, tallow chandler, 91, Harrington and Brisbane streets, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

NOTICE.—If my brother-in-law, CHRISTIAN SCHANTZ will write to me, Rocky River, I shall be much pleased. Address JAKOB SCHEMF, Rocky River.

ROBERT MILLER, eldest son of Robert Miller, Belvidere coal and iron master, in Glasgow, Scotland, left his father's house in West Regent-street, Glasgow, in or about the year 1851, for Adelaide, South Australia. Should this meet his attention, he is requested to communicate with his friends, at 107, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Scotland, as his Father is now dead and he is entitled to a share of his succession.

SPECIAL NOTICE to SHIPPERS to the FITZROY RIVER.—One of the partners in the undersigned firm is about to visit Rockhampton in the steamer Pirate, and will be happy to receive any goods on consignment to his care. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT, lithographed, now ready for this mail. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

ENGLAND.—F. S. GRAY and CO., Sworn Ship and Passage Brokers, 54, King William-street, City, London, receive consignments, make advances thereon, invest capital to the best advantage, both here and in merchandise, &c., for shipment to the colonies. Australians having friends residing in any part of the United Kingdom may rely upon F. S. GRAY (who has resided in the several Australian colonies) providing for them the best and lowest passages, and protecting them from imposition. Present ship passage to Australia, £13 10s. References to their bankers in Australia, J. Badcock, Esq., manager, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne; London—Union Bank of London. Australians visiting the mother country, Messrs. Gray would be glad of a call.

LONDON.—The undersigned Advertising Agents receive advertisements for insertion in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, which will be despatched by first mail steamer. Advertisements must be paid for in ADVANCE. The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD is filed at our office for the use of advertisers. ALGER and STREET, news agents, 11, Clement Lane, Lombard-street, London. May 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in Great Britain or America, or orders for books or periodicals must be left in duplicate before seven THIS EVENING. F. CODNER, news and advertising agent, 555, George-street South.

THE HERALD'S MONTHLY SUMMARY sent to all parts of the world, on receipt of address and 5d. in stamps. Advertisements received up to 7 p.m. At F. LARTER'S, House, Estate, and Register Office, 80, South Head Road.

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY, enveloped and stamped, at F. LARTER'S, 80, South Head Road. Advertisements received up to 7 p.m.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The South Head Road.—People supplied with any quantity. 80, South Head Road.

STAMPS, STAMPS.—Postage Stamps on SALE, at the Southern Branch HERALD Office, 80, South Head Road.

SUMMARY of NEWS for England.—SYDNEY DISPATCH, on SATURDAY MORNING. G. EDNEY, 78, South Head Road.

CODNER continues to forward to the G. P. O. all newspapers left at 555, George-street South.

CODNER, News Agent, 555, George-street South, forwards the Summary for 5d.

INVOICE and Account Sales Paper, various rulings, foolscap envelopes and general stationery, at CODNERS.

BELL'S LIFE, TO-MORROW, will give the latest news from the Port Curtis Gold-field.

BELL'S LIFE, TO-MORROW, will contain the full report of the Penrith Races.

BELL'S LIFE, TO-MORROW, will disclose every particular of the Crim. Con. affair at the Glebe.

MELBOURNE COLONIAL MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY and SHARE GAZETTE, No. 1, price 1s. 6d. JAMES FRYER, George-street.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The most extensive advertising medium in Sydney, next to the HERALD, is the BAND OF HOPE JOURNAL. Guaranteed circulation 1500. Rates of advertising very low. Office, 200, Pitt-street.

THE NEW EMPIRE ADVERTISING SHEET will be published on TUESDAY next, September 14th, and continued every Friday and Tuesday morning. It will be well distributed (gratis), at the same time as the morning papers, and forwarded by the first train to the late EMPIRE agents.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:

Two lines	... ...	1s.
Four lines	... ...	2s.

And three-pence for every line additional.
N.B.—Advertisements must be left at the Office of JAMES FRYER, George-street, before 6 o'clock p.m.
FUSSELL and CO., proprietors.

DINNERS, DINNERS.—Excellent dinners, one shilling each, at the Kent Ladder, 164, Pitt-street North.

A GARDENER Wanted. Apply to Mr. PETER RAWLINGS, Ashfield.

A GENTLEMAN, of considerable colonial experience, being about to proceed to the Fitzroy Diggings, will be happy to make arrangements to take the management of a store; first-rate reference. Address MERCANTILE, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY, of good education and industrious habits, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Companion to a Lady. Address PRIMA, HERALD Office.

A GOOD Plain Cook, also a Housemaid, disengaged. Mrs. CAPP'S Office, 125, King-street.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes for a Situation as Nursery Governess and Needlewoman. E. S., HERALD Office.

FEMALE Servant wanted, for general household work, at Mrs. VICKERY'S, 305, George-street.

LOADING for Bathurst; Five tons at £13. TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO.

LOADING for Orange and Louisa Creek. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

REQUIRED, a Finishing Governess, either resident or visiting. Apply personally to Mrs. F. LORD, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

REQUIRED, a Schoolmaster (Protestant) for the Asylum for Destitute Children. Written applications to be forwarded on or before the 15th instant to the Rev. ALFRED STEPHEN, St. Paul's, Redfern, from whom particulars may be ascertained, on any morning between the hours of 9 and 10.

SHEPHERDS Wanted for Twofold Bay. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, Phœnix Wharf.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—Wanted, a competent Workman, who can give good references. Apply to CHARLES CRIDLAND, West Maitland.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, one good Hand. F. SHERLOCK, 513, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted immediately, a Junior Hand. J. PIPER, Newtown.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Young Man for a Country Store. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Junior, for the country. Apply La Ville de Paris.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Junior Hand. J. B. HOWELL, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good General Servant, in a small family. Apply to Mrs. GORRAN, 213, Macquarie-street.

TO CAPTAINS.—A respectable Youth wishes a Situation as Steward in a ship returning to England. S., HERALD Office.

TENTMAKERS Wanted. WEIGHT and JOHNSON, 249 and 251, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Junior Hand. WEIGHT and JOHNSON, 249 and 251, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a smart Youth. PERKS and BAULKS, King-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Second Hand, at D. DUNK'S, Paddington.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An Architect has an excellent opening for a well educated Youth, as articled pupil. Address ARCHITECT, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a useful Girl, 12 or 13. Apply "Piltdown Cottage," Castlereagh-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Man, to drive a Horse and Cart. Apply to W. F. HULLE, Pork Butcher, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply 79, Botany-street.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. BENNETT, Elizabeth street, between 9 and 10 in the forenoon.

WANTED, a good Second-hand Whaleboat, with sails and oars, complete. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

WANTED, purchasers for Iron Water Tanks, 400 gallons each. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 83, King-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant, who can cook and wash. Mrs DODD, 14, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Butler. Apply at No. 73, Hunter-street, between 8 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, 20 DUCKS by Saturday. General Washington Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a Baker. Apply at 272, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to take cheap Portraits, cases, 3s. 6d., at PICKERING'S, Riley-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook. Apply to Miss MOORE, 1, Lyons-terrace, Sydney.

WANTED, for the Union Club, a Married Couple, as steward and stewardess. To those really competent, and who can produce satisfactory testimonials, a good salary will be given. Apply to the Secretary, between 10 and 12 in the morning.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, to take charge of two children. Apply to Mrs. DUNN, school agency and labour office, next to the Criterion-buildings, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED to Buy, a small Cottage, for ready cash. It must be in Sydney or the suburbs. Address JAMES MONAGHAN, care of C. S. Haigh, Esq., Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Lady as Resident Governess. Apply to Lady STEPHEN, 5, Lyons-terrace, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, Four Shepherds, old hands. Apply to JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Mason and Bricklayer. Apply to F. DOWNES, in the Market.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man, as Grocer's Assistant; must have a good character, and understand his business. Apply T. M'KEOWN, 575, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, £2500, or thereabouts, for a term of years, to be agreed upon. Security will be given upon a first-class pastoral and agricultural property, with homestead, of which 2560 acres are freehold land. Apply by letter to E. A., care of Messrs. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable person, as Nurse. Mrs. BOULTON, Lindsay, Darling Point.

WANTED, a Married Man, as Groom and Coachman; his wife as Housemaid or Laundress. Apply to Mr. BROUGHTON, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a competent Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Family's Washing, at 2s. per dozen. Apply to Mrs. JOHNSON, 238, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a thorough good English Housemaid, at No. 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at 97, Tilney-terrace, Forbes-street.

WANTED, two Indoor Apprentices to the Dressmaking. Mrs. BENNETT, 145, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Lad that can polish, and would live in the house. W. ROSSITER, cabinetmaker, 12, Park-st.

WANTED, good Tent-makers. Apply to C. S. HAIGH, 85, York-street and Wynyard-square.

WANTED, Two active Young Men as Waiters. E. SAMUELL, King and George streets.

WANTED, a Man, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to W. F. HULLE, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, some Blue-Metal Breakers; also, a few good Labourers. Apply W. JOHNSTON, Burwood Quarry.

WANTED, in a private family, in Balmain, a Lady and Gentleman or two Gentlemen to board and reside. The situation healthy and agreeable. Address M. M., post-office, Balmain.

WANTED, by a gentleman and his wife, Furnished Apartments, with separate board. The neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo preferred. Apply, by letter, stating terms, to P. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Young Man, for Cattle Station; also, a Youth to ride with cattle and dine with the superintendent; first-class Cook for an hotel; Garden Labourers; Shepherds for the Northern Districts; Farming Men, and a Station Couple; first-class Tutor. S. ASHLIN, Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, Two Tinplate Workers. Terms, 25 per cent. over the bill price. Apply 121, Bathurst-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets. MICHAEL DOCKERTY.

WANTED, a Storekeeper in a wholesale wine and spirit and grocery store, in town. A smart active person, who can address a customer, and not afraid of work, may obtain a permanent situation by applying to Messrs. LEATHES, BROWN, and CO., 69, Market-street East.

WANTED, Single and Married Farm Servants. J. C. GLUE, Registry Office, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man Cook, one who understands his business. Apply at the Old Pilgrim Inn, Bathurst Road. J. O. WASEVE.

WANTED, a good Second-hand Tent. T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Exchange Stores.

WANTED, a Paperhanger and House Carpenter. Apply at No. 3, Craigend-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply between the hours of ten and one o'clock, to Mrs. DEFFELL, 449, Bourke street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Young Woman, as House and Parlour Maid. Address B. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. KINSELA, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a steady young man, as Porter. Apply to HANKS and COMPANY, opposite the market.

WANTED, Plasterers. Apply J. BAKER, 126, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Partner, to join two old diggers, who have a large stock of tools, horse, and cart. Capital £150 or £200. To sail by Eagle next trip. Apply S. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Gardener. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

APARTMENTS with Partial Board if required, 23, Albion-street, Elizabeth-street South.

BALMAIN.—To LET, in Darling-street East, a convenient Cottage, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with garden and plenty of water; rent, low. Enquire E. RAMSEY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street.

COTTAGES to LET, taxes paid and water laid on. Apply to F. DOWNES, in the Market.

COACH-HOUSE and Stables, with Large Yard, to be LET, at No. 10, Charlotte-place.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and Residence, for Gentlemen. Belle Vue Cottage, 65, South Head Road.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

DARLINGHURST.—Furnished Apartments; fine view. Cards S. ASHLIN'S, Pitt-street, opposite Bank.

DELECTABLE COTTAGE, Newtown.—To be LET, or SOLD, and may be entered on immediately, this delightfully situated residence. It is within a few yards of the Newtown Toll-gate, and contains every necessary accommodation for a genteel family. Apply to Mrs. GOULD, Botany Road, near Parramatta-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A Sitting and Bed Room, at No. 36, Upper Fort-st. No other lodgers.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE WANTED, on 1st October, of about six rooms, North of Church hill; Flagstaff or neighbourhood preferred. Address, stating lowest rent and all particulars, to HOUSEHOLDER, HERALD Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or Bedrooms, to LET, with or without board. No. 4, Upper Fort-street.

LODGING.—Respectable Men can be accommodated with separate rooms, for 6s. per week. 207, Sussex-st.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, No. 15, Church-hill.—Private Boarding Establishment for Families and Gentlemen.

NORTH TERRACE, Macquarie street.—One of Mr. FAIRFAX'S new Houses, in this terrace, will be vacant at the termination of the current quarter.

OFFICES TO LET, Commercial Chambers, opposite Exchange. Apply, Mr. SMART, conveyancer.

OFFICES to be LET, at No. 10, Charlotte-place. Apply at the store adjoining.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of three rooms, on the first floor of MORT'S rooms.

ST. KILDA HOUSE, Woolloomooloo.—A suite of Rooms to LET. Families and single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

ST. KILDA HOUSE, Woolloomooloo.—Select Boarding Establishment. GEORGE HART (late of Petty's Hotel), proprietor.

TO DRAYMEN, Cart or Omnibus Proprietors.—TO LET, with immediate possession, Stabling sufficient for ten horses, Coach-house, Dwelling, and large Yard, Shed, &c., situated in Druitt-street, adjoining Mr. Arthur's, coach-builder. For particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a private family. Cards at Mr. DELOHERY'S, 167, Pitt-st.

TO LET, at the Glebe, House and Grounds, at present in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Woolley. The house contains thirteen rooms, besides pantry, store, kitchen, laundry, servant's rooms, stables, and coach-house. There is above an acre of land well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs. Possession may be had in the early part of September. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 124, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET.—Stores, commodious and spacious, in the rear of Mr. Spence's, draper, in the centre of Pitt-street, suitable for a wholesale or general business. Rent, moderate. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the House in Bridge-street lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a House, in Gloucester-street, containing six rooms and cellar. Apply to Mr. GEORGE BAINBRIDGE, 74, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, that large House and Shop, No. 1, Park-street. Apply to Mr. GREER, 139, Castlereagh-street.

TO DRAYMEN and others.—To LET, Stables, with Cottages attached. WHITTELL'S coal yard, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a Shop, at the corner of Clarence and Market streets. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Butchers' Arms, Sussex-street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, the verandah Cottage, No. 95, Botany-street, Chippendale, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, and water laid on. Apply to Mr. JONES, Crown Inn, Botany-street.

TO LET, a good business Butcher's Shop, with fittings and block, &c., complete, four rooms, large yard, good well of water, stables, piggery, &c. Enquire at JONES' Stores, North Shore.

TO LET, Two Houses, in Bank-street, Chippendale, containing four rooms each; water laid on. Apply to S. CALLAGHAN, 511, Brickfield-hill, opposite Bown's engine station.

TO LET, the commodious Shop and Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Vickery, No. 525, Brickfield-hill; also the Shop and Premises adjoining Mr. John Brush, on the Brickfield-hill. Apply to Mr. R. BINNIE, 527, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, an excellent House, situated in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo (No. 106), containing six rooms, with water on premises, &c. Apply to Mr. MANNING, Phœnix Wharf.

TO LET, at Balmain, a good Family House, situated in Darling-street, near the Lower Ferry, containing five large rooms, with kitchen, well of water, &c. This house will be let at a reduced rent to a good permanent tenant. Apply to Mr. RAMSAY, Grocery Warehouse, Balmain; or to Mr. MANNING, Phœnix Wharf.

TO LET, a House, No. 144, Sussex-street, with large yard and stabling; water laid on. Also, to LET, in a week, a House and Shop in Prince-street, near the National School. Enquire of WM. CHALK, Supreme Court Hotel, South Head Road.

TO LET, Parkham Lodge and Garden, No. 652, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. For particulars, apply on the premises, to Mrs. SAMUEL JONES.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a Cottage at Double Bay, next to Guilfoyle's Garden. Apply at the cottage; or to F. H. GRUNDY, Exchange-offices.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Upper portion of the Premises occupied by the undersigned, in George-street, comprising eight rooms, cellarage, kitchen, &c.; and large three-storied Store, with detached Offices in the rear. They will only remain on offer during the present week. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

TO LET, Glebe Point Road, opposite Lyndhurst College, at the corner of the Hereford Road, a semi-detached Swiss Villa, containing three good rooms on the ground floor, pantry, double kitchens, servant's room and man's room, with three good rooms on the first floor; coach-house, stable and garden. Apply on the premises between 11 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET the House in Bridge-street, lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, at a reduced rent, with immediate possession, Pine Cottage, near Alpha Cottage, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and to be LET, with possession on the 8th October next, Alpha Cottage. Enquire of Mr. SPAIN, Exchange.

TO LET, for a Term of Years, on an improving lease, 60 acres of land granted to Futter, situated at Cook's River, about one mile from the dam, near the residence of A. B. Spark. Rent, £12 per annum. Apply to CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two first-class stone-built Houses, containing twenty rooms, with a splendid large balcony, and verandah half-way round the premises, commanding a splendid view of the Harbour; attached to the premises is a splendid large yard, stables, coach-houses, out-houses, &c., in good repair; water laid on. These premises are situated in a most populous part of the city, at the corner of Druitt-street, and not a stone's throw from the Central Police Office. Any person requiring a premises for a first-class Hotel, or private residence, could not be better suited, as these premises will be let separately or together, as the party may require. Rent, moderate. Premises can be viewed at any time. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC LEVEY, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, in George-street, opposite the old HERALD Office, Stores and Shops, with very commodious rooms above, suitable for a wholesale, retail, or manufacturing business. Apply to Mr. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

TO LET, 470, Kent-street South, six rooms, use of yard and water. Enquire No. 6, Bathurst-street West.

TO LET.—The Trustees for the Parramatta Park being desirous of LETTING Government House and Gardens for a period of 5 or 7 years, will receive TENDERS for the same, on or before the 10th SEPTEMBER next.—N.B.—Further particulars may be obtained from N. PAYTEN, Esq., to whom Tenders are to be addressed.

TO LET, a good Business Premises, near the Railway Terminus, consisting of superior Two-floored Stores, with cottage residence, stable, coach-house, hayloft, closet, and yard, with water laid on, all in thorough repair, in the rear of Nos. 388 and 390, Pitt-street South, near the Sugar Works. The terms to a permanent tenant will be moderate. Apply to Mr. PLOMER, 418, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a neat Cottage, and Garden Ground, delightfully situate in the Parramatta Park. Apply to N. PAYTEN, Esq.

TO LET, No. 400, Cleveland-street, Redfern, containing eight rooms, with balcony front and back, with detached kitchen, fitted with stoves and good water, with the use of small paddock. Apply to WILLIAM WATKINS, 91, Cleveland-street.

TO LET, on the Parramatta River, Newington House and Grounds; immediate possession may be had. Apply at Newington, or Albion Wharf, Sydney.

TO LET, a large Room, suitable for an office. JONES, 26 Jamison-street.

TO LET, a Four-roomed House, 251, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street. Apply from 11 to 2. Rent moderate.

TO LET, a Commodious House in Elizabeth-street; also, a Cottage in Castlereagh-street, garden at the front and rear. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a Stone Store, at the Circular Quay. Apply to JOY and CO.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493637

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Established 1817.
Paid-up capital £800,000
Reserve fund 150,000
Interest is allowed at this Bank on deposits, as under:
For a fixed period of three months 3 per cent. per annum
Ditto ditto six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
For sums amounting to £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... £1,260,000
Reserve Fund ... 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGLOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET, Sydney. CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Walter Lamb, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain H. T. Fox, Fort-street.
AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle John Bingle, Esq.
SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand: Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Ditto by steamer	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1¼
California	2		
Mauritius	2		
Bourbon	2½	Wide Bay	1½
Auckland	1½	Launceston	1½
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Hobart Town	1
Port Nicholson	2	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Port Nelson	2½	Twofold Bay	1
Port Cooper	2½	Tahiti	1½
Adelaide	1½	Otago	2½

Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months ... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto ... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto ... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage ... 10 guineas per cent.
Specie—to or from London, one guinea and a half per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.
An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid ... £50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid ... 70 6
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid ... 81 13 7
For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims of adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and Co., Agents, Spring-st.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Hon. John Alexander, Esq. | Archibald Campbell, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
Hon. John Mac Farlane, Esq., MD.
Hon. Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
Bankers—The Bank of Australasia.
Solicitors—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding ... £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding ... 1,088,000
Of which £130,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £450,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of all the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.
Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—Holders of Fire Policies in this company that have lapsed, are respectfully informed that they can be renewed at the lowest current rates. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, Charlotte-place.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.
In the insolvent estate of BERNARD SYMON, of George-street, Butcher.
SALE OF A BUTCHER'S BUSINESS.—The Official Assignee of the above estate will receive, at his office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, up to twelve o'clock, on MONDAY, the thirteenth September instant, TENDERS for the purchase of all his interest as such assignee in and to the business carried on by the above-named insolvent as butcher, at 772, George-street, Sydney, and in the event of no eligible tender being made, the said assignee will cause such interest to be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld, at their Rooms, City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 14th of September instant, at eleven o'clock.
Sydney, 6th September, A.D., 1858.
JOHN MORRIS, official assignee of the insolvent estate of Bernard Symon.

CATTLE and SHEEP YARDS.—TENDERS required addressed to the undersigned, for the erection of extensive cattle and sheep yards at Parramatta.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Tenders to be sent in on or before the 10th SEPTEMBER. MORT and CO.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—TENDERS are invited for sundry Alterations and Additions to a Dwelling-house at Chowder Bay, Port Jackson. The proprietor will arrange for the free transit of the materials from any convenient wharf at Sydney to the nearest landing-place in the bay.
Plans and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN GOOLD, architect, Lloyd's Chambers, to whom sealed tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, the 13th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Cottage near Double Bay. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 55, King-street, to whom tenders must be delivered on or before the 14th September instant.

TO WELLSINKERS.—TENDERS are required for Sinking a Well at the Glebe. For particulars apply to Messrs. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are required for excavations for four houses in King-street East. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 423, Pitt-street South.

SHOEING FORGE OF THE H. E. I. COMPANY'S HORSE REPOSITORY, Bligh and O'Connell streets.—The undersigned having just arrived in this colony from Edinburgh, where he has had twelve years' experience in the art of Farriery, during which time he has had every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the most approved methods of horse-shoeing, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has taken a lease of the above forge, and trusts, by attention and civility, to merit a continuance of the support hitherto bestowed on that establishment.
GEORGE GLOVER.
N.B.—The forge will again be in operation, as usual, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June.
In reference to the above, I beg to state that I have let the above forge to George Glover, and now respectfully solicit, on his behalf, a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed by that establishment, being thoroughly convinced (from the recommendations which I have received of him,) of his capability, civility, and sobriety.
BUCHAN THOMSON.
H. E. I. Company's Horse Repository, 8th June.

NOTICE. NEW PRODUCE STORES, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.
LAND AND GENERAL SALE ROOMS, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.—R. P. RICHARDSON (late sales clerk to Messrs. T. S. Mort and Co.) Auctioneer, Broker and Commission Agent, begs to announce that he has taken those two commodious and conveniently situated Stores in Pitt-street, Circular Quay (late in the occupation of Messrs. Jackson and Co., and Messrs. Dean and Co.), and is prepared to receive Wool, Tallow, Hides, produce generally, and every description of merchandise, for sale by auction or private contract, and would respectfully solicit the support of the merchants, importers, woolgrowers, and settlers of the colony.
He is determined to confine himself to a strictly legitimate commission business, and hopes, by so doing, to ensure the confidence of both vendors and buyers.
In addition to his usual land sales, regular sales of colonial produce and general merchandise will be held at the Sale Rooms, George-street, and at the Circular Quay Stores.
Account sales and returns rendered immediately after sale.
References and guarantees given if required, and cash advanced on produce, &c., for sale or shipment.
Sydney, 3rd September.

LADIES' RETICULES, in every size, price, and shape. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

HALF-MOURNING DRESSES, ex Damascus.—A small and very select assortment, just opened. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

WOOLLENS.—A stylish assortment of Summer Coatings and Trouserings, just arrived, per Damascus, and now open for inspection. Also, 8-4 Billiard Cloths. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—IMPERATIVE SALE.—In consequence of a dissolution of partnership, WILSON and CO., 231, Pitt-street, must have the whole of their extensive stock of boots and shoes cleared off in the course of a few weeks, and to do so they are resolved to sell at prices which will defy competition. W. and Co., from the known character of the house, and the imperative nature of the sale, deem it unnecessary to specify prices; but can assure their friends that it is a bona fide cheap sale—that their goods are of the best style and quality, and will be sold for less than cost price. One trial is solicited. Parties taking six pair allowed a liberal discount. Remember the address, WILSON and CO., boot and shoe merchants and importers, 231, Pitt-street, near King-street.

EX DAMASCUS.—MEN'S MERCERY—
Anglo Indian, gauze merino shirts and pants
Novi silk shirts and pants
Balbriggan hosiery
Lisle thread ditto
Gauze cotton ditto
Alliance-striped silk ditto.
GLOVES—Every variety of kid, thread, cape, doeskin, real buck, wellington, &c., &c. (many novelties).
BRACES—Novus, artus, llevers, and other improvements in this article.
HANDKERCHIEFS—
Hemmed cambric, in boxes
India twilled silk
Soubadahr, China, &c.
7-8 cambric (printed borders, very choice styles).
Cricketing Caps, shirts, belts, &c., &c.
NECK TIES—
Tubular, sydenham, windsor, ribbon and lace, &c.
Napoleon stocks, new shapes.
WEARING APPAREL.
COATS—Tussa silk, grass-cloth, lawn, alpaca, flannel, and other light fabrics in gentlemanly styles
Black cloth (light make and unlined).
VESTS and TROUSERS in every variety of summer fabrics.
These goods are to special order and well adapted for this colony.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.—Fresh arrivals, per Damascus, Speedy, and other vessels.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS respectfully invite the attention of ladies and persons requiring outfits, to their newly imported and well assorted stock of underclothing and baby linen of all descriptions, combining quality with durability.
The following specimen of prices will be found unrivalled by any house in the trade:—
Ladies' chemises from 22s. 6d. to 120s. per dozen
Ditto night ditto, from 27s. 6d. to 200s. ditto
Ditto drawers, from 18s. to 90s. ditto
Any single article at the same rate in children's and baby linen in great variety.
85, late 62, King-street.

SUMMER CLOTH MANTLES.—Several cases just opened, ex Damascus, choice and fashionable goods, at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS are still selling their Stock of Carpets at the following low prices:
Velvet pile carpets, 4s. 11d. per yard
Tapestry ditto, in great variety, 3s. 7½d. ditto.
King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS beg most respectfully to inform their customers the following List of New Goods are opened and ready for inspection, ex late arrivals:
Silk and poplin robes
Summer cloth mantles
Millinery and straw bonnets
Ladies' and children's underclothing
White lawn umbrellas, for summer
Walking and evening dresses
Ribbons of every description
New brilliants and printed cambrics
Several cases of trimmings
Swiss muslin d'Appliqué lace curtains.
With sundry other articles too numerous to mention.
King-street.

SILKS!!—The undersigned are offering Silks cheaper than ever, in consequence of the reduction in the home market.
The following is our present list:
Rich black silks ... ... £1 7 6 for 14 yards
French glace ... ... 2 5 0 for 12 ditto, wide width
Washing silk ... ... 1 11 6 for 12 ditto, ditto
Glaces and embroidered checks 2 2 0 for 12 ditto, ditto
Rich silk robes ... ... 3 18 6 for 16 ditto, ditto
COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

LADIES' FIGURES improved, and perfectly fitted with Stays by the maker Mrs. PIPER, 80 King-st.

GOLD CRADLES, on the latest principles, can be had at NOWLANS, 396, Pitt-street.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Straw Bonnets, and Hats, of every description, on SALE, at the Stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.—Just opened, a case of the best quality, tasselled, comprising the choicest colours. S. H. LEWIS (late Pillet's), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

400 CASKS of Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter. W. DOUGLASS, 651 and 653, Haymarket.

800 CASES "Crowing Cock" Gin, in red cases. W. DOUGLASS, 651 and 653, George-street.

CAMDEN Oaten Hay—Superior quality. STEPHEN NUTTER, Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR SALE, about 12 Tons Europe Rope. JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

BOOTS and SHOES.—J. WESTBROOK begs to invite the attention of wholesale buyers to his present large stock of the Messrs. BOSTOCK'S superior manufacture, all of which are being offered for private SALE, at considerably reduced prices. 256, George-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr FORD, HERALD Office.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. invite inspection by merchants, storekeepers, shippers, &c., of their extensive stock of Colonial-made Bedford Cords, Shepherds' Plaid, and Plain Tweed, manufactured expressly for winter wear from first-class colonial wool. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED has for SALE the following Sheep, deliverable on the 1st December (shorn),
1600 wethers, 1 year old
1400 ditto, 2 years old.
J. P. LAMB.
Rocky Spring, near Gayndah.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS, Builders, and others.—W. W. BUCKLAND most respectfully intimates a further reduction in the prices of Messrs. Doulton and Company's Patent Glazed Stone Ware Drain Pipes, and is prepared to tender for supplies of any quantity, with all the necessary bends, junctions, gullys, syphons, traps, closets, &c., at prices defying competition. It is unnecessary to speak of the superiority of the manufactures of Messrs. D. and Co., the patentees and original exporters of this merchandise. The City Drain and Water Pipe Depot, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES of Patent Glazed Stone Ware Drain Pipes, manufactured by Messrs DOULTON and CO., the patentees and original importers, from their potteries in London, Liverpool, St. Helens, Staffordshire, and Birmingham. Contractors about to tender for drainage, builders, and others, will find every advantage in applying to W. W. BUCKLAND, Sole Agent in Sydney. City Drain Pipe Depot, 2, Macquarie-place.

100,000 FEET Baltic, American flooring and lining boards. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon deals, boards. W.H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

120,000 FEET sawn Cedar, doors, sashes, mouldings. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

90,000 FEET Clear pine, all thicknesses; pickets, &c. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 FEET Colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, laths. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for SALE, ex Fitz James and John Banks, now discharging.—18,000 best Stourbridge Firebricks, and 25 tons (in 500 bags) of superior Fire Clay and Cement. Apply to the Carangara Copper Mining Company, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THOMPSON'S CAMDEN FINE FLOUR.—Shipping, bakers, and families supplied with 50-lb., 100-lb., and 200-lb. bags. STEPHEN NUTTER, sole agent. Stores, Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FRIDAY'S Produce Sale.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
234 well-cured hides
60 quarters prime fat beef
1600 bushels (more or less) maize
400 bushels bran, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Oaten and Lucerne Hay.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
76 bales oaten hay
15 ditto lucerne ditto.
Terms, cash.

Salt, Salt, Salt.
Fine and Coarse Liverpool and St. Ube's.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
5 tons superior coarse Liverpool salt
3 ditto ditto fine ditto
5 ditto St. Ube's salt.
Terms at sale.

Prime Fat Cattle in Carcases.
Carcases of Mutton and Pork.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart,
100 quarters prime fat beef
Carcases of mutton and pork.
Terms, cash.

Fitzroy Diggings.
Clearing Out Sale, Timber and Building Materials.
MONDAY, 13th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Cedar, Oregon Pine, Deal Boards, Joists, Scantling, Battens, Shingles, Laths, French Lights, Sashes, Frames, Cedar and Deal Doors, Benches, Workshop, Office, Good-Will of Yard, &c.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have received instructions from Mr. William Evans, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Sussex-street, opposite the Patent Slip,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, workshops, office, and good-will of yard,
T & G 1-inch and 1½-inch Oregon boards, planed
Ditto ditto white pine and deal boards
Cedar boards
Cedar scantling, 4 x 3
Hardwood joists and scantling, 6 x 2½, 4 x 2½
Ditto boards and battens
Superior forest oak shingles
Laths, sawn and split
Cedar and deal doors, various sizes
French lights with frames, and swanson lights
Window sashes, glazed and unglazed, with frames
Shop front sash
Workshop and office, &c., &c. Also,
The good-will of premises, which is well established as a timber and builders' yard. Rent, low.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Goodwill, Lease, License, Bar Fixtures, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, &c., of the Botany-street Hotel, Botany-street, Surry Hills, near South Head Road.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Botany-street Hotel, Botany-street, on THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Goodwill, lease, license, fixtures, &c., &c., of the above hotel, viz.,
First-rate beer engine and spirit fountain
Counter, shelving, show-cases, &c., &c. Also,
The whole of the furniture &c., viz.,
Sideboards, wardrobes, cheffoniers, and chests drawers
Horsehair couches, sofas, and chairs
Loo, toilet, and other tables
Wood and iron bedsteads and bedding
Carpets, hearthrugs, fenders, and irons
Chimney and toilet glasses, engravings,
A first-rate cooking apparatus, by Russell, and sundries.
And the stock-in-trade, consisting of
Brandy, rum, ale, porter, &c., &c. Also,
Large stud, 32 feet long, water tank, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Sailing Boat.
ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A sailing-boat, nearly new, 14 feet overall, 5 feet beam, with sails, oars, paddles, &c., complete, now lying at Mr. Yates', boat builder, Woolloomooloo Bay.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Sale.
Watches, Boots, Books, Candles, Clothing.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold watches, guards, chains, and Alberts
Silver ditto, and ditto
Wellington and elastic side boots
Women's and boys' boots
Velvet and buck slippers
5 vols. of the Illustrated London News
Byron's and Burns' Poetical Works, &c.
4 boxes sperm candles
New and second-hand clothing, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Wool, hides, sheepskins, horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 10th September.
Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, &c., &c.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 10th September,
Wool, hides, sheepskins, horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Flour, in barrel and bag
Bran, maize
Hay, straw
Superior Hunter River bacon and hams
3-bushel bags
1 bale damaged bran bags
Leather, sole kip, and harness
Drays, billet wood
Shingles, laths, &c.
Terms, cash.

Sails
New Ships' Buckets.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Stores, 66, King-street West, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Second-hand sails
New ships' buckets.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Valuable Leasehold, Botany Road.
To Market Gardeners, Dairymen, and others.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 66, King-street West, on THURSDAY, 16th September,
The unexpired lease, ten years yet to run, of three acres of land, well enclosed, on which there is a substantially built eight-roomed verandah cottage, replete with every convenience, coach-house, two-stall stable, and never-failing supply of pure water.
The above, being situated on the Botany Road, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the General Post Office, at a nominal rental, offers every inducement for dairymen or market gardeners desirous of a convenient position.
Terms, liberal.
Plans in course of preparation.

Rare Oil Paintings.
An Imperative Sale, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received imperative instructions from Mrs. Fowkes, who is about returning to England, to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The residue of her really valuable and rare oil paintings,
Lot 1. The Entombment, by Vandyke
2. Venus and Mars
3. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, by Rubens
4. Spanish Landscape, by Elmer
5. Salutation of Virgin and Elizabeth, by Van Bloemart
6. Cleopatra
7 and 8. Views of Venice, by Canaletti
9 and 10. Battle Scenes, by Van Hatenburgh
11. Landscape, by Booth
12 and 13. Sunset and Torchlight
14. Landscape, by Young
15 and 16. Marine Views, by John Meltzine
17. Portrait of the Bishop, by J. B. Juannes
18. Devotion, by Rubens
19. The Hurricane
20. The Nativity
21. Diana.
N.B.—The above rare paintings have been, prior to this, offered for public sale, but as Mrs. Fowkes, the owner, leaves Sydney by the next mail, the auctioneer's instructions are imperative.
Terms, cash.

Matches—Matches—Matches.
In Tin Boxes, each 1000 Matches.—For Imperative Sale.
540 Dozen Boxes.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock,
540 dozen boxes of matches, each 1000 matches.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

By order of the Official Assignee, E. A. Mackechnie, Esq.
In the intestate of George Thorne, of Newtown.
Personal Effects, &c., &c.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of wearing apparel and other effects, the property of George Thorne's estate (recently deceased).
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Fancy and other Goods, direct from Paris.
For Imperative Sale.
In all 20 Packages, just landed.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
BS, 1 to 20,
Twenty packages, containing
Nests of round and oval glass shades
200 flowers, assorted sizes, under glass shades, with stands
Our Saviour, and Virgins
Milliners' window show stands, patent self-acting hygienne spittoons
Photographic frames, every possible size
China ornaments, and washable fruits
Bellows, fire sets, patent knife-cleaners, lanterns, clocks, children's carriages and horses, guns, jewellery, stationery, envelopes, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.
The Stock-in-Trade and Household Effects of a General Dealer, leaving Sydney for the Fitzroy Diggings.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade of a general dealer, consisting of
Drapery
Grocery, salmon, mustard
Crockeryware, pickles
Bottled ale, herrings, three-bushel bags
Copper measures, lasts, &c., &c. Also,
A quantity of useful household furniture and personal effects.
Terms, cash.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

Horses and Carts, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
15 fresh young country horses, just arrived from Maitland; all broken in to saddle and harness; among them are some good cart horses, others suitable for saddle, &c.
1 handsome piebald pony, carriage and harness
1 bay mare, dray and harness, warranted
40 mixed country and town horses, broken-in, for all purposes
The usual lot of carts, drays, spring carts, gigs, omnibuses, saddlery, &c.
N.B.—Mr. J. Armstrong, V. S., can be consulted daily at this establishment.

Just Arrived,
6 Cart Horses, at the Cattle Market Yards.
Sale Day, THIS DAY.
MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from B. Warby, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY, September 10, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 heavy cart horses, 5 to 7 years old, 16 to 17 hands high, having been used to work on the southern roads, and all staunch pullers, in fine condition, to be sold, subject to trial, to the highest bidders.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.
MR. FULLAGAR has received instructions from F. Wyndham, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, on the Western Road, on SATURDAY, the 11th September, at 12 o'clock,
96 head of prime fat cattle,
In lots to suit purchasers.

Sydney Auction Mart, 375, George-street.
THIS DAY, September 9.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Corn Dealers, Speculators, and others.
MESSRS. JONES and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, George-street,
1 ton colonial bacon
½ ditto ditto hams
10 kegs ditto tobacco
½ ton pollard
50 half-chests tea
30 quarter-chests ditto
100 bags rice
10 rolls China matting
Chaffcutting machines, &c.
Bag cap paper, 40 reams
Pipes, pickles, fruit, vinegar, split peas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.
FRIDAY, September 10th.
Sydney Auction Mart, 375, George-street.
MESSRS. JONES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, George-street, on FRIDAY, September 10th, instant,
1 ton colonial bacon
½ ditto ditto hams
5 kegs ditto tobacco
½ ditto pollard
50 half-chests tea
30 quarter-chests ditto ditto
60 bags rice
10 rolls matting
Chaff-cutting machines, &c.
Terms at sale.

Portland Cement.
Plaster Paris.
To Builders, Contractors, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
75 casks Portland cement
50 ditto Pegg, Hooper, and Co.'s extra Derby plaster Paris.
Terms, cash.

Bostock's Boots and Shoes.
45 Trunks, ex Damascus.
Important to the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 13th.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Bostock's well known make of boots and shoes, all seasonable goods, consisting of
Ladies' coloured cashmere boots, pumps, E.S.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto black cashmere ditto, E.S.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto white kid opera boots, pumps
Ditto patent goloshed cloth boots, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, patent vamped
Boys' calf bluchers, 10-13, 1-4
Girls' cloth boots, patent goloshed welts, T.P.H., 4-13
Ditto kid balmorals, mock welts, 4-6
Children's coloured morocco ditto, 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto, straps, 2-5
Ditto cordovan ditto, 2-6, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Davies and Son's best Seasonable Goods.
73 Packages, now landing.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by order of the consignees, by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 13th September, at 11 o'clock,
73 packages seasonable goods, from the above noted makers, direct,
Consisting of
Gents' patent dress wellingtons, morocco legs
Ditto ditto princess boots, ditto
Ditto best light calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto ditto light calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto ditto ditto prince georges, ditto
Ditto kid top boots, patent goloshed boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, enamel goloshed, E.S., bevels
Ditto all patent calf, E.S.
Ditto light calf goloshed ditto, E.S.
Ditto light calf bluchers, H.B.
Ditto stout calf ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, nailed
Men's strong kip watertights, hobnailed
Boys' and youths' calf, E.S., boots
Ditto bluchers, light and stout, bradded
Women's calf leather lace boots, 3 to 8
Maids' ditto, 10 to 2
Ladies' kid boots, pumps, sizes, 2-2, 3-6, 4-10, 5-16, 6-8, 7-4, 8-2
Ditto ditto, M.H., 2 to 8
Ditto ditto, welts, assorted, 2 to 8
Ditto best cashmere boots, E.S., B.B., 2 to 8
Ditto cashmere ditto, E.S., 2 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto, white soles, 2 to 8
Ditto best cashmere ditto, to lace, 2 to 8
Ditto cloth goloshed boots, pumps and welts, 2 to 8
Ditto patent calf slippers, pumps, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, W.E.
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, E.S., patent fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, plain ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Girl's and children's cloth, cashmere, and leather boots, 4-13
Ditto ditto memel balmorals, and E S. boots, 4-13
Children's strap shoes, men's and women's slippers, in the usual variety, too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.

Earthenware.
30 Crates, now landing.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, at 10 o'clock precisely,
30 crates earthenware, consisting of
Willow plates, 6 to 10 inches
Flat dishes, 10 to 16 inches
Bakers' ditto, 10 to 14 inches
Chamber sets, F.B., mulberry and printed
Printed jugs and gold lustre mugs
Porter mugs, F.B.
Cups and saucers, F.B., mulberry, and printed
Bowls, ditto ditto
Tumblers, wine glasses, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Steel, Lead, &c.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, September 10, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Isca, Jones, master, from London.
5 bundles spring steel
5 rolls lead.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Parties visiting the New Gold-fields.
Canvas Tents, with bell tops
Tarpaulin Covers.
Without Reserve.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, September 13th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases canvas tents, with bell tops, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2
3 bales tarpaulin covers, 16 x 20, 18 x 22, 20 x 24.
Well suited for the diggings.
Terms at sale.

Auction Sale.
Extensive Unreserved Sale of
Carriages, Dogcarts, 4-wheel Phaetons
Breaks, Trying Cart, &c., &c.
Most important to Gentlemen, Coach Builders, Cab Proprietors, and others.
Intending Buyers are most respectfully informed that the whole are landed and on view at the Rooms.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY next, September 14.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to submit for public competition, without reserve, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, September 14, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned carriages, phaetons, dogcarts, viz.:—
One dogcart, by Thrupp, painted claret, pick out, black in red relief
One ditto, by Thrupp, painted blue, white relief
One pony dogcart, by Thrupp, painted green
One superior square-body gig
Small stanhope dogcart phaeton, imitation cane sides
One open-body break
Pilentum phaeton, with head, two seats in the body, desk and apron, driving seat and lamp, painted green, trimmed drab
Two London superior built barouche phaetons, with glass enclosures, to form open or close carriage at pleasure
One albert stanhope phaeton
One George the Fourth phaeton, with wings and shifting hind rumbles
One waggonet, to carry six, light constructed
Superior four-wheel sociable, to carry six
Tandem dogcart, made expressly for bush purposes, with three springs, very strong
Tandem dogcart, entirely new principle, designed by Parfitt
Breaks, trying cart, &c.
All just landed, ex John Banks, in first-rate condition.
Terms at sale.

Jewellery.
To Jewellers and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, September 10th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of jewellery, comprising—
Curb and albert chains
Bracelets
Silver pencil cases
Gold rings
Brooches, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday, September 10, 1858.
To Dealers and others.
To close accounts for the Mail.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, September 10, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods without reserve,
Plaster of Paris, bath bricks
An excellent cedar table, 18 feet x 5 feet
Glass shades, Dutch metals
Bedsteads, slate pencils, lead piping
Marble slabs, piano, &c.
Also,
On account of whom it may concern,
10 casks herrings, to pay store rent.
Terms, cash.

The Clipper Schooner EMILY HORT.
For Positive Sale.
On TUESDAY, the 14th September.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known and much-admired clipper schooner EMILY HORT, 140 tons register, now lying in Sydney Cove.
This vessel is coppered and copper-fastened, sails remarkably well, carries a large cargo for her tonnage, shifts without ballast, is well found in stores, and ready at the shortest notice to go to sea.
Would answer well as a passenger vessel for the Port Curtis gold-fields.
Terms at sale.

Gold Epaulets
Official Clothing.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 sets of gold epaulets, with a
Suit of official clothing.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Lees.
Household Furniture
Bar Fittings.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the Premises, Eagle Tavern, corner of South Head Road and Burton-street, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Official Assignee,
Household furniture, bar fittings, stock-in-trade, &c., in the abovenamed estate.
Terms, cash.

Furniture.
SATURDAY, 11th September.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand furniture, comprising
Chests drawers
Tables
Bedsteads
Desks
Stools
Office furniture, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Monthly Sales of American Rough and Dressed Timber, Doors, Sashes, Laths, Pickets, &c., &c., &c., at Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.
First Monthly Sale,
WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at half-past 2 o'clock.
Comprising the shipments ex following vessels—Washington Alston, Kleber, and Carrington, now on hand, the whole of which may be seen at the Wharf. Also,
The entire shipment of the Matanzas, hourly expected from New York (should she arrive in time).
MEMO.:
As shipments are despatched monthly from the States to the consignment of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., these sales will be held on every ensuing fourth WEDNESDAY of the month, when buyers may always depend upon a selection from an extensive and well-assorted stock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD beg to inform timber merchants, builders, contractors, country buyers, and the trade generally, that they have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to hold regular Monthly Sales, as noticed above; the first of which will take place at Walker's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 29th instant, at half-past 2, when every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder.
A list will always be on hand at the office of the auctioneers. Purchasers requiring goods immediately can be dealt with privately.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Bridgewater.
On the south bank of Cook's River, immediately opposite the village of Canterbury, at Prout's Bridge.
Preliminary Notice.
Forty Small Farms for Peremptory Sale, by order of the Master in Equity.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, September 23rd, at 12 o'clock,
40 small farms, varying from two to three acres each, being sub-divisions of the well-known estate of Bridgewater, on the banks of Cook's River, above the dam at the Sugar Works, and immediately opposite the works.
These farms are bounded on the north by the river, on the east by Cup and Saucer Creek, on the west by the main road from the bridge running towards Bexley, Riverston (better known as Gatley's Farm), and other large properties in that neighbourhood.
The sub-division of this estate has been made with a desire to suit the wants of the working-classes in this populous district, employed in the firewood and charcoal trades, sawyers, splitters, and others, while the market gardener, nurseryman, and poulterer will be able to make selections suitable for their various occupations. The water frontages are particularly suited to their pursuits. The order of sale will allow of several allotments being taken together.
A large plan on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

Books.
New, Popular, and Illustrated Books, ex Asterion, Eaby Castle, and British Merchant.
For Unreserved Sale.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction an invoice (direct from the London publishers) of the newest popular and illustrated Books, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, 15th, at 11 o'clock,
Amongst which will be found—
Large maps of India (coloured), Million of Facts
Oliphant's China, Our Indian Army, Crescent and Cross
Grey's Elegy (beautifully illuminated by Owen Jones)
Dalmatia and Montenegro, Jane Eyre
Never Too Late, Shirley, Hood's Poems
Tom Cringle, Things Not Generally Known
Ladies' Companion, Helen and Olga, Maunder's Works
Abbott on Shipping, Shipmaster's Guide
Lee on Shipping, M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary
Gilbert on Banking, Marryatt's Signals
Nautical Almanac, 1858, 1859, Norie's Epitome
Grace Aguilar's Works, complete; Ingoldsby Legends
Beauties of the Opera, Parley's Works
Strickland's Queens, Court Album (coloured and plain)
Catlin's American Indians, Turkish Alphabet
Christopher Tadpole, Bregden's Catholic Safeguard
Queens before the Conquest, Sketches of the Irish Bar
Tents of the Tuski, Life in Bombay (coloured plates)
Grace Greenwood's Haps and Mishaps, Leith to Lapland
Lays of the Holy Land, Chevely, White Boys
Transmutation, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD pursuant to a decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, made in a cause wherein Joseph Burgon is plaintiff, and John Gurner is defendant, with the approbation of George Hibbert Deffell, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, by Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at their Auction Rooms, George-street, in the city of Sydney, on THURSDAY, the twenty-third day of September instant, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, in lots, certain freehold premises, situate at Cook's River, near the city of Sydney aforesaid, the property of the late Cornelius Prout, late of Belle Ombre, at Cook's River, aforesaid, deceased. Particulars whereof may be had gratis at the said Master's Chambers, at the Court House, King-street, Sydney, of Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM BOBBERDS, solicitor, 253, George-street, Sydney; Mr. PIDDOCKE ARTHUR TOMPSON, Pitt-street, Sydney, solicitor; and at the said auctioneers'.
Dated this second day of September, A.D. 1858.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493638

SALES BY AUCTION.

Preliminary.
The Entire Cargo of the Amaranth, from New York, United States.
American Notions, and Timber.
For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Tucker, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on an early day,
The entire cargo of notions, timber, &c., just arrived, ex Amaranth, from New York.
Full particulars will shortly be advertised.

Preliminary.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Merchants, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.
100 Trunks and Packages Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes, just arrived, ex Speedy, from London,
For Unreserved Auction Sale, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A well selected shipment of Davies and Sons' summer boots and shoes, just arrived, ex Speedy, from London, positively without the slightest reserve.
Further particulars will appear in a future issue.

Sale at Liverpool.
☞ Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Cows, Pigs, Wines, and Beer, &c.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.
TUESDAY, 14th September.
On the Ground, Sophienburgh, Liverpool.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from J. H. Atkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, on the ground, Sophienburgh, Liverpool, on TUESDAY, 14th September, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
Elegant household effects, carriages, horses, harness, milch cows, a few choice pigs, a small stock of good wines, bottled beer, &c., viz.:—
Handsome rosewood and mahogany tables
Dining-room chairs, morocco covered
Rosewood drawing-room chairs and couch
Easy chairs
Splendid mahogany sideboard, fitted with cellarets and looking-glass
Very handsome velvet pile carpets
Large handsome pier and cheval glasses
Rosewood card tables
One of Broadwood and Sons' 6½ octave cottage pianoforte
Harp, with music, and extra strings
Steel fenders and fireirons
Window curtains, brass rods, brackets and rings complete
Mahogany cane seat parlour chairs
Mahogany cheffonier, couch, and spring bottom sofa
Books, engravings, and paintings
Dining-room, parlour, and drawing-room ornaments
Hall table, chairs, hat-stand, lamp, &c.
Handsome four-post mahogany bedsteads, with bedding complete
Four-post iron bedstead, 1 iron camp bedstead, with bedding
Iron bedstead (imitation papier-mache) with bedding, complete
Handsome mahogany toilet tables and looking glasses
Very handsome mahogany washstands, marble tops, with services
Superior mahogany wardrobe, with looking-glass door
Handsome mahogany chests of drawers
Two handsome mahogany couches, covered with crimson damask
Silver plate, plated ware, glass, china, cutlery, &c.
Kitchen furniture and utensils, patent mangle
Small stock of wines, spirits, and beer
1 handsome family carriage and cover
1 ditto phaeton, with shafts and pole
1 dogcart
1 superior colonial-built gig, nearly new.
1 set double silver-mounted harness
1 ditto ditto brass ditto
1 ditto single ditto
One ditto silver-mounted ditto
Saddles, bridles, and sundry stable utensils
Ten saddle and harness horses
One thoroughbred filly, by "Cossack," out of "Bessy"
One ditto colt, ditto ditto "Pastile"
"Woolnack," a thoroughbred hackney
"Baldy," a fine dog-cart horse
Four milch cows
Thirty choice pigs.
Catalogues and orders for inspecting the above, prior to the day of sale, may be had on application at the office of the auctioneers.
A Special Train will leave the Sydney Station at half-past 9 o'clock precisely, to convey intending purchasers to the sale free of charge, calling at Parramatta, and returning from Liverpool at 7 o'clock p.m.
A lunch will be provided.
Intending purchasers requiring railway tickets will please apply, on or before MONDAY, 13th instant
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Plaster of Paris Images and Busts.
For Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 10th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Postillion, from Amsterdam,
1 dozen statuettes
26 statues (representing the seasons, four sets),
All more or less broken.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Price's No. Belmont Candles.
Ex H. B. Mildmay, Captain Webb, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
To Grocers, Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
For Sale THIS DAY, 10th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex H. B. Mildmay, damaged by sea water,
PB&Co. in diamond,
§1-260—110 boxes Price's sperm candles, much damaged
81 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Superior high-dried Scotch Herrings.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex John Banks and H. B. Mildmay, from London.
For Unreserved Sale, THIS DAY.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern,
Ex John Banks,
BC—9 barrels, each about 300, superior high-dried Scotch herrings.
Ex H. B. Mildmay,
SA in diamond—29 barrels superior high-dried herrings
BC—46 half-barrels ditto ditto
SA in diamond—5 cases, each 20 boxes, each 100, splendid full-roed ditto
F—4 cases, each 20 boxes, each 90, ditto ditto
BPL—1 case, containing 20 boxes, each 75, very large herrings.
Terms, cash.

Finest Mauritius Counter Sugars.
Ex Avenir and Noe.
40 Tons.
For positive Sale,
THIS DAY, 10th September.
Important to Grocers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
683 bags (about 40 tons) superior bright Mauritius sugars, ex Noe and Avenir.
Without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Malay, from New Zealand.
Wheat
Barley
Oats
Potatoes
Black Oil.
Auction Sale, on the Commercial Wharf, King-street West, THIS AFTERNOON.
To Millers, Corn Dealers, Livery-stable and Cab Proprietors, Potatoe Dealers, Oilmen, Ship Chandlers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Commercial Wharf, King-street West, THIS DAY, 10th September, at half past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the Malay, from New Zealand, consisting of—
440 bags New Zealand wheat
29 ditto ditto barley
126 ditto ditto oats
222 ditto ditto potatoes
22 casks black oil.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated H. P. Mansfield's Manufactory.
Now Landing, ex Achilles.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 10th instant.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
MPM—50 trunks boots and shoes, consisting of
Calf wellingtons
Ditto short ditto
Mens' B.S. boots, C. G.
Calf cossacks
Kip ditto
Dress kid, E.S. P.C.G.
Boys' and youths' kip ankle boots
Ladies' cloth adelaide
Women's grain eyelets, &c.
Terms at sale.

Slops. Shirts. Dresses.
Now landing from the Damascus.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10th instant,
commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
34 packages of the following goods, now landing from the Damascus—
Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's white shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Boys' and youths' mole trousers
Mens' drab and millers' ditto
C.M. and fancy top ditto
Mens' drill trousers
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto light fancy ditto ditto
Ditto sporting doe vests
Ditto black satin ditto
Ditto rich figured ditto
Gents' black cloth sacs
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto ditto regatta shirts
Ditto ditto white shirts
Ditto ditto drill trousers
Ditto ditto duck ditto
Childrens' circulars
Ditto dresses
With a variety of new goods.
Terms at sale.

New Goods, now Landing from the Damascus.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10th instant.
Commencing each Day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
73 packages of useful goods, consisting of the following—
6-4 printed table baize
7-4 ditto ditto ditto
7-4 best German ditto
6-4 fancy woods
Horrocks' longcloths, in all letters
72-inch grey sheeting
60-inch ditto ditto
36, 32, and 30 inch domestics
White sheetings
Shirtings
French bareges
Ditto printed ditto
Ditto robes
Ditto double skirts
French balzarines
Printed ditto
Ophines
Fancy ditto
Printed muslins
Ditto organdies
Kirkdale prints
Hoyles' ditto
Coates and M'Naughten's ditto
Ditto ditto robes
Swiss muslin curtains
Harness bordered ditto
Bordered book ditto
Swiss muslins
Pale books
Tape checks
Horsehair petticoats
New patent bone ditto
Ditto ditto steel ditto
Ditto ditto air proof ditto
Corded skirts
Vandyke ditto
Embroidered ditto
French and coutille stays
Ditto patent elastic ditto
Ditto princess royal ditto
Ditto Eugenie ditto
Girls' stays
Maid's ditto
Infants bands.
Terms liberal, at sale.

6-4 Matting.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Drapers, Carpetmen, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, the 10th instant.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, on account of whom it may concern,
16 rolls 6-4 white matting.
Terms, cash.

Bonnets,
Millinery, &c.
To Drapers, Outfitters, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, the 10th instant,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
1 case fancy straws
1 ditto millinery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Silk Hats,
Panama Hats,
Cloth Caps.
To Hatters, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case silk hats
1 ditto drab hats
1 ditto cloth caps
1 seron panama hats.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 10th September.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
Unreserved Sale of
Case Brandy
Whisky, in hogsheads
Brandy, in hogsheads.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
100 cases brandy, in bond
11 hogsheads whisky, in bond
4 hogsheads P. P. rum, ditto
3 hogsheads superior brandy.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 10th September.
Damaged Planes and Cast-steel Spades and Shovels.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex J. B. Mildmay.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex H. B. Mildmay, damaged by sea water,
BB—½ 199 and 200,
2 cases carpenters' planes, assorted
23 dozen cast-steel spades and shovels.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Dealers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
320 pieces music
Wool mufflers
Red woollen caps
5 dozen spelling books
12 dozen copy books
66 maps of Europe
Tape measures
Pistos, black bracelets
Perambulators.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 15th September.
10 Bales Best Three-bushel Bags.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 bales best heavy three-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 15th September.
To Oilmen and others.
60 Jars Colza Oil.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
60 jars colza oil.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 6th October.
To Harness Makers, Saddlers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.
Invoice of Superior Plated Gig Harness.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. John Robertson to sell by auction, at his Carriage Repository, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the best plated full-sized gig harness, with all the late improvements.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 15th September.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
50 Packages Hardware.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Forster's extra strapped spades, Nos. 1 to 4
Ditto ditto ditto steel top tools
Ditto ditto ditto post-hole spades
Ditto three-pronged potatoe forks
Ditto three-pronged manure ditto
Griffin's round point shovels, No. 2
Double-twisted back-bands
Horse and plough traces
Bullock chains, assorted
Solid steel falling axes, Nos. 1 to 3
Ditto ditto broad axes
Best polished sad irons, 6 to 10
Iron frame pullies, 1½ to 2 inch
Scale weights, 4 lb. down
Ditto ditto, 7, 14, 28, 56 lb.
Plough wings
Mould boards
Iron harrows, complete, with swingle trees
Long handled hay forks
Scythe poles
Mop and broom handles
Wood malt shovels
Ash axe and adze handles
Wheat mills, complete, assorted, 1 to 6
Garden rakes, 10 to 18 teeth
Dog chains, japanned and tinned
Horse nails, assorted
Imitation patent nails, 1½ to 3½ inch
Brass pillar candlesticks, 8 to 12 inch
Japanned chamber candlesticks.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 15th September.
American Goods.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following assortment:—
American brass-bound pails, in nests of three
Ditto two-hooped painted buckets
Ditto cylinder churns, 3 to 5
Ditto spiral clothes' pegs, in gross boxes
Ditto counter platform weighing machines, with scoops
Ditto C. S. claw hammers
Ditto cast steel picks
Ditto cut tacks, assorted, in cases
Ditto hickory pick handles
With other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 16th September.
To Glassware Dealers and others.
10 Packages Richly Cut Glassware
7 Packages Gas-moons, Lamp Shades, and Chimneys.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 packages of richly cut glassware, consisting of
Decanters, pints and quarts
Claret jugs
Water jugs
Wine coolers
Finger glasses
Tumblers
Clarets, wines, and champagnes
Ale glasses, &c. Also,
3 casks gas moons, assorted, plain and engraved
3 casks lamp shades, assorted
1 ditto ditto chimneys ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, and Parties about to Build.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, the 10th instant,
To be pulled down and removed from the ground.
The houses on the corner of King and Castlereagh streets, lately occupied by Mr. Oliver Staines, Mr. Ashton, and others.
The houses are built of brick, and the doors, windows, flooring, and shingles being all in good order, are very suitable for rebuilding. As the whole must be cleared off the ground in ten days, they will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

Very Elegant and New Household Furniture
Elegant Glass, China, and Plated Articles
A first-class Billiard Table, with Cues, Racks, Marking Boards, Gas Fittings, &c.
Handsome Large Chimney Glasses
Large Russell's Cooking Apparatus
Large Hotplate and Boiler
Sundry Choice Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.
Beer Engine, Measures, Fittings.
And numerous other effects of the Sydney Club.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Club-house, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY, 15th of September, at 11 o'clock,
All the elegant and valuable household furniture and appointments, comprising
Mahogany telescope table
Handsome mahogany walnut wood and morocco-seated chairs, and easy chairs in various colours
Walnut wood devenports
Walnut and rosewood card tables
Elegant circular carved walnut wood library table
Large square mahogany library table
Suit of very handsome walnut wood furniture, covered in rich satin damask
Elegant walnut wood couches, covered in morocco
Ditto large walnut wood shaped centre table
Mahogany tables, with marble slabs
Large mahogany telescope dining table
Set of 5 tables, forming a large dining table
Mahogany dinner waggons
Elegant tapestry, velvet pile and brussels carpets
Bronzed and steel fenders and fireirons
Handsome large chimney glasses
Cutglass lustre and bronzed gas chandeliers
Elegant plated centre pieces, cruets
Waiters, spoons, forks, &c.
Superior cut glassware and china
Table cutlery, patent knife cleaner
Mahogany carved hall chairs
Ditto umbrella stand
Large hall lamps and fittings
Floorcloth, stair carpeting, &c.
Window hangings, poles and fittings
The furniture and appointments of about 20 bedrooms, comprising
Superior iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, and hangings
Washstands and furniture, toilet tables and glasses
Towel horses, chests drawers, chairs, carpeting, &c.
Table and bed linen
A first-class billiard table, by Burroughes and Watt, with cues, balls, racks, marking board, &c., complete
Large and superior gas fittings
Billiard-room seats and other fittings
Large refrigerator
Beer engine, pewter measures, &c.
Russell's large cooking apparatus
Large hot plate boiler, &c.
Sundry choice wines, spirits, beer, &c.
Full particulars will appear in catalogues now preparing, and the whole will be on view the day preceding the sale, by cards only—obtainable on application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 11th September.
Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on SATURDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
Assorted brushware
Wax dolls
Perfumery
Windsor soap
Workboxes
Dressing cases
Fancy stationery
Assorted cutlery
Engravings
Oil paintings
Letter clips
Stereoscopic views
I. R. B. watches
Flutes
Fancy glassware
Assorted toys
Books
Playing cards
Sundries, &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 11th September.
Fancy Goods
Sundries.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on SATURDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of fancy goods, and Sundries.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Iona, ——, from London.
Ironmongery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
S over AI conjoined—:
934—3 cwt. cast shoe bills
935—3 ditto middling cut shoe bills
1 ditto strong ditto ditto
948—3 bundles iron wire, No. 16
6 ditto ditto ditto ditto 12
3 bronze inkstands with glass
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto 9919, 9920
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto 9921, 9922
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto 9923
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 13th September.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Princess Royal, Poynts, from London.
Ironmongery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on MONDAY, 13th September, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
I over AH conjoined,
273—1 case, Wing's taper files
274—1 ditto, pit saw files
Warding files
Bastard files
Smooth ditto
Mill saw files
Improved shoe rasps
279—1 cask Lyndon's felling axes, large eyed
280—1 cask Lyndon's felling axes
281—1 cask C.S.S.P. broad axes
282—1 bale, 2 dozen double thrum'd rope mats, No. 3
283—1 bale, 1 dozen Nos. 5 and 6 ditto ditto
640—1 case Salter's spring balances, 24 x ½, 30 x ½, 30 x ½, 50 x ½
42—1 bundle, 6 iron stretchers
201—1 case, 8 Parkes' wheat mills, with fly wheels, 2 each Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6
715 1 bundle, 4½ dozen oval pans, assorted
716—1 ditto, 7 dozen round pans, ditto
1 ditto, 24 large galvanized buckets, strapped
2 ditto, 48 medium ditto, ditto
2 ditto, 48 small ditto, ditto
2 ditto, 48 medium ditto, ditto
1 dozen large ditto, ditto
1 ditto, 1 dozen Lyndon's spades
1 ditto, 1 dozen ditto forks
3 bundles, 3 dozen potato and dung forks
36 scythe handles
370—1 case, 8 gross patent sash lines, each 2 and 3
6 ditto ditto ditto, 4 and 5
4 ditto ditto ditto, 6.
8 full register grates
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, the 10th NOVEMBER.—The usual FRIDAY'S Sale.—Valuable Freehold Properties, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.
NEWTOWN.—Two remarkably neat cottage residences near the railway station.
KISSING POINT, Parramatta River.—Farm and homestead, adjoining Hatton's orchard. Unreserved sale, by order of the mortgagees.
St. LEONARD'S, North Shore.—Choice building site, at the corner of William and Flagstaff streets.
LANE COVE.—Choice farms, near Mr. Hill's orangery.
MANNING RIVER.—Valuable 60-acre farm, Dingo Creek, adjoining Mr. Croaker's property, about one mile from Wingham.
R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Stevenson.
By order of the Official Assignee.
Greek-street, Glebe.
Dwelling-house, with extensive Stabling, at present occupied by Mr. O'Dowd.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, having about 33 feet frontage to Greek-street, Glebe, with a depth of about 80 feet, on which is erected a brick-built dwelling-house, containing seven rooms and verandah, with a yard, six-stall stable, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property is occupied by Mr. O'Dowd, the omnibus proprietor, and is in a position which will ensure a good and certain return as an investment. It will be sold to the highest bidder.
Full particulars at the Rooms.

St. Leonard's, North Shore.
Two Choice Building Sites at the corner of William and Flagstaff streets, overlooking the Harbour, and close to Blue's Ferry, being portion of the subdivision of the property of T. J. Fisher, Esq.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
Two valuable building allotments at St. Leonard's, North Shore, at the corner of William-street and Flagstaff-street, each having 30 to 40 feet frontage to these streets, with depths of 70 to 80 feet.
☞ The above is perhaps, without exception, the most delightful piece of land unoccupied in this neighbourhood. It is in an elevated position overlooking the harbour, commanding magnificent views; a few minutes' walk from the ferry, and surrounded by beautiful villas and gardens. The value of the position will be more appreciated on inspection than from any description.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.
Title unquestionable. The title deeds may be inspected at the Rooms.

Lane Cove.
Valuable Farms close to the Lane Cove Road, and the beautiful Orangeries of Messrs. Hill, Brown, Pymble, M'Intosh, and others.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
118 eligible little farms, containing ten acres each, situate at Lane Cove, about a mile from the road, at M'Mahon's Inn.
The soil is unequalled in the district, and has the proper aspect for orangeries or orchards.
☞ This property will be sold as subdivided, or in one lot, to meet the convenience of purchasers, and the sale claims the attention of those in search of really good land, in the centre of the finest district in the colony, and a convenient distance from the city.
The land can be inspected on application to Mr. BRITTEN, of the neighbouring farm.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For Absolute Sale.
By Order of the Mortgagees.
The Clipper-built Ketch Will o' the Wisp.
About 30 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, with all her sails, rigging, running gear, &c., complete, as she now lies off the Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock,
The well known favourite colonial-built clipper ketch Will o' the Wisp, as she now lies off the Baltic Wharf.
N.B.—Fuller particulars in a future advertisement.

MANNING RIVER.
Valuable Farm, on Dingo Creek, Manning River, close to the Town of Wingham, and adjoining Mr. Croaker's beautifully cultivated Farm.
Suburban Lot Port Macquarie.
Title.—Grant direct from the Crown to the present Vendor.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable farm, containing 60 acres, situate on Dingo Creek, Manning River, a short distance from Wingham, and close to the properties of Messrs. Croaker, Platt, Rowley, and others.
☞ This is a really choice piece of land, in the favourite district of the Manning.
It is well watered, and the soil is unsurpassed in the district.
The attention of parties seeking a good agricultural farm close to water carriage is directed to this sale.
PORT MACQUARIE.
Suburban allotment, No. 4, Section 40.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagees.
KISSING POINT, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Small Farm and Homestead, close to the Ferry, adjoining the residence of Mr. Burgess.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, situate in the parish of Hunter's Hill, containing 3 acres 1 rood and 15 perches, with the improvements thereon.
The land, which is of excellent quality, is enclosed and under cultivation as vegetable garden, orchard, &c., and there is a comfortable little house on the property.
☞ The above is well known as formerly being the property of the late Mr. Byrnes, and adjoins the residence of Mr. Burgess and Hatton's orchard.
It is but a short distance from the Steam Ferry, on the main road, and in a beautiful position.
The property will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Small Capitalists.
Newtown.
Neat Cottages near the Railway Station on Kingston, and in Bowen's-lane.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, THIS DAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following eligible properties, situate at Newtown:—
Lot 1. A brick-built cottage on stone foundations, cemented outside, containing verandahs back and front, and three rooms, with garden, good yard, and well of water, &c., situate on an allotment of land having 30 feet frontage to Bowen's-lane, with a depth of 125 feet.
Lot 2. A weatherboard cottage, containing verandahs back and front, passage, two rooms and a kitchen, with yard, well of water, &c., situate on an allotment of land having 41½ feet frontage to Denison-street, Kingston, Newtown Railway Station.
☞ The above will be found remarkably well-finished cottage residences, and well worthy of the inspection of parties in search of a comfortable homestead in the most improving suburb of the city, with railway or omnibus communication every ten minutes during the day.
Plans and full particulars at the Rooms.

Fat Cattle.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by public auction, at Outts' Inn, Homebush, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
108 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

UPPER HUNTER DISTRICT.
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID FREEHOLD ESTATES.
PICKERING, situate on the right bank of the HUNTER, opposite the TOWN OF MERTON, comprising 4687 ACRES, and including the Homestead, grazing and cultivation paddocks, vineyard, garden, &c., and also the public-house, and other improvements, at the Piercefield Ford.
WOBURN, comprising about 2654 ACRES, occupying both banks of the WYBONG CREEK, close to its junction with the Goulburn River.
HOPE TOWN, about 663 ACRES on the GOULBURN RIVER.
CALITOOTA, comprising about 1920 ACRES on the left bank of the WYBONG CREEK.
DRY CREEK, about 640 ACRES on the right bank of the WYBONG CREEK, opposite to Cox's 920 acres.
RIDGELAND, comprising about 3090 ACRES, at the junction of the WYBONG and GUANGUA CREEKS.
TITLES.—Grants and by purchase from the Crown direct to present vendor. All quit rents redeemed.
Terms:—Half the purchase money may remain secured on the property.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Captain Pike to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, 1858,
The following splendid freeholds, situated in the Upper Hunter District:—
The ESTATE of PICKERING, containing about 4687 acres, more or less. This magnificent property is situate on the right bank of the Hunter, opposite the TOWN OF MERTON, on the road to Cassilis and the country beyond. It has a RIVER FRONTAGE of about 6 MILES, and is enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, &c.
The HOMESTEAD (the buildings on which occupy an area of about 6 acres), consists of
The DWELLING-HOUSE, containing front verandah and ten apartments
LAWN of about 2½ acres in front of the house
A long range of OFFICES immediately behind the house, consisting of kitchen, store, servants' offices, with cellarage and silos for wheat in basement
Distillery, built of stone
STONE COTTAGE with silos for wheat in basement
Range of stables, with harness room at one end and coachman's room at the other, behind which are weavers' shop, coopers' shop, and lime store
A coach house
3 large yards for entires, with loose boxes in each of them
Poultry yards, drying grounds
A range of buildings, consisting of large barn and stables
A tannery
Large store, built principally of stone, paved with stone and hexagonal blocks, and divided into two dry stores and a provision store, fitted up; also a granary, with large loft over all
A range of buildings comprising carpenter's shop and saw-pit, blacksmith shop, large stone reservoir, calf-pens and milking sheds, and steam boiling plant at the rear.
A large stock-yard, and two stock-yards, with slaughter-house.
A large wool-shed.
An Overseer's Cottage and three Cottages for labourers
The property is subdivided into
SIX GRASS PADDOCKS measuring respectively 225, 353, 165, 1052, 1440, and 1026 acres, more or less.
4 CULTIVATION PADDOCKS, the largest of which is about 130 acres.
GARDEN and VINEYARD, in extent about 13½ acres, in full bearing.
2 WOOLSHED PADDOCKS of 16 and 20 acres.
, The above constitute the Homestead, in addition to which there is
A; PUBLIC HOUSE, containing verandah and 5 rooms, with detached outoffices, and cultivation paddock of about 3 acres, licensed and in full trade, known as the Kangaroo Inn, and now leased to Mr. William Gallagher, at an annual rental of £70.
Close to the public-house is a 4-room cottage, now let at £10 per year.
These improvements are at the Piercefield Crossing of the Hunter, on the road to Muswell Brook and Jerry's Plains.
There is also a blacksmith's shop, near the Merton Ford, let to Mr. Samuel Jamison, at £20 per year.
☞ There cannot be a doubt that Pickering is one of the finest properties in the colony.
The improvements are of a class and extent rarely met with, and in addition to everything necessary for a large breeding, grazing, and agricultural establishment, combine also the conveniences and requisites for the private establishment of a country gentleman. To sum up in a few words,—a PERFECT HOMESTEAD. Of the 4687 acres comprised in it, about 4000 acres are RICH ALLUVIAL LAND.
, The VINEYARD has produced some of the choicest wines ever grown in Australia.
The Estate of WOBURN is on the WYBONG CREEK, where the Cassilis Road crosses it, and about a mile from the junction of the Goulburn River. It consists of 2654 acres, more or less, of which there is a large extent of good land, and there cannot be a doubt that at no distant date this property will become a VALUABLE SITE for a VILLAGE. The improvements are two small shingled cottages, a well, &c.
HOPE TOWN is distant about two miles from Woburn, is on the left bank of the Goulburn River, and consists of 663 acres, more or less.
CALITOOTA consists of 1920 acres, more or less, of which 640 are on the left bank of the Wybong Creek; the remainder is about two miles back at a place known as the BIG FLAT. On this property there is a LARGE EXTENT of FIRST-RATE LAND.
DRY CREEK contains 640 acres, more or less, on the right bank of the Wybong, about three miles above Calitoota, and immediately opposite to DROGHEDA, the property of WILLIAM COX, Esq. There is a small shingled cottage and fenced sheep-yard upon this property.
RIDGELAND contains 3090 ACRES, more or less, with a frontage of several miles to the WYBONG and GUANGUA CREEKS. It is about 3 miles above Dry Creek. There are a good four-roomed cottage, a cottage for labourers, a large grass paddock, large and substantial stockyards, and other improvements upon this property.
The above properties have been WORKED for the LAST 34 YEARS by Captain Pike, as one extensive BREEDING and GRAZING establishment, Pickering being the homestead; and both the STUD and HERDS of Captain Pike, are too well known to all old colonists to need any eulogium in an advertisement, the ordinary limits of which have already been far exceeded by the foregoing simple description of each property.
To each of the estates is attached a large PREEMPTIVE RIGHT, held under the usual lease from the Crown. The FREEHOLDS alone command about 20 MILES of country on the Wybong, as well as about 6 MILES on the Hunter, at Pickering. These with the leased lands have GRAZED 3000 CATTLE and 4000 SHEEP, in addition to a large stud of horses. This fact will give some idea of the extent and value of the properties.
PLANS of the properties on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where every information can be obtained.

MANNING RIVER.
CHOICE FARM OF 108 ACRES.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
A CHOICE AGRICULTURAL FARM of 108 acres, situate on OXLEY ISLAND, MANNING RIVER, and being Lot 8 on the Government plan of Oxley Island.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a house in course of erection, with all the materials on the ground to finish it, together with (1200) posts and rails for fencing.
It is situated in the south channel, and directly opposite the Government township of Radnor.
☞ The opportunity of this sale should not be lost sight of by any one wanting a REALLY GOOD MANNING RIVER FARM.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,
CLARENCE-STREET.
THE OLD SHIP INN, and EIGHT HOUSES,
Now producing a rental of over £400 per annum.
Title—For full particulars, apply to Messrs. Milford and Croft, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to offer at public auction, for positive and unreserved sale, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
All that valuable block of land, situate in CLARENCE-STREET, together with the whole of the buildings erected thereon, comprising the OLD SHIP INN, and EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES.
☞ MORT and CO. would request the particular attention of capitalists to this really valuable property, further particulars of which will appear in a few days.
A PLAN is now in course of preparation, and will be on view at the Rooms in a few days.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
WAVERLEY.
NEAT STONE COTTAGE.
Title—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at Sale.
Residue of a 99 Years' Lease.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER.
The residue of a 99 years' lease of all that piece or parcel of ground, situate in the parish of Alexandria, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, commencing at a point on the north side of the Old South Head Road, eighty feet, more or less, east of a new road being formed, to be called the Wellington Road, and bounded on the west by a line running northerly to Grafton-street, two hundred feet; on the north by the south side of Grafton-street, running easterly, thirty feet; on the east by a line running southerly to the Old South Head Road, two hundred and six feet; and on the south by the north side of that road, running westerly, thirty feet, to the point of commencement, on which is erected a NEAT STONE COTTAGE.
This cottage is in the market for positive sale, and is well worth the attention of any one desirous to secure a small suburban property.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
BOTANY ROAD and BOTANY-STREET.
THREE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK COTTAGES, situate a little beyond THE REDFERN TOLL-BAR.
Terms at sale.
Title.—For full particulars apply to John Williams, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September,
THREE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGES, built of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roof; plastered throughout.
These cottages stand on an allotment of land, having 41 feet 2 inches, more or less, frontage to BOTANY ROAD, and a depth of 97 feet to BOTANY-STREET, to which it has a frontage of 40 feet, more or less. A capital well of water on the premises.
☞ These cottages are situate a little beyond the toll-bar going to Botany, on the left hand side. Two of them fronting the Botany Road. The other stand at the rear, with frontage to Botany-street; the remaining one half of the allotment to Botany-street nearest to Sydney is vacant, so that another house might be built thereon.
The houses are let from 8s. to 10s. per week.
The above property is in the market for positive sale, and is a chance that should not be lost sight of.

KINGSTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
Comfortable Brick Cottage, situate at THE CORNER OF OXFORD AND BISHOPGATE STREETS.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
A GOOD FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, built of brick, on stone foundation, with slated roof, plastered throughout, and the joiner's work well finished.
It stands on a block of land, having 41½ feet, more or less, to Oxford-street, and 74 feet, more or less, to Bishopgate-street; being lot 197, block 4, as per plan of the Kingston Estate. A good well of water on the premises.
☞ This snug little freehold is close to the Railway Station, Newtown. It is nearly new, has been faithfully built, and there is ample space on the ground for erecting another of the same size.

BLIGH DISTRICT—MERRI MERRI CREEK.
The well-known Merri Merri Runs, comprising
BUCKER, No. 1, | MUNGABUMBONE,
BUCKER, No. 2, | and GERWA.
Together with about
1000 MIXED SHEEP.
Terms—half cash. Residue credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by George James Gibson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th October, 1858,
The well known Merri Merri Runs, comprising as above Bucker No. 1, Bucker No. 2, Mungabumbone, and Gerwa, situate on Merri Merri Creek, in the Bligh district, about 40 miles from Coonamble, and adjoining the runs of Messrs. Sladen and Sullivan. They consist of open, well-grassed country, and MYALL PLAINS, and are well watered. They are intersected by the Merri Merri Creek, never known to be dry, as also other creeks; and are ESTIMATED TO CARRY 6000 HEAD OF CATTLE;
The improvements are—
A good 5-room house, and store, with detached kitchen.
A large dairy, with sunk floor to preserve a cool temperature.
A good and well enclosed kitchen garden.
A good stockyard; also a milking yard, with calf pen and milking bails, partly covered in.
A large paddock enclosed with a strong three-rail fence.
Men's huts, pigsties, &c. Also,
Two large dams that keep back a body of water for miles, and secure an ample supply.
With the above runs will be sold 1000 MIXED SHEEP, FREE FROM DISEASE.
, Drays, bullocks, stores, &c. to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above can be recommended as really good fattening runs, and well worthy the attention of parties on the look-out for a good pastoral investment in one of our best squatting districts, partaking a good deal of the character of a homestead, and one which, from its position and rich pastures, would form a good depot for stock.

Postponed until FRIDAY, 10th instant.
Draught Stallions
Pair of Cart Colts
Pair of White Ponies.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Hindmarsh, of Illawarra, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
"Britain," a large powerful bay draught stallion, 7 years old, by imported "Britain," and considered to be one of the best colonial-bred cart stallions in the colony.
Also, 2 fine colts, got by "Britain," out of coaching mares
And a pair of handsome white ponies.
☞ "Britain" has gained three prizes at the Illawarra agricultural shows, and when three years old, took the prize from old Glenelg, then eight years old.
Now on view.

The Celebrated Race Horse Chevalier.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Charles Obee, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on TUESDAY, September 14th, at 12 o'clock,
The noted bay horse CHEVALIER, 3 years old, by imported Tom, out of Flora M'Ivor, the dam of Cossack, Zoe, and other well-known horses.
The running of Chevalier at the late Liverpool and Homebush meetings deservedly placed him at the top of the three year olds this year. He is a horse of immense power, and fine symmetry, which, coupled with his fashionable blood and large size, strongly recommend him to the notice of stud masters as a stallion. It is well known that his breeder, Mr. Redwood, valued him almost as much for stud purposes as for his racing qualities, and it is generally admitted that Chevalier is unquestionably one of the finest three olds now on the turf.
Now on view.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. T. W. BADY are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased wife, to move from his residence, No. 59, York-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and proceed to St. Andrew's Church, and from thence to the Camperdown Cemetery. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Elocution Class will meet THIS EVENING, (Friday), at 8 o'clock p.m., when members and friends generally are invited to attend.

TEETOTALISM.—A public MEETING, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, will be held THIS EVENING in the Baptist Chapel, Goulburn-street. Several gentlemen will address the meeting. To commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Parties can join the Alliance after the meeting.
J. G. CATLEY, G. J. CROUCH, Honorary Secretaries.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOLS, THIS DAY, September 10.—A Steamer will be in attendance at the Circular Quay (east end, P. and O. Co.'s old jetty) at a quarter-past 12 o'clock precisely, to convey parents and visitors wishing to be present. Fare to Watson's Bay and back, 2s. 6d. each, to be applied towards the expenses. Refreshments not found. Tickets may be obtained at the Parochial School-house, and on board.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Phillip-street.—This Church will be opened for Public Worship on SABBATH, 12th September, when sermons will be preached, in the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. H. DARLING; in the afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, by the Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON; in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. DOUGALL. At all of which services special collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund, which, it is hoped, will be very liberal.
On the evening of MONDAY, 13th, a SOIREE will be held in connection with these services, at which the following Ministers are expected to be present and address the meeting:—The Rev. J. Dougall, Rev. A. Salmon, Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Rev. J. Reid, Rev. Mr. Slatyer, Rev. Mr. Arnold, and the Rev. H. Darling, minister of the congregation. Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at the following places: Mr. W. King, Market-street; Messrs. Wilson and Co., Pitt-street; Mr. Sherriff, bookseller, George-street; Mr. Dingle, baker, William-street; and Mr. W. Hamilton, baker, Lower George-street.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS' CHURCH.—SERMONS will be preached in this Church, in aid of the Church Extension scheme of the Synod of Australia, next LORD'S DAY (12th September), at 11 a.m., by the Rev. J. DOUGALL; at 7 p.m., by the Rev. HUGH DARLING. Collections will be made at each service.

SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE CHAMBERS, York-street.—TO THE HEBREW COMMUNITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Hebrew Congregation, held at the above Chambers, on the 5th instant, JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., Esq., was unanimously re-elected to the office of president; and MOSES MOSS, Esq., duly elected to the office of Treasurer, for the ensuing Jewish year.
ALFRED DE LISSA, Secretary.
7th September, 1858—5618.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Commissioners for Railways, incorporated by Act of Council, 18th Vic. No. 40, hereby give notice of their intention, at the expiration of forty days from the publication hereof, in pursuance of the Acts of Council authorising them in that behalf to make and complete that portion of the Great Western Railway, commencing at a point on the plan marked A by a junction with the Great Southern Railway near to the existing Parramatta Station, in the parish of St. John; and terminating at a point on the plan marked B, on land belonging to the Crown, being a portion of the Government Domain, at the Toongabee Creek, dividing the parishes of St. John and Prospect, being a distance of three miles and five chains.
The Commissioners also give notice that the map or plan of the said line, with the book of reference, containing a description of the lands through which the said railroad is to pass, and the names of the owners thereof, are exhibited at the office of the said Commissioners, in Phillip-street, of Sydney; and that a copy of the said plan and book of reference is deposited with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, at Parramatta, where they may be inspected by all persons at all convenient times from the publication of this notice.
Dated at Sydney, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Branch Department of Internal Communication.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—

WILEY'S FAREWELL TO HIS OLD HOUSE.

Farewell, Old House! since thee and I must part,—
A fonder heart ne'er sighed a fond farewell,—
And if with that lone sigh a tear should start,
A purer tear ne'er graced a funeral knell.
Farewell.

Farewell, Old House! farewell the jovial song
That workmen only sing whose hearts are glad—
A theme on which we must not linger long—
To that, and more, that make the heart grow sad.
Farewell.

Farewell, Old House! farewell the passing smile
Full many a wayfarer bestowed on thee,
As they gazed on thy unassuming pile,
And thought of thy world-wide celebrity—
Farewell.

Farewell, rude walls and mutilated roof,
Through which the moon thro' many a chink has gazed;
And thou, old door, 'gainst burglars never proof,
And latticed windows, many a year unglazed,
Farewell.

Farewell, Old House! though soon a statelier pile
Shall occupy the site now held by thee,
Who knows but fortune may withhold the smile
That gained for us our late prosperity?
Farewell.

Farewell, rude desk! though but a packing case,
How many a happy thought on thee I've penned;
On fair Australia, and have dreamed my race
On her bright shores will never want a friend.
Farewell!

Farewell, Old House! farewell the pensive hour,
At eventide spent, while pacing thy rude floor;
No plighted lover found a sylvan bower
Yield happier food for sentimental lore.
Farewell!

Farewell, Old House! farewell the joyous throng
Of happy children, who on Tom's birthday
Beguiled the hours in merriment and song,
And could but grieve when it was time to say—
Farewell!

Farewell, Old House! farewell, once more farewell!
And, as a maiden's fond heart breathes adieu
To some romance that binds it as a spell,
With such a feeling I now take of you—
My last farewell!

Yet, if the tale be true, that after death
The spirit can revisit scenes on earth,
Then will a voice, devoid of human breath,
At midnight hour, beneath the marble hearth,
Oft sigh "Farewell!"

Our patrons are respectfully informed that, during the rebuilding of our New Old House, our retail business will be carried on at the wholesale warehouse opposite.
WILEY and SON.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Mr. BURT is prepared to inspect and purchase Horses, suited for the Indian Cavalry, every day, from 2 to 6 p.m. The horses required must not be under four or over six years old, 15 hands high, and thoroughly free from either blemish or unsoundness. Handled horses will be taken. Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS intending to inspect the Premises at Chowder Bay, advertised for repairs, &c.—The proprietor will provide a boat to meet the Manly Beach steamer, leaving Sydney at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th, and SATURDAY, the 11th instant, to convey parties to the premises.

ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY PIECES, now landing, ex Speedy, from London, from the celebrated works of Mr. Magnus, on SALE at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342, Pitt-street.
Architectural Exhibition, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall.
"Mr. Magnus, of Pimlico, by whom the process of enamelling slate was discovered sixteen years ago, maintains his supremacy over his imitators."—See the BUILDER, January 3rd, 1857.
In 1840, Mr. Magnus took out his patent for enamelling slate. In 1848, he had the metal of the Society of Arts awarded to him for his inventions. In 1851, he received the prize medal of the Great Exhibition; and at Paris, last year, he was the only exhibitor who was awarded with two first-class medals—the one under Class 12, for Civil Architecture (form), and the second under Class 24, for Decorative Art.
Serious injury having been done to Mr. Magnus by the substitution of inferior imitations of his enamelled slates, architects are requested to note that each piece will in future have the name of "Magnus" imprinted on it, which will be a guarantee for its durability.

PORT CURTIS GOLD-DIGGINGS.—Parties going to the Port Curtis Gold-fields should be careful to supply themselves with the following medicines—
Aromatic mixture, for diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.
Antibilious aperient pills
Tincture of rhubarb
Castor oil
Quinine
Seidlitz, lemonade, ginger beer powders; and
Lemon kali,
All of which are put up in suitable packages by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street.

FOR SALE, Two Kangaroo Dogs, Male and Female—will be disposed of reasonable. 350, George-street.

TO JOHN HUBERT PLUNKETT, ESQ., &c. &c.

SIR,—A vacancy having taken place in the representation of the North Riding of Cumberland, we, the undersigned electors of that district, animated by an earnest desire to obtain for the colony at large, as well as for ourselves, the benefit of your services in the Legislative Assembly, request that you will allow us to place you in nomination at the ensuing election.

We are satisfied that the estimation in which your long services as a public man, especially in the cause of popular education, are generally held, will ensure your return. We pledge ourselves, nevertheless, to use every requisite exertion in order to accomplish that object.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

James Pye, J.P.
John Lackey, J.P.
Samuel Jenner
J. Dowe, J.P.
William Walker
Ambrose Foss
Samuel Hebblewhite
John Baptist
James Ascough, J.P.
Richard Hill, J.P.
William Bowman, J.P.
George Cobban, senior
William Cobban, junior
John Brown
Richard Donough
John Leadbeater
Patrick Atkins
William Atkins
Stephen Gerrard
Richard Gilbert
Samuel Beckett
George Taylor
James M. Roberts
Reuben Fuller
Robert Fuller
James Weeks
Henry Harvey
William Payten
Samuel Casha
William M'Cue
G. Thornton, M.P.
Samuel Gilbert
Thomas Hughes
Morgan Power
William Best
Matthew W. Pearce
William Pearce
William Tebbutt
Timothy Poor
George T. Smith
William Carman
Thomas P. Fitzsimmons
Robert Pike
Edward Ireland
William Fullagar
Richard Edwards
David Pye
William Tindale
Henry Granger
Edmund Mason
James Edrop
John Taylor
William Dowling
Henry Burgess
Edward Lincoln
Thomas Harford
James Cummings
James Guinan
William Cummings
Edward White
Christopher Serves
Edward Hurdis
Leath Dixon
R. M'Clinchey
Samuel Proctor
Henry Matthews
William Brooks
Thomas Perrin
James Moore
Alexander M'Laughlin
Samuel Proctor, jun.
Michael Pigeon
John Badden
Thomas Rope
Henry Sherringham
John Smith
William Turner
P. M'Donald
Stephen Field
John Watson
Anthony Murray
Thomas Tebbutt
Thomas Bather
Michael Mahony
John Cavanough
Thomas Heshion
Michael Heshion
Henry Hall
John Byrnes
Philip Cassidy
John Hall
Richard Morris
William M'Kenzie
William O'Keefe
Edward Moran
Patrick Devonport
Michael Peebble
Gifford North
Timothy Sullivan
Patrick Campbell
James M'Grath
Matthew Nowland
William Constable
John Byrne
Michael Gannon
Thomas Mulroney
Timothy Lehearn
Michael Lehearn
John Mackenzie
John Lehane
James Pendergast
William Townsend
Patrick Moley
James Liddy
G. Seymour
John Hough
John Pearson
William Smith
Thomas Kerns
Charles Bather, sen.
Alfred Norris
Edward Neale
Denis Wolfe
John Holland
Patrick Flood, jun.
William Walker
Patrick Norris
Patrick Byrne
Michael Fitzpatrick
George Humphries
Robert Stewart
James Mein Loder
James Gilaspy
Patrick Cunneen
Thomas Cunneen
Patrick Heshion
William Lian
Edward Rowse
Samuel H. Terry
Thomas Stewart
David Beynon
John Guynon
Morris Maguire
James Dorset
Charles Smith
James Smith
Christopher Norris
Isaiah Bell
John Dorking
William Rigney
David Ray
Richard Bonus
Thomas Butler
Joseph Pitt
A. Cornwall
E. Morris
William Town
William W. Benson
William Benson
Daniel Harrisky
William Sharp
Thomas Richards
George Douglas
William Farlow
Edward Stranger
Daniel Holland
John Bridges
William Stinson
George Guest
William Parnell
Isaac Cornwall
William Fletcher
George M. Pitt
John M'Donald
G. F. M'Donald
William Johnston
John Ainsworth
Patrick Mahony
Thomas Mahony
Henry Platt
James Smallwood
James Butterworth
George Island
Francis Simons
John Murphy
William Jones
Thomas Horton
George Brown
Joshua Bowd
Joseph Hobbs
William Cumberland
Thomas Grove
Daniel Backridge
Robert Wade
Samuel Ausley
James Willborn
Thomas Phillips
Richard Weavers
John Smith
Robert Maxwell
M. T. Michael
John Owens
Richard Mawson
William Thompson
Peter D. Horton
George Henry Neable
Thomas Henry Hart
Alexander Morrison
John Hannabus
William Williams
E. W. May
John Davis
Robert Mitchell
William Pendergrast
Thomas Hartley
John Groves
John Collett
D. N. Joubert
William Weaver
Luke Robinson
Frederick Charston
Charles E. Burge
G. H. Barker
W. H. Burge
R. Edwards
James Hall
George Waldron
Henry C. Brookes
J. H. Dinning
M. de Milhau
Wm. Thompson
John Edwards
M. Colbrook
Jos. Keechen
Chas. E. Jeanneret
Frederick Mader
J. K. Heydon
Daniel M'Mahon
R. Allen
Martin Toole
W. Kennedy
James Long
William Toole
D. Sweeny
John M'Intosh
Thomas Smith
G. F. Dawson
James F. Plunkett
James Gould
Michael Cassidy
Patrick Durass
William Dowling
John Morrison
John Tait
Patrick Heaton
William Chapman
John Parker
R. Crawford
John Morphitt
Thomas Leary
Thomas Perrier
James Luke
William Beecroft
James Payne
John Gunell
James M'Carthy
B. Gordan
Michael Landers
Richard Stanton
John M'Laughlan
Daniel Dowson
Frank Brownlow
John Shiels
William Shiels
John Purcell
Patrick English
Thomas Druitt
Joseph Druitt
Benjamin Edwards
William Evans
Alexander Fraser
William Gilligan
Peter Gilligan
John Gallagher
William Greenhalgh
William Gavin
James Hackett
Charles Hannington
Paul Harford
Patrick Heffernan
Edward Herdiso
R. Hawker
Andrew Heavey
James Higgs
Michael Kinchela
M. Kirby
Martin Kinsela
Joseph Mills
James M'Grack
Samuel Andrews
James Brown
James Blows
John Beecroft
James Beecroft
Michael Brennan
David Barnes
William Burr
Thomas Brown
Charles Cotterell
Patrick Coulton
Henry Coleman
William Cummings
John Curry
James Cummings
Robert Chapman
Edward Cook
Thomas Coyle
S. Dickson
John P. Staff
James S. Staff
Thomas Pyke
Timothy Brien
William Pyke
John Pyke
John Moulins
John Walwork
John Dennis
Samuel Schofield
Daniel Harisky
Robert Egan
John M. Dennis
Simon Readon
Thomas M'Gee
Robert Power.
John Johnson
T. Soleman
Charles Harwood
Elias Strainger, jun.
James Tassett
James Tassett, jun.
Thomas Ireland
John M. Kelly
Samuel Tuckwell
John Black
Morgan Poor
John Corter
John Farrell
Silas Sheather
Jeremiah Blackman
G. R. Suttor, J.P.
James Galloway
John M'Roberts
John Lee
Thomas Gilbert
John Davis
James Ridley
James Edrop, jun.
W. H. Suttor, M.P.
John Dwyer
Thomas Fitzgerald
Patrick Durass
Philip Cassidy
John Fulton
James Egan
John Redding
Patrick Redding
Bernard Murphy
John M'Donough
Thomas Gough
John Mahony
Bryan Molloy
James Harrisky
James Lyng
Francis Sherwood
Thomas Lynch
John Byrne
William Bartley
Michael Molloy
Robert Good
Daniel M'Gourin
Robert Morgan
William Morgan
John Cox
Denis Nowlan
John Nowlan
James Nowlan
Patrick Mooney
John Jones
John Coates
W. G. Ainsworth
Lewis Solomons
J. Jones
Francis Mooney
William Lithgow
Thomas Callaghan
R. T. Ainsworth
N. Pyne
Bernard Daly
John Collins
Alexander Berry
Francis Last
James Wallace
Patrick Larkin
George Reed
John Reed
William Harris
A. F. G. Dumaresq, R.N.
William Crawford
John Redman
Henry G. Smith
Samuel Hanford
James Thaby
James Heaton
John Thomas Gannon
James Wheeler
James Brady
W. F. Parker
Philip Cohen
David Fraser
Thomas Wilson
George Picken
Joseph Solomon
William M'Ewater
Thomas W. Newman
B. Skinner
Thomas Arndell
Thomas Arndell, jun.
Thomas Horne
William Daly
Daniel J. Smallwood
Joseph Fairs
Henry Carr
W. O. Sullivan
J. F. Duffey
Francis Dowe
John S. Ryan
M. M'Gowan
O. M'Mahon
Owen J. M'Mahon
M. M'Mahon
R. Archbold
B. Perks
Edward Doyle
John Muston
James Wallace
W. G. Mathews
Robert Hughes
A. Polack
G. F. Herrington
H. E. Alderson
John Doyle
Charles Cornell
Thomas Harwood
James Hilt
Elias Strainger
Thomas Davis
Richard Wall
Timothy Kinchela
John Ayland
George Lebon
John Grainger
David Mafrola
William R. Sooner
M. Curran
John Nuttall
R. Crawford
William Parsons
P. Curry
William Burr
Thomas Dean
P. Carberry
Patrick Kerrisen
James Dalton
Thomas Delany
James Hayman
Samuel Mason
James Upton
William Wenman
Thomas Coyle
Edward Harper
Michael Pidgeon
John Gavan
Edward Lowry
Walter Bourke
William Woods
William Capped
John Barker
James Clarke
Francis Norris
John Allen
Matthew Hogan
Charles Hynes.

To James Pye, J. Dowe, William Walker, J. Lackey, William Bowman, J. Ascough, Esqs., and the other gentlemen who have signed the requisition.

Gentlemen,—Since the month of February last, I have had no participation in the public affairs of the colony, and as I did not anticipate that such an opportunity as the present would be presented to me, to be again engaged in the service of the country, I had nearly completed my arrangements to leave the colony for a time.

However, in reply to your very flattering and numerously signed requisition, I do not hesitate to place my humble services at your disposal.

If you do me the honour of electing me, I will forego my intended visit to Europe; and I will estimate highly the honour of representing so respectable and independent a constituency as that of "the North Riding of Cumberland."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. PLUNKETT.
Macquarie-street North, 8th September.

LABOUR BAZAAR, Nos. 283, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.—Established 1840.—By the extensive alterations made in the above establishment ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. are able to display the most extraordinary stock of new and second-hand Household and Office Furniture ever offered in the colony, covering a space of more than 50,000 square feet, comprising—
Chaste and elegant drawing-room suites, in walnut and rosewood, covered in rich satin damask and tabaret; dining-room ditto, in mahogany and cedar, covered in morocco, hair-seating, and damask
Wardrobes, chests drawers, portable ditto, marble wash-stands, with toilet tables to match, mounted on walnut, mahogany, and cedar pedestals; mahogany state bedsteads, with carved head and foot boards; bookcases, sideboards, dining tables, loo ditto, toilet ditto, double and single washstands, bedsteps, commodes, office pedestals and plain desks, library chairs, ditto tables; sofas, couches, chairs of every pattern and variety, children's and shop ditto, rocking ditto, kitchen dressers, tables, horses, &c.
The IRON BEDSTEAD DEPARTMENT.—The largest stock ever offered in the colony, viz.—
Large size tubular, brass, iron, and papier mache bedsteads, various colours and designs; solid four-post half-tester, portable, camp, and other iron bedsteads.
Children's cots and servants' bedsteads, in great variety from the celebrated house of R. W. Winfield and Sons, Birmingham.
On visiting this department the various patterns of bedsteads, cots, &c., are ready for inspection, thus giving the purchasers an opportunity of an immediate selection.
The GLASS and CHINA WAREHOUSE also offers the same opportunity, from an immense and choice stock.
Chimney, pier, cheval, matrimonial, and toilet glasses, of every size, pattern, and in great variety
Fenders and fire irons, lamps, copper, tin, and brass goods, culinary utensils, brushes, mats, &c., &c.—in fact, every requisite for furnishing.
In the CARPET WAREHOUSE will be found new and second-hand carpets, tapestry, velvet pile, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, of choice patterns and first-rate quality, in the piece, at very low prices, to suit the times. Victoria patent felt
Hair's and Bockley's floorcloth, choice patterns, and warranted from those celebrated houses, with the name painted on the back.
In the BEDDING DEPARTMENT will be found horse-hair mattresses, feather beds, bolster pillows, flock and flax mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, bolster and pillow slips, table linen, &c., &c.
Hall clocks, timepieces, office dials, ships' chronometers, barometers, instruments, &c., &c.
Rocking horses, gocarts, perambulators, baby jumpers, dolls, &c., &c.
IN PLATED GOODS, this establishment possesses a great advantage, having on hand a large assortment of good, new, and second-hand silver and plated ware, comprising
Silver and plated tea and coffee sets
Very superior ditto ditto, cruet frames
Ditto ditto cups, fit for racing and shooting prizes
Ditto ditto forks, spoons, spoons, &c.
Plated tea urns, candelebra, branch, and other candlesticks, dish covers, side and corner dishes, liquor and egg frames, silver and plated butter coolers, &c., &c.
Cutlery of every description
Glass chandeliers, of various pattern and sizes
Pedestal, hall, and other lamps, &c.
This embraces the leading articles of the above establishment, and is so arranged to facilitate intending purchasers in the selection of the goods, and to enable them to furnish with despatch.
From the numerous furniture shops in Pitt-street, parties intending to visit this establishment are particularly requested to enquire for the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Parties proceeding to the above are advised to provide against the sickness so frequently prevalent in the Northern Districts. Medicine Chests, or assorted medicines, adapted to the hot climate of Port Curtis may be obtained at a few minutes' notice from GEORGE HEATH, chemist, 334, George-street.

WANTED to be KNOWN, Miners' Picks can be supplied cheaper than any shop in Sydney, at W. and J. HOWITT'S, 53, Liverpool-street.

FITZROY DIGGINGS.—To Miners and Storekeepers.—C. ADRAIN has for Sale, large grey blankets 4s. 6d. each, broad leaf straw hats, lined and bound, 2s.; genuine American tobacco, 2s. 6d. per lb; superfine congou tea, 1s. 6d. per lb.; thigh boots, 15s.; and a numerous variety of goods, consisting of guns, blankets, trousers, coats, flannels, &c.

FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Cradles, Cradles, Cradles right "uns," 30s. each, at W. STURLEY'S, Phillip-street North, next Government Printing Office.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD.—To Gold-Diggers and others proceeding to the New Diggings.—HUGH MAXWELL respectfully invites intending purchasers to examine his prices of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, and Flour, together with all goods required in Groceries. Wines and Spirits. Haymarket House, 649, George-street, opposite the Haymarket.

CRADLES, cheap and portable, at D. T. AITCHISON'S, Circular Wharf.

FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Supplies for Gold Diggers.—Galvanized iron buckets, prospecting pans, bailers, camp kettles, gold sieves, &c., wholesale and retail; at BENNETT and SON'S Factory and Warehouse, 770, George-street South. N.B.—Shovels, picks, ovens, &c.

DIGGERS' KNIVES, Sheaths, and Belts, at J. GILLAM'S, cutler, opposite the Cathedral.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS of CUTLERY.—Cutlery, wholesale, at J. GILLAM'S, cutler, George-street.

HORSE CLAMS, Castrating, Spaying Knives and Needles, at J. GILLAM'S, cutler.

A LARGE STOCK of Diggers' Sheath Knives, at J. GILLAM'S, opposite the Cathedral.

FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Prospecting Pans, cheap, at FOY'S manufactory, Hamilton-lane.

FITZROY MINERS can procure patent compressed vegetables, in very small and convenient packages, preserved meats, &c., of H. S. BIRD, Bon Accord Stores, Circular Quay.

FITZROY GOLD-FIELDS.—Shippers and others are reminded that more than 100 per cent. can be readily made on Lee's improved floating ball washing machines.—Vide letter by this day's post, 15, Park-street.

THE NEW GOLD-FIELDS.—To Parties proceeding to the New Diggings.—S. BENNETT and CO. would recommend every one to take a canister of their best coffee, which is so packed as to retain its strength and flavour for any time and in any climate. 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

CANVAS TENTS.—The undersigned have on hand a consignment of English made canvas tents, suited for miners. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street. 9th September

FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Diggers supplied with best brands tobacco, pipes, cabbage-tree or bush lights, meerschaum pipes, fusees, pipe-mounts, &c., at PENFOLD'S Tobacco Warehouse, 482, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

PAPERHANGINGS, Mouldings, Cornices, Oak Decorations, in great variety. AYTON, ELLIS, and AYTON, 488, Castlereagh-street South.

LIME.—Superior kiln-burned Lime at reduced prices. A. A. Company's screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

GUINNESS' XXX PORTER, DIRECT FROM DUBLIN, at H. MACHEN and CO.'S stores, Wynyard-lane, or at 184, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

BOG OAK.—To be seen at A. JUDE'S, jeweller, King-street, next door to Messrs. Hill and Sons', a handsome and beautiful assortment of real Bog Oak Ornaments, comprising bracelets, brooches, rings, chains, charms, studs, &c., &c., set with Irish diamonds and other stones.

NEW ZEALAND Potatoes for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CHEAP ROOFING, Cheap Roofing, ready shaped for fixing, at 32s. 6d. per square. PARTRIDGE'S Guttering and Ridge-capping Manufactory, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street East, late Wright's Brewery.

GALVANIZED IRON Tanks, from 300 to 2000 gallons, at PARTRIDGE'S Guttering and Ridgecapping Manufactory, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street East, late Wright's Brewery.

PRICE LIST EAGLE PLOUGHS.—
Garden plough, No. 3, 50s., extra shares
Plain eagle ditto, 60s., ditto
Eagle, with colter, F&PM, 77s. 6d., ditto
Subsoil plough, 90s., ditto
S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets, European and American Depôt.

GALLEGO and Adelaide City Flour, guaranteed genuine and fresh, for SALE by W. H. ELDRED, Campbell's Wharf.

600 CASKS Plaster of Paris and best Portland cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

3000 HEAD prime STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, in one lot, or lots of 500; can be delivered at the Bazaar in all November next. TRESS and CROAKER, auctioneers, Bathurst. Bathurst, 3rd September.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Scotia, brig, 140 tons, Captain Tregurthen, from Launceston 4th instant. Passenger—1 in the steerage. Allan and Norton, agents.

DEPARTURES.

September 9.—Victoria Packet, for Launceston, via Bellambi.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Vixen, for Moreton Bay; Jane, for Melbourne, via Port Curtis and Richmond River; Onyx and Rebecca, for South Seas; Mary Nicholson, for Hongkong; Coquette, for Wide Bay.

CLEARANCES.

September 9.—Onyx, barque, 241 tons, Captain Fulton, for South Seas, in ballast.

September 9.—Rebecca, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Souter, for South Sea Islands. Passenger—Mr. C. Schweig.

September 9.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Howard, for Port Curtis, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Bros, Levy, Baynes, Mrs. Howard, and 60 in the steerage.

September 9.—Coquette, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Arnold, for Wide Bay, with sundries, and 30 passengers.

September 9.—Mary Nicholson, barque, 280 tons, Captain Wentworth, for Hongkong. Passengers—79 Chinese.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 9.—Henrietta, from Richmond River, with 180 casks tallow, 780 hides, 3 casks lard, 2¼ tons bacon, 4 casks oil; Revenge, from Shoalhaven, with 800 bushels maize, 9 bags bran, 2 cases eggs, 25 bundles shingles; William and Betsy, from the Hawkesbury, with 200 bushels maize, 30,000 shingles; Polly Hopkins, and Nightingale, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coal, 40 tons bones; Thistle (s.), from Morpeth, with 60 bags maize, 3 cases drapery, 40 hides, 1 cask 85 quarters beef, 6 coops poultry, 20 cases eggs, 3 horses, a calf, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 9.—Traveller, for the Hawkesbury; Sea Gull, for Tweed River; Sancho Panza, for Richmond River; Lydia, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.

September 9.—Scotia, from Launceston: 422 bags bran, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 63 bags bark, J. A. M'Connell; 1162 bags wheat, 12 bags flour, Allan and Norton; 1 package, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1500 palings, Tregurthen; 276 bags wheat, Barker and Co.; 200 bags bark, Order.

EXPORTS.

September 9.—Mary Nicholson, for Hongkong: 13 tons sandalwood, 67 bags beche-le-mer, R. Towns and Co.; 80 tons coals, H. Moore; 1815¾ ozs. gold-dust, Ah Tsak; 172¼ ozs. ditto, Sam Asshen.

September 9.—Rebecca, for South Sea Islands: 19 cases absynthe, 5 cases cigars, 40 bags coffee, 50 cases geneva, 24 cases old tom, 25 cases whisky, 33 cases bitters, 4 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads, 7 casks, 54 cases brandy, 1 pipe, 20 quarter-casks, 420 cases wine, 121 casks beer, 2 casks chicory, 215 bars, 17 bundles, 240 sheets iron, 37 kegs nails, 1 case champagne, 4 cases 6 casks cyder, 80 boxes soap, 50 boxes candles, 2 quarter-casks 10 cases vinegar, 20 cases sundries, 3 kegs shot and powder, 38 cases 20 drums oil, 48 casks, 36 tins biscuits, 10 kegs tobacco, 89 kegs white lead, 152 packages, A. Dreutler and Co.; 2 cases tobacco, W. Stewart; 1 case cigars, 10 cases champagne, J. G. Ralph; 20 cases bitters, 40 cases wine, 30 cases brandy, 2 hogsheads rum, C. Bath.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR FITZROY RIVER.—By the Jane, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Coquette, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR TAHITI AND NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—By the Rebecca, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR FITZROY RIVER AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Maria, this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Burnett, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Mary Nicholson, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR NELSON.—By the Ocean Queen, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—By the Emma, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE EUROPEAN.

THE mails by the Royal Mail Company's steamer European, will be made up at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

RATES.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste, the postage as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post office, Sydney, September 1st, 1858.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

Received coastwise from 8th August to 7th September.

Hunter: 17 bales wool, 11 casks tallow, 1069 hides, 94 bundles sheepskins.

Moreton Bay: 216 bales wool, 61 casks tallow, 398 hides, 31 bundles sheepskins.

Wide Bay: 113 bales wool, 35 casks 544 paunches tallow, 210 hides, 30 bundles sheepskins.

Clarence River: 16 bales wool, 16 casks tallow, 364 hides.

Other places: 254 casks tallow, 2344 hides, 97 bundles sheepskins, 3 tons bones, 30 bags horns.

Total: 362 bales wool, 377 casks 544 paunches tallow, 5185 hides, 242 bundles sheepskins, 3 tons bones, 30 bags horns.

Total from 1st October, 1857, to 7th September, 1858: 30,004 bales wool, 11 tons 2057 casks 1036 paunches tallow, 47,941 hides, 2891 bundles sheepskins, 1 ton 140 bags horns, 30 tons 181 bags bones, 196 bags hoofs.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, September 9: Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

PASSENGERS PER R. M. S. P. CO.'S EUROPEAN.—For Southampton: Mr. Waterston, Mrs. Waterston, Mr. A. F. Meyer, Mr. E. M. Dayrell, Mr. Atherton. For Marseilles: Mr. W. Lochead, Mrs. Lochead and infant, Mr. Smart, Mrs. Smart. For Alexandria: Mr. William Brown. For Galle: Mr. A. Barlow. For Melbourne: Rev. Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Miss Carstairs, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Webster, Emily Mathieson, Archdeacon Rabey, Mrs. Rabey.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 9.—Grafton, (s.) from Sydney.
September 9.—Clarence (s.) from Sydney.
September 9.—Mimosa, (s.) from the Manning.

DEPARTURES.

September 9.—Don Pedro the Second, barque, Lovett, for Melbourne, with 230 tons of coals.
September 9.—Grafton, (s.) for the Clarence.

COASTER INWARD.

September 9.—Policeman.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Allow me to supplement the communication of "A Citizen" in Wednesday's *Herald*, by stating that, during the past six months, we Sydney people have only *once* had the chance of replying by the return mail to our letters from home, and that was in the month of June, to advices brought by the Emeu down to 10th April.

The January mail arrived here March 15th; the February mail on the 28th April; the March mail on 15th May; the April mail on June 9th; the May mail, due 9th July, did not reach Port Jackson till the 6th of August; the June mail on the 17th of August.

The Australasian, with the July mails, is now a day overdue, and may drop in at any moment. Suppose, however, that, by some mischance, she should be delayed till the afternoon of Saturday, and sail in just as the European sails out, would Major Christie, our Postmaster-General, persist in closing the supplementary mail at 6 p.m., on the 11th, as advertised, and dispatching it that same night for Melbourne?

If so, we unfortunates would be again left in the lurch; whereas by altering the time for the Wonga's departure to Monday evening, and giving timely notice to that effect, a great boon would be conferred on the whole community.

I am, Sir, &c.,
ANOTHER CITIZEN.
Thursday noon, 9th September.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
September 9.	9.30 a.m.	West.	Light winds.
	Noon.	East.	Light airs.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Fresh breezes.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September		Sun rise	Sun sets	High water Morn.	High water Aftern.
10	FRIDAY	6 10	5 42	9 34	9 58

MOON.—First Quarter, 15th instant, at 3 h. 21 m. 12 s. p.m.

CONTENTS OF SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, from 10th August to 9th September ... PAGE
Remarks on the Official Report of Evidence taken before a Select Committee on German Immigration ... 6
ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN QUESTIONS:—The Electoral Bill—Elective Upper House—The Church of England in the Colonies—Moreton Bay and Port Curtis—The Mail Service—Terminable for Interminable Debentures ... 6
Recent Gold Discoveries at Port Curtis ... 7
Leichhardt and the Desert ... 7
The Electoral Law Amendment Bill ... 7
Progress Report of St. Paul's College ... 7
Laying the Foundation Stone of the Working Men's Church ... 7
Proceedings of Parliament of New South Wales ... 7
POLITICAL SUMMARY ... 8
Loans for Public Works ... 8
Assessment of Stock Bill ... 8
The Prerogative of Mercy ... 8
Social Questions ... 8
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... 9
SHIPPING SUMMARY:—Arrivals and Departures since the sailing of the Columbian—Foreign arrivals in Sydney during the month of August—Passengers to and from Sydney during August—Mails received and despatched by the E. and A. R. M. Company—Freights at Sydney—Arrivals from England—Immigrant Vessels—H. M. Ships in Port or on the Station—Vessels loading for London—Departures for Foreign Ports—Shipments of Gold—Casualties ... 9
Insolvents ... 9
Gold received by Escorts from January to August ... 9
MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW—Money and Share Market—The Mint—Customs—Gold Escorts—Value of Securities—Sydney Stock and Share List—Land and House Circular—Produce Circular—Labour Market, &c. ... 10

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the report of the committee of the House on the Pyrmont Bridge Bill, was adopted.

The debate on the Electoral Act was then resumed by Mr. WISE, who, in a speech of upwards of two hours, opposed the principle of manhood suffrage in the bill, contending that in substance and reality it was universal suffrage, or must inevitably lead to it, and quoting authorities to show that in America and elsewhere such a franchise only led to anarchy and ruin. Mr. PENNINGTON spoke in favour of the bill, and was followed by Mr. HOLDEN, who strongly opposed the principle of manhood suffrage. Dr. BLAND, in a lengthy speech, strongly supported the bill, which he thought would be the salvation of the country. Mr. DOCKER opposed the bill, and Mr. NORTON was opposed to the ballot and the manhood suffrage.

The debate was adjourned till four o'clock this day at ten minutes past ten o'clock.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, the COLONIAL SECRETARY, in answer to a question from Mr. FORSTER, said the Government had not determined on the course they would pursue with regard to the gold seizure on board the Mary Nicholson and Ethereal.

Mr. MARTIN moved the second reading of the Moreton Bay Judge's Appointment Bill. The hon. member supported the bill at great length, and it was opposed by Mr. FORSTER, and thrown out by a majority of 16 to 7.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed two items in the additional Estimates, after which the House resumed.

The Acts Shortening Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to nine.

THE vote of the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday night, granting £50,000 a year for ten years, towards the establishment of a mail service between England and Australia, by way of Panama, is the most practical step that has yet been taken towards the realization of that long-desired project. For more than ten years past it has been talked of, but nothing but disappointment has hitherto attended the expectations held out. If the attempt now made ends in failure, the fault will not lie with the Legislature of New South Wales, which has come forward liberally to support the undertaking. As explained by the PREMIER, this proposed subsidy is to be quite independent of, and additional to, any aid that may be demanded of this colony, towards the support of a line of mail steamers via Suez. It is anticipated that all the colonies will, in equitable proportions, subscribe to both routes. For aught that is known to the contrary, the Home Government may have entered into a fresh contract for the Suez line. We are hourly expecting the mail with intelligence as to the progress that has been made in calling for and accepting tenders for the service, which the despatch of Lord STANLEY said was to be done immediately. It is vexatious that at this date we should have to write in ignorance on this point, and that the Australasian, from which so much was expected, should have proved unpunctual on her very first trip. But whatever may have been done by the authorities in London, it is not to be held to clash with, or supersede what has now been done in Sydney.

The amount of the Colonial contribution has been fixed on the supposition that a total of £100,000 a year would be ample to induce a powerful and respectable company to undertake the service. Considering that the contract may extend over the long term of ten years, and that the Royal Mail Company, not many months ago, offered (whether in insincerity or in ignorance of the expense we cannot say) to do the work for £50,000 a year for seven years only, and that whatever Company may work the Pacific side of the Isthmus would also work the Atlantic side, and drain the traffic into its own trunk line, we imagine that the sum fixed upon cannot be condemned as insufficient.

One-half of the expense the colonists expect will be borne by the mother country; nor is the expectation at all unreasonable. It is true that the Imperial Government already maintains, at its own exclusive cost, a line from Southampton to Aspinwall, but then this is done for Imperial reasons, quite independently of any convenience intended for the Australias, and principally for the benefit of colonies of vastly less importance. The extension of this line from Panama to Australia will be equally for the benefit of the mother country and these colonies, and therefore it would be equitable that the cost of it should be equally shared. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Home Government will consent to take this view of the subject. Hitherto it has not been very zealous in the matter of the Panama route, and, in fact, has rather thrown difficulties in the way than otherwise; but, when invited directly to the enterprise by the colonies offering to go shares in the cost, it can hardly decline. Yet, on the whole, Great Britain has dealt less generously with its most flourishing colonies in the matter of postal communication than it has with foreign and sometimes hostile countries. Canada has been left to subsidise a line of its own; Mauritius, the same. The Cape of Good Hope was for a long time far worse off than Brazil, and Australia was at one time deprived of an incomplete service it possessed, that the advantage might be transferred *to* China.

The request that the Home Government should bear half the expense of a line from Sydney to Panama, of course involves the consequence that the contract should be made in London by the Imperial authorities, and therefore upsets the scheme our COLONIAL SECRETARY formerly propounded, in accordance with which companies were to be invited to send their tenders to Sydney, to be decided upon here. For, as the contribution is to be equal, the Home Government has a natural right of priority to be the agent for entering into the contract, besides being more competent, and having greater facilities, and being already at the cost of maintaining half of the trunk line. All that is required is to see that colonial interests are properly cared for in the arrangements that may be made, and not made so subordinate as has heretofore been the case. This may be secured either by very explicit and ample instructions forwarded to the SECRETARY OF STATE, or, better still, through the medium of some agent, if a suitable one could be found, who would truly represent and look after colonial interests, and be a responsible referee, whom the SECRETARY OF STATE might consult on all matters of detail.

New South Wales makes itself solely and singly responsible for the punctual payment of the Australian half of the subsidy, yet it is not expected that it will be left to bear the whole of this burden unaided. All the Australian colonies will participate to *some* extent in the benefit to be derived, though not all to the *same* extent. If negotiations are carried on *bona fide* it will not be impossible to determine in what proportions this benefit will be distributed, nor have we any reason to believe that any colony would object to furnish a contribution that in common consultation should be adjudged equitable.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Lawless and Co., an adjourned second meeting. Debts amounting to £1014 5s. 5d. were proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Lawless and Co., an adjourned special meeting, under a Judge's order for examination. Mr. Johnson, for the official assignee, examined two witnesses in reference chiefly to a sum of money paid by a late member of the firm of Lawless and Co., which was afterwards refunded. The meeting then adjourned until Friday.

In the estate of Hugh Taylor, an adjourned special meeting for examination. Nothing done.

In the estate of Bernard Symon, an adjourned special meeting, for examination. Further adjourned until the 28th instant.

In the estate of William Robinson, an adjourned special meeting. Mr. Oliver was examined relative to a bill of sale granted by insolvent to him over his stock-in-trade, and the meeting adjourned.

SURRENDERS.

Alexander Waugh, of Bunray, Manning River, schoolmaster. Liabilities, £209 5s. 4d. Assets—value of personal property, £131; outstanding debts, £41 2s.: total, 172 3s. 9d. Deficit, £37 1s. 7d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

Duncan Dyson, of Hancock-square, Sydney, carpenter. Liabilities, £37 5s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £3; outstanding debts, 12s. 6d.: total, £3 12s. 6d. Deficit, £33 13s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Peter Licker, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, baker. Liabilities, £136. Assets—value of personal property, £9 16s.; outstanding debts, £31 15s. 1d.: total, £41 11s. 1d. Deficit, £94 8s. 11d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

James Loos, of South Head Road, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £189 1s. Assets—value of personal property, £85. Deficit, £104 1s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

David Brown, of Patterson River, miller. Liabilities, £2408 3s. 3d. Assets—value of real property, £23 7; of personal property, £50; outstanding debts, £25: total, £2382. Deficit, £1026 8s. 3d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 10.—Henry Fisher, adjourned certificate, half-past 10. Richard J. Lee, second, 11. Lawless and Co., adjourned special, for examination, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Peden, and Mr. G. Smith.

Thirteen persons, convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were subjected to the ordinary penalties, varying from 10s. to 40s.; and one, being also an idle and disorderly person, without fixed abode or lawful occupation, was sentenced to be imprisoned one calendar month.

Jemima Macdonald, found guilty of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Mary King, taken into custody for protection, was, upon the evidence of Dr. Rutter, police surgeon, that she is of unsound mind, required to give sureties to be of good behaviour, or, in default, to be imprisoned fourteen days in the hospital ward.

Two or three trumpery charges of assault were heard; in one of which the defendant was sentenced to pay 5s. penalty, the others being dismissed.

William Armstrong, having failed to comply with an order of Court for the maintenance of his wife, was sentenced to pay the amount now due, or, in default, to be at once imprisoned and detained until payment be made.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Henry Higgins, a deserter from the Bella Vista, was sent to gaol for thirty days, there to be subjected to hard labour.

Margaret Valentine, convicted of having used obscene language, was fined 40s. and 5s. costs; in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Mary Murphy was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, she having been found drunk in a public place.

Of two other cases on the sheets, one was dismissed, and the other lapsed through the non-appearance of the parties.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE sixth quarterly meeting of the City Council was held at 12 o'clock yesterday. Present—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen Hogan, Thurlow, Northwood, Speer, Roberts, Murphy, Smithers, Spence, Sutherland, Oatley, Raper, and Neale.

Alderman Speer, the new member, was introduced by Alderman Northwood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

Alderman HOGAN presented a petition, signed by forty-nine labourers employed on the city works, in reference to the question of wages. Petition received, and referred to the Improvement Committee.

Alderman ROBERTS presented a petition, signed by the Secretary to the Exchange Company, on behalf of the directors, and praying for an inquiry with a view to an exemption from the liability of payment of city rates, on public grounds. Referred to the Finance Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary's office was read, acknowledging the receipt of a new paving bill, and stating it came too late to be dealt with in the present session, but promising it should have the Colonial Secretary's consideration. A letter from the City Engineer was read, referring to the necessity of clearing away certain castings and other materials from the Corporation depot forming the site of the intended new Town Hall, preparatory to the appointed work of excavation. On the motion of Alderman SPENCE, seconded by Alderman SMITHERS, it was decided that the question of the disposal of these materials should stand over till next Monday's meeting, in order that an inspection of them might be made, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any and what portion could be turned to account for sewerage or other uses, in preference to being sold.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The usual quarterly report of the Health Officer was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

On the motion of Alderman MURPHY, seconded by Alderman NORTHWOOD, Alderman Speer was appointed a member of the Finance Committee.

On the motion of Alderman THURLOW, seconded by Alderman SPENCE, Alderman Speer was appointed a member of the Water and Lighting Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The MAYOR stated that the accounts showed to the credit of the Water Fund £4514 15s. 9d., and to the debit of the Sewerage Fund £4167 4s. 9d., whilst nothing appeared either on the debit or the credit side as to the City Fund. Probably the City rates about to be collected would realise £17,000.

SUPREME COURT.—His Honor Mr. Justice Therry will sit this day in Equity, to hear motions and petitions, and short causes. Master's Office.—Jobbins v. Styles, to bring in accounts; Graham v. Vivers, on state of facts; Re Burns an infant, to settle minutes; Styles v. M'Enaroe, to settle minutes.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£10 Jurisdiction.—The Court will resume its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning, with the hearing of case No. 401, and will adjourn upon adjudicating in case No. 500.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for the week ending the 4th instant, £983 16s. 8d. Number of passengers carried 3704.

GUNDAGAI, 9th September (By Electric Telegraph.)—The weather is clearing-up. Large numbers of Chinese are on the way to the Adelong. The escort from the Adelong reef to-day, will be 1297 ozs. 2 dwts. 6 grs. gold.

THE FITZROY DIGGINGS.—Messrs. Brush and MacDonnell, jewellers, are exhibiting two interesting samples of gold, the yield of the Fitzroy diggings. One is a nugget weighing three ounces and a-half, the largest yet found there. The other is a heap of mixed granular and nuggetty particles, weighing about thirteen ounces and a-half.

PUBLICANS' RECOGNIZANCES.—Both on Wednesday and yesterday two magistrates were in attendance at the Police Office for the purpose of receiving the recognizances of those persons to whom licenses were, on Tuesday, granted or transferred. About half a dozen only presented themselves: the rest are selling without due authority, and Mr. Hill yesterday intimated to the police, the propriety of proceeding against defaulters for illicit trading. At noon to-day another opportunity will be afforded, after which proceedings will be taken.

DOGS.—The canine year having almost expired, owners of useful animals are reminded of the necessity for a renewal of registration, in order to avoid liability to penalty.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—We are happy to learn that the extension of the line of the Great Western Railroad will be proclaimed this day. The law requires forty days' notice before the work can be commenced. All the preparations will be completed so as to admit of instant action when the legal notice expires. The long delay in voting the money prevented the commencement of the extension before; this is to be regretted, as many persons have been out of employ. It is satisfactory to learn that the lack of employment is not likely to continue long. What with our gold attraction and the public works, we may expect a reaction in the labour market. We hope, however, that it will not be so great as to interrupt the course of improvements.

KAFFIR WAR MEDAL.—Writing from Middle River, near Bowenfels, on the 7th instant, Mr. Gregor M'Gregor, innkeeper there, requests us to intimate (which we do with much pleasure) that he last week received a medal from the Queen, through the hands of General Peel, the Secretary-at-War, for services rendered during the Kaffir war in 1834-35, in the 75th Regiment, under command of Sir Harry Smith and Sir Richard England. The medal is a handsome silver one with the profile of the Queen and the words "Victoria Regina" on one side, and on the other a lion in the jungle, with the words, "South Africa, 1835." Round the edge is his name, &c., "Corporal Gregor M'Gregor, 75th Regiment," being the rank he held at the time.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493640

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

By the European.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM 10TH AUGUST, TO 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1858.

Tuesday 10th, to Saturday, 14th August.

THE conclusion arrived at by the Assembly, in reference to the anticipated termination of the present mail contract, having been communicated to the Governor-General, his Excellency pledged himself to bring the matter before the Executive Government immediately. As this conclusion was fully assented to by Ministers themselves, there could be little doubt of its being fully and promptly endorsed. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that the Columbian has carried, among her mail bags, not only a strong expression of opinion as to the necessity of immediately establishing a steam postal line between this colony and Great Britain, by way of Panama, but an intimation that no dealings or contracts made by the Imperial authorities in the name of the colony, without its concurrence, will be recognised. Without this intimation we should not feel very sanguine as to the success of colonial efforts to secure the adoption of the Panama line, as the communication via Suez and Galle is the one best suited to Imperial interests, and there has never been the slightest hesitation or delicacy in sacrificing to these interests the claims and interests of Australia. A writer upon the subject of the rival lines has urged in support of that at present followed that it is the classic regions which this line passes through which have formed a chief attraction to passengers. It may have been so to men of great wealth, but the charges by this line have been so high as to place a trip to Europe beyond the reach of any others. The cheapness of the Panama line would constitute a far greater attraction. It would probably be cheap enough to be made subservient even to immigration purposes, and to a constant supply of the markets with light goods. Those who want to traverse Egypt, and whose pockets are well enough lined to enable them to do so, will doubtless have a chance of taking the present route via Melbourne. It will be the interest of the Victorian Government to maintain for themselves a mail communication by the present route, and they will doubtless take the necessary steps to do so. We have no jealousy of Victoria in this matter—no fear that she will gain superior advantages. The establishment of both lines will benefit both colonies, as each will by that means receive a fortnightly mail.

The Committee on the Murders by Aborigines in the Northern Districts has taken full evidence and brought up an elaborate report. This report contains many practical suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Native Police, which is still considered by the committee as the best—indeed the only thoroughly efficient force for the detection of crime and the prevention of further outrage in these regions. It seems that in this force, as in many governmental departments, injudicious appointments have been productive of inefficiency. Men who could command government interest have received lieutenancies without any reference to their fitness for the duties attaching to that rank. These duties are very responsible, arduous, and peculiar, and require peculiar qualifications. No man should receive such a trust and such powers as attach to an officer of Native Police without his fitness being first thoroughly tested. But we do not agree with the committee that the commandant should have the appointment of his officers. This would make them too dependant to be thoroughly efficient. It would suffice, we think, that the commandant should have a well defined power of suspending an officer and of having his qualifications enquired into. Touching the mode of dealing with the aborogines themselves, the committee has pronounced an opinion precisely similar to that expressed by ourselves in our last notes, when commenting upon the case of a aborigine from Grafton, who was convicted of assault—That while they are firmly protected against aggression by the whites, they should be as firmly punished when they are themselves the aggressors.

The special committee of the Assembly appointed to enquire into the late railway accident has also brought up its report. This committee appears to have done its duty well. It has examined upwards of thirty-five witnesses, and has enquired not only into every matter connected directly or indirectly with the fatal occurrence of the 10th July last, but into the general management and condition of the railway. The accident appears to have been traceable to several causes—to the insufficient coupling of the horse-boxes, to their oscillation, and to the undue speed at which the engine-driver suffered the train to proceed at a place where unusual speed was dangerous—a curve. This engine-driver, it will be remembered, had been already dismissed under the recommendation of a progress report from the committee. Complaints are made of faults in construction on that part of the line which lies on the Sydney side of Parramatta; but it is at the same time declared that the Commissioners have already done and are still doing whatever they can to remedy these defects. A laxity of discipline on the line, which is said to have existed, has now been similarly remedied. With these changes for the better, and with the adoption, as recommended by the committee, of all those precautions which are usually followed in England, railway travelling in Australia will be as safe as in any country in the world. The committee not only point out the superior safety of travelling per rail in Great Britain over all other modes of locomotion, but very truly contend for the same merit here, by showing that upwards of a million of persons have travelled by this line without a single accident up to the 10th July. With the additional care and precautions that may in future be relied upon, therefore, the public may have full confidence in the line. The committee, however, complain, and we think very justly, of the conduct of the Railway Commissioners in one particular. One of the officers of their staff, a Mr. Richardson, made to the committee a statement of certain circumstances which were contributory, as he conceived, to the accident. Upon further enquiry the committee found that this statement was contradicted by the evidence of other witnesses, and held, for that reason, that it was "not well founded." This decision was communicated in a privileged or confidential form to the Commissioners, but they immediately, it is said, took action upon it, and dismissed the officer in question. The committee refer this proceeding as a breach of privilege, and as a course of action likely to deter subordinate officers from aiding, by their information, any enquiries of a similar nature to that now alluded to. The latter result is obvious. The summary removal of any Government officer who may presume to point out facts which his superiors desire to suppress is a piece of despotism which has been so often witnessed that few subordinates have the courage to offer any information of this kind to those who have the power of remedying departmental abuses. Of course, the fact of his having given this information would never be assigned as a reason for dismissal; but when a Government employé once becomes "marked," it is not difficult to get up something against him, or to drive him into some act of insubordination or breach of rules which will justify his removal. Our remarks are not intended to bear any reference to the case of Mr. Richardson. The Commissioners have doubtless acted honestly although, as we think, erroneously. The officer made statements which seem to have been disproved. If his statements were wilfully false, or were made rashly and without enquiry, he ought to be dismissed so soon as his evidence was made public, and his fault proved. But if he made these statements *bona fide*, and in the honest belief that he was stating the truth, he could not equitably be held obnoxious to censure. That searching and general measure of departmental reform which is so loudly called for, and which is admitted on all hands to be so much needed, can never by any possibility be effected if the subordinate officers—the men who do the actual work, and are capable of affording the most valuable evidence—are to be muzzled.

The impotent and imprudent surrender of principle by the present Ministry, in the case of the Queen v. Evans, has produced the result which we predicted for it—a complete assumption of Parliamentary right to enquire into and pronounce upon any exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, as being one exercised under Ministerial responsibility. There has been another motion and debate of this character, in the Upper House during the past week, touching the case of a reprieved murderer named Fox. The case seems *prima facie*, to be a very gross one. But we maintain that the royal prerogative of mercy is one which vests constitutionally in the Crown alone, or in its local representative, and that to share its power and its general responsibilities with a Ministry who are in all cases the representatives of a particular party, would be dangerous and improper. The pressure of public opinion, either as enunciated in the Legislature, or through the medium of the Press, is sufficient to guard against abuses of the prerogative of mercy, if it is left in the hands of the Queen's representative. Not so, or only so in a much less degree, if it be exercised by the Cabinet. In the case at present alluded to, the motion was withdrawn after a pretty strong expression of opinion, which will have, we trust, the effect of rendering complaints of this kind less frequent for the future.

There was a meeting of the Philosophical Society on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Governor-General. There were at this meeting some very interesting discussions on the meteorology of the colony, and upon mining operations for the extraction of gold from quartz. During the same day, there was a meeting of churchwardens of the various Anglican Churches in this city. These officers are in the habit of holding weekly meetings for the discussion of such questions as are of peculiar interest to themselves and to the members of their Church, as a body. Their main efforts are apparently directed towards the establishment of a Synodical action of the Church of England in this colony, and the question for discussion on Wednesday had reference to this subject. This was whether it was necessary for the purpose of establishing a Synod here to obtain the sanction of a Parliamentary bill. The decision of the meeting was in the affirmative.

The Assembly has rejected the Lodging-houses Bill, so carefully prepared and discussed in the Upper House, for no other reason than that the session has been protracted, and that members are getting tired. What has delayed the business of the session until now, and left so much of it still in arrear? What but the perpetual gabble on all occasions and upon all subjects, of some of the very men who are now so anxious to throw every question into abeyance which does not appeal to their party feelings? In the reports of the health-officer, and in the columns of the Press, there have been not only complaints of crowded and unhealthful lodging-houses, but details of a most sickening character, to show that these complaints were well founded. But it seems that the comfort and health of the poor citizens are matters of far less importance in the eyes of certain dignified senators than their own party squabbles. They can find time for the latter, but the former they are too busy and too tired, just now, to look after.

Saturday, 14th to 21st August.

We omitted in our last week's notes to mention one event of considerable local importance—the establishment of a School of Arts at Newtown. There have long been similar institutions in several of the provincial towns, but this is the first instance of such a movement in any of the suburban districts. Doubtless, it will not be the last. The Newtown School of Arts is intended to afford the means of instruction and amusement, not only to the inhabitants of Newtown proper but those of the adjacent villages — O'Connell Town, Camperdown, &c. That there is a sufficiently dense population in this quarter to require and to support such an institution, may be gathered from the fact that no less than seventy members were enrolled at the first meeting. The distance of these suburbs from the Sydney School of Arts, places the advantages of that institution beyond reach, unless at great inconvenience. Such means of instruction and rational amusement as these institutes afford must be brought, as it were, to the doors of the operative classes ere they can be expected, as a body, to resort to them. The same reasons must ere long render necessary the formation of similar institutions at or near Paddington, and at Balmain. Now the necessity of finding counter attractions to the public-house is so generally admitted, that there needs no argument to shew that institutions of the kind in question ought to be placed, as far as possible, within the reach of all. It is possible the Sydney School of Arts might, by the establishment of branch Institutes, have met this demand, although it is questionable whether any but such as were locally originated and locally managed would have been found to answer. There would not be sufficient confidence in the wisdom and impartiality of the majority. Confidence of this kind in the Sydney School of Arts has been considerably shaken by the late decision—a decision pronounced after a truly awful amount of discussion—to build additions to the front of the street, which, although showy, will be, for a considerable time, practically useless, while the main building is left disgracefully incomplete.

The City Council has passed a resolution deliberately refusing to pay the interest due upon sewerage debentures until it can be paid out of sewerage rates. This sort of indefinite postponement differs very little from an actual repudiation, but the whole State being responsible the position of the creditors will be in no way affected. The aldermanic body professes to have a great contempt for their predecessors the City Commissioners, because they were not an elective body. These affectations of superiority are, however, very absurd. The present Municipal Council has quite enough of gross neglect and mismanagement of its own to answer for, to call for some indulgence at the hands of its members for the faults and shortcomings of their predecessors, and the talk which we so often hear about "responsibility" is the veriest *bosh*. An Executive Board of three commissioners, under the inspection of the Ministry, must naturally be far *easier* called to account than a talking body of sixteen, which only sends some of its members once a year before the electors in their several wards, a majority of whom scarcely think it worth their while to vote. The Municipal Council want endowment, and lose no opportunity of demanding it; but we shall be very much mistaken if they do not find that the repudiatory course upon which they have just entered will stand greatly in the way of their success in these efforts. It is undeniable, however, that the sewerage of the metropolis is in a most unsatisfactory state. The work not only unfinished, and with little present hope of its being so; but with the very plan of the sewers impeached and their efficacy, for the purposes for which they have been constructed, a matter of dispute. We greatly doubt whether any such body as the present Municipal Council will ever prove competent to carry out this great work: whether it will not be found necessary, in the end, to commit it to the charge of a board of thoroughly competent and practical men.

The Legislative Assembly has re-affirmed the principle formerly enunciated, that all deliberative bodies entrusted with legislative functions ought to be elected by the people in their primary assemblies. They have, however, after some discussion, added thereto an affirmation of the expediency of retaining two Parliamentary Councils. In plain English, this is a renewed demand for the introduction of some measure to substitute an elective Upper House for the present nominated one. This is a question which has been so frequently discussed in our columns that we shall not further comment upon it here. But there seems to be some peculiar significancy in the re-affirmation of this principle just now. The Assembly has just passed its Electoral Bill, and it is about to go through the ordeal of a review in the Upper House. Having been very lengthily discussed, and very carefully considered, it is entitled to be dealt with respectfully, more especially as the necessity for some measure of Electoral reform seems to be generally admitted. But, then, the Lodging Houses Bill was prepared and discussed in the Legislative Council with equal care: and as to the extreme necessity for prompt legislation on this subject no reasonable man could entertain a moment's doubt. Yet the Assembly cast it out in the most summary manner. Is there a fear that the Electoral Bill may be served in the same way? And is it thought desirable just now to level at the Upper House a threat of speedy annihilation? It is far from impossible that this very threat may furnish an argument for shelving the bill. The Upper House may say "Let your measure of Parliamentary Reform be made complete—give us a plan for establishing an elective Upper House as well as for reforming the Assembly, and we will give you our decision upon both." We do not say that this would be a good argument, but it might be fairly urged. We trust, however, that the Upper House, will not dream of casting out this bill. They would find it impossible to justify such a step to the country, and an act of this nature would certainly bring about consequences far from agreeable to themselves. The course to be pursued by the Government in such a case would be plainly this—to prorogue Parliament for a short period, to run the Electoral Bill through the Assembly on its re-opening, and to pour into the Legislative Council a sufficient number of members to swamp all opposition. The men would be easily found—by casting out the bill, too, the Upper House would be abandoning its duty to the country. They are bound to consider it with a view to its amendment in such points as may require such amendment. The bad example set them by the Assembly will afford no excuse for a neglect of duty.

The last mail brought out one piece of news which was received with pretty general satisfaction—that the existing postal contract had been terminated by the Government, and that a provisional arrangement, for six months' service, had been made with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. There will consequently be time and opportunity to give effect to the late resolution of the Assembly calling for the establishment of steam postal communication *via* Panama.

The long discussed bill for an assessment on pastoral lands has been passed in the Assembly by a majority of 30 to 10. The report of the committee on the affrays between the white men and aborigines in the Northern Districts has been rejected, apparently from a difference of opinion as to the expediency of continuing the Native Police. It was suggested that a Border Police force, composed of white men with aboriginal assistants for tracking, &c., would be the most effective. We prefer, we must confess, the plan submitted by the committee. The Assembly has adopted the report of its committee on the late railway accident, notwithstanding that some of the conclusions arrived at were in conflict with those of a progress report from the Government commission appointed to the same duty. The commissioners have arrived at a conclusion that the accident resulted from the defective state of the permanent way in its vicinity, and that the engine-driver, who was condemned so strongly by the committee of the Assembly, was free from blame. It is impossible to say which party is right, until it can be fully seen upon what evidence the decision of each has been founded.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the practical working of the Government offices is likely, from all we can learn, to be as useless as the other Boards and individuals who have before entered upon the same difficult task. It is not by examining heads of departments, and glancing here and there at systems and practices, that full and reliable information can be attained, or that the mode of carrying out material and practical reforms can be discovered. There must be a searching investigation below the surface—a searching examination not only of the heads but of the subordinates. An enquiry of practical men who have had business to transact with Government offices, or who, in the course of their ordinary avocations, have work of the same kind to do as is done in these departments. Until this sort of enquiry is made a thorough reform will be found impossible; and we do not believe that any legislative committee could ever be appointed who would be found equal to such a task. Still less would a small Government board be competent for its performance. It could only be satisfactorily performed by a paid commission of some half-dozen competent men—not mere Government hangers-on, but disinterested persons having a thorough and practical knowledge of the kind of business which Government employés transact. Until letters can be answered and business disposed of in Government offices with the same promptitude and attention as in private establishments, the machinery of the Executive cannot be considered as in good working order.

The business of the Supreme Court is getting more and more into arrear—suitors are being ruined, justice is in many cases virtually denied; and in one branch—the equity jurisdiction—the work of the Court is almost brought to a dead stand. And yet, although all this has been repeatedly urged upon the Government and the Assembly, relief is denied. The District Courts Bill stands in almost hopeless abeyance, and of the much needed fourth Judge we hear nothing. We have heard this morning of one unfortunate suitor who has been laid upon a bed of sickness by the extreme anxiety which the continued and indefinite postponement of his case, and the consequent increase of his expenses, have created. Another, whose suit at *nisi prius* had stood over from sitting to sitting, made an unsuccessful appeal to the Judges this morning, to have a special sitting by one of them, in order to dispose of it. He had witnesses in attendance, who had been brought from 300 miles, and their presence in Sydney could not be again procured without an outlay of £160. The Judges would have helped him if they could, but it was beyond their power. The term business could not be interfered with, without injury to the rights of other suitors, whose claims were equal. It is the Ministry and the Assembly who are to blame for these continually occurring cases of extreme hardship. And not only is this gross neglect inexcusable upon general grounds—there is absolute dishonesty in it. The fees paid into the Treasury from the Supreme Court exceed by £2000 its expenses. There is a surplus, then, more than sufficient to cover the salary of a fourth Judge. This is ground out of the unfortunate suitors, to whom justice is, at the same time, almost denied.

Saturday, 21st to 28th August.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke has published in our columns during the past week a very able and elaborate paper in reference to the recent unsuccessful search for Leichhardt, and to the general course of recent exploration in the interior. In this paper Mr. Clarke has demonstrated beyond all reasonable question the accuracy of the conclusions which he had already announced, and which we have before alluded to. We would suggest that this valuable paper should be made a matter of more ready and permanent access by being republished in the shape of a pamphlet. Mr. Gregory has returned to the colony, and is preparing the report of his late expedition.

The Electoral Bill, after having been for some five months under discussion, has at length passed from the Assembly to the Upper House, where its consideration has been postponed for a fortnight, to afford time for the printing of certain returns, and the lithographing of certain plans which are necessary for the understanding of some of its details. It is impossible, at present, to say how it may be dealt with. The Solicitor-General, with a tone of pugnacity which did not sound well from the solitary representative of Ministerial dignity, plainly told the Legislative Council that "the Government" would consent to no postponement of this measure—beyond the stipulated fortnight; would resist, in fact, any delay whatever, by all the means at its disposal. He cooled down, however, afterwards, when it became apparent from the remarks of other members of the Council, that, while they were not to be bullied into passing the bill without consideration, there was no intention to deal with it otherwise than straightforwardly. It was plain that the Ministry had determined to carry the Electoral Bill through the Upper House, at all hazards. If it is found that there is not sufficient strength in the Ministerial side of the Council to ensure this result, new members will be sent in to turn the scale. Four have been added within the last fortnight.

The Upper House has cast out another bill sent up from the Assembly, but it is impossible to glance through the debate which took place upon this occasion without seeing that the strength of reasoning is all on the side of the majority which carried this rejection. The object of the bill was to give the Executive Council a power to grant licenses in cases where the applicant had failed from some defects of form; or from objections based on the fact of his being an old offender against the existing Publicans Act. This would have made the Executive Council—in other words, the Cabinet itself—an appellate tribunal from the decisions of the various licensing Benches; for by dexterous management, any unsuccessful applicant could bring himself within this provision. The Legislative Council held that this would be a dangerous provision. The Executive Council is a political body, composed of the heads of the ruling party for the time being, and it is a well known fact that the publicans, as a class, exercise great influence in elections. This course, then, would open a door to manifest corruption, besides being from its very nature an aspersion against the magistracy of the colony, to whom the duty of granting or refusing licenses has hitherto been delegated. The Council might, indeed, have entertained the bill, and have made in committee the alteration which should have been made in the Assembly—vesting the appellate jurisdiction in some of the superior Courts. But the whole of the law relating to publicans is so grossly defective, that any attempt to patch it up is in the highest degree inexpedient, and thus thought a majority in the Legislative Council. It is the duty of the Government to bring up some general and comprehensive measure for regulating this branch of trade. It is now generally admitted that the mode in which licenses are granted or withheld is peculiarly unsatisfactory. Vested in the great body of the magistracy, whose views, feelings, and interests are as varied as their individuality, these powers are exercised capriciously and unequally. It will be found imperatively necessary when the question comes to be fairly considered, either to transfer the licensing power to a special commission, or to permit the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors by any person of good character, subject to the payment of a tax, and to police surveillance.

The Ministry has been pressed to announce its views and intentions with reference to the defence of the colony against foreign aggression, but all that could be got out of them was that this matter had been under consideration, and had formed the subject of correspondence with the Home Government. It is pretty clear that they have no idea of making defensive preparations unless they hear of an actual declaration of war, when it would probably be too late to do so. It seems that the harbour fortifications are in anything but perfect order. But any defects in this quarter would admit of a speedy remedy. The batteries could be strengthened and manned without any great loss of time. Our body of Artillerymen is, indeed, small; and the Volunteer Artillerists have been forced, by the neglect and insults of our Liberal Government, to disband themselves. Yet men could be found who, with the direction and aid of the gunners composing our present artillery force, could make such a defence as it would take a very strong hostile force to overcome. But it is imperative that the fortifications and guns should be placed in defensive and offensive order, and that precautions should be taken to guard against surprise. The great point of difficulty is that which has but latterly began to attract serious public attention, and of which the Government does not seem to have thought at all: this is—the defence of the city from the advance of a hostile force landed at Botany. All points of weakness or of strength are as well known to any power who may ever be disposed to make us a hostile call as to ourselves. It is absurd, therefore, to keep the the danger out of sight, under the pretence that, by inquiring what it amounts to, and looking it fairly in the face, the colonists may at the same time convey hints to enemies. What would be the natural form of attack by a power having the necessary means at its disposal? It is so plain that no commander of experience would ever dream of any other. The naval force engaged in this service, whatever that force might be, would be kept out of sight until a military division strong enough to carry all before it had been run on shore at Botany. The main batteries would thus be secured from the land, and the enemy's ships could enter with safety. What is there to oppose the advance of a hostile force in this direction? And yet the slip of intervening country, small as it is, is one peculiarly capable of being held by a comparatively small force against a large one.

The accounts from Port Curtis within the last few days have been peculiarly encouraging. There can now be little doubt that these new gold-fields in the north will prove, at least, equal to any that have been hitherto discovered in other parts of the colony.

Among the events of the week has been a inquest upon the body of an infant fourteen months old, named Ann Keen. The facts disclosed at this enquiry were peculiarly disgusting and painful. The poor child perished from sheer starvation, notwithstanding the efforts of the mother to afford her nourishment. The frame of the mother herself was too much exhausted to render her efforts availing, and for this exhaustion her husband—one Edward Keen—is responsible, having, by inveterate drunkenness, brought his wretched wife and children to this state of frightful destitution. The poor women had herself laboured for the support of her offspring, but of late had been unable to do so. Her only resource was a small allowance of rations from the Benevolent Society, which her drunken husband shared. Efforts seem to have been made to rescue the remains of this family from destruction, but one fearful sacrifice has thus been offered to the demon of intoxication. The husband has been committed for trial on a verdict of manslaughter by the coroner's jury.

As a pleasing set-off to the fact we have just recorded, we may mention the important and interesting event of the foundation stone of a working man's church, in connection with the Church of England, having been laid by the Bishop of Sydney. It is to be erected in Parramatta-street, amidst a dense labouring population. Efforts at church extension are also still being made by our Wesleyan brethren. A well attended meeting upon this subject was held in the York-street chapel, on Wednesday.

Saturday, 28th August to 4th September.

Another stage of the great Newtown ejectment case has been passed. The Court has given judgment against the plaintiff on the motion for a new trial. This, however, has been a judgment by a majority, concurred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dickinson. Mr. Justice Therry was dissentient. It will be remembered that a number of minor objections which were taken in supporting the new trial motion, had been argued and over-ruled seriatim. That which remained was the most material of the whole—an objection that the verdict of the jury, for defendants, was against the weight of evidence—which had been argued at very great length some months back. The opinion of the Chief Justice, and of Mr. Justice Dickinson was, that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the finding of the jury, and, this being so, it was beyond the province of the Court to enquire whether the preponderance of evidence was such that, if the Judges themselves had to try the question of fact, they would have arrived at a different conclusion. An elaborate analysis of the evidence was gone into by Mr. Justice Dickinson to show that there *was* sufficient evidence to warrant the finding of the jury, but guarded himself most carefully against being understood to express any individual opinion upon the facts at issue. Mr. Justice Therry went into an equally elaborate review of the evidence, for the purpose of showing that there was a preponderance of testimony and presumption in favour of the plaintiff's claim, and that, consequently, the ends of justice required the intervention of another jury. Now that judgment has been pronounced, there can be no impropriety in expressing our decided concurrence in the opinion of the two senior Judges. The judgment of Mr. Justice Therry, elaborate as it is, proves no more than this: that the plaintiff made out a case so strong that, unless a great portion of the evidence thus adduced was discredited, he was entitled to a verdict. But the same argument might be applied in maintenance of the present verdict. All the allegations on the one side were met by denials on the other, and the denials as well as the allegations were supported by ample evidence. The witnesses for the plaintiff were probably the most numerous, and the most positive; but those examined on the other side gave the most reliable testimony, and were themselves, on many accounts (as a whole) the most credible witnesses. We feel confident that no intelligent jury would ever be found to pronounce a different verdict after a fair and candid consideration of this case.

On Tuesday evening there was an annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at which a report was read and adopted, and the usual arrangements for the year perfected. This admirable institution appears now to be in perfect working order. Its classes, meetings, and lectures are all well attended, and its affairs are in a flourishing condition. At Balmain it has been determined, at a preliminary meeting, to establish a public library and literary institute, which shall supply, for local purposes, the place of a school of arts. An institution of a similar kind has been for some time existent at Redfern, and it will not be long, we should imagine, ere something of the same kind will be started in the neighbourhood of Paddington, where it is much wanted. The recently formed School of Arts at Newtown has already commenced operations. The wisdom of bringing within every man's reach the means of self-culture and intellectual amusement, need not be urged here. It is by these means that the Demon of Intemperance will be best encountered and driven out.

The question of steam postal communication has been again discussed, and it is understood that a proper representation of what is needed and wished will be transmitted to Europe, from the Government, by the next mail. The course to be taken is exactly that which *ought* to be taken. The home authorities will receive precise directions as to the kind of contract which the colonists want, and will be left to select the parties and to settle details. There will be, ere very long, a Panama line for Sydney, and a Ceylon line for Victoria, so that each colony will have first news in its turn, and both will have a fortnightly mail.

On Wednesday there was a large and influential meeting in aid of St. Paul's College. This is now and has been for a considerable time, in full operation, but some funds are still needed for its completion. These are very small, however, compared with the numerical strength and wealth of the community among which they are to be raised—the members of the Church of England. The meeting most readily pledged itself to use the necessary exertions in this matter, and adopted several resolutions expressive of confidence in the college itself.

Mr. Parkes having resigned his seat for the North Riding of the metropolitan county, Mr. Plunkett will, it is understood, be invited to come forward as a candidate. The requisition to that effect is said to be in course of signature.

The District Courts Bill has at length so nearly passed through the Assembly that we may consider it as pretty safe. It only stands over for the suggestion of certain amendments, such as will transfer to the District Courts the powers now attaching to the Courts of Quarter Sessions—a change much needed. As this bill was originated in the Upper House, it will doubtless pass readily through the ordeal of that body. The Fourth Judge Bill stands over for a time, but whether it will be carried or not is, we understand, still doubtful, notwithstanding the daily complaints of hardship—of loss—of an absolute denial of justice to which the want of a separate Equity Judge gives rise.

The public baths in the Domain have been at length completed. They are a very creditable piece of work, so far as they go, but they are insufficient to supply fully the wants of the community. They are on too paltry a scale. Besides the free baths and the subscription baths for men, there should have been ample accommodation for the gentler sex, and provision for the use of hot water as well as cold. The charges, too, should have been lower than seems to be contemplated. Threepence, it is stated, is fixed as the maximum for each bath. No doubt the lessees will charge that maximum, and we would rather have seen it fixed at one penny. With a large bath this would no doubt pay very well; better, perhaps, than the larger amount: and all that is necessary is that the cost of maintaining the baths should be covered,—the city need not, and ought not, to derive a *revenue* from this source.

A recent arrival from the Feejee Islands has brought news of some serious disturbances in that quarter. The town of Levuka, on the island of Ovalau, the residence of the white settlers, had been burned down, and the local chieftain had been accused, with what truth does not yet clearly appear, of causing it to be set on fire by one of his women. Two white men and an islander had been killed and eaten, at one of the small islands in the Eastern Group; and the white settlers were preparing to take vengeance upon the murderers. A day had had been named for the departure of an armed expedition to the island in question. Letters from Samoa (Navigators' Islands) contain bitter complaints against the British naval authorities for having so long neglected to investigate the treacherous and cold-blooded murder of Fox, a British subject, by a native chief of Savii. It is probable, we think, that they will have had, ere this, a call from the Iris, on her return voyage from Woodlark Island and its vicinity.

It has been determined to erect, by subscription, a monument to commemorate the loss of the Dunbar. A meeting has been held, and a committee has been appointed to collect money and make the necessary arrangements.

Saturday, 4th, to 9th September.

The accounts which have been brought to Sydney, during the last few days, from the Fitzroy gold-fields have created a good deal of excitement among those adventurous classes from which the "diggings" population is chiefly drawn. It would seem not only from the published experiences of those who have tried this new "Tom Tiddler's ground," but from the opinions of men of science, that this region is likely to prove one of the most productive of any yet discovered. Still we would counsel caution. It has so often happened that particular localities have been reputed highly auriferous which have subsequently turned out to be barely workable, that all reports coming from new gold-fields must be listened to with something of distrust. A very little time will tell their truthfulness.

The official papers in reference to the alleged case of kidnapping at the Kingsmill Islands have at length been published, and show *prima facie* a clear violation in spirit, if not in the letter, of the laws against the slave trade. The facts, as they appear from the published evidence, may be briefly stated. The Sutton, an old whaler, was chartered by Mr. Joubert, of Sydney, to proceed to some of the South Sea Islands, and hire a number of the natives to labour for five years in the plantations at the French colony of Reunion, more generally known as Isle of Bourbon. Captain Wilson was placed in charge of her, and a Mr. Dalmeyne was sent as a sort of emigration agent. The latter was supposed to be a French Government officer, who was to see fair play in the making of the contracts; but he was practically the nominee and deputy of the charterer, by whom he was paid. At the Kingsmill Islands—a group inhabited by the most barbarous of the Polynesian tribes—two white settlers, an American and an Englishman, were taken on board, and through their instrumentality a number of islanders were induced to hire themselves for a few months to make cocoanut oil at some island not named. The white men and their boat's crew were to be taken back. But, the weather proving adverse, the whole party were carried on in the Sutton to Reunion, and Captain Wilson, after some pressure, paid the expenses home of the white men and their native followers. But the rest of the islanders were all sold off to the planters as the bondsmen of the latter for the next five years, having been induced, at an early stage during the passage, to go through the farce of affixing their signatures to agreements for this servitude. Many of the entrapped islanders seem to have taken the matter pretty easy, but others suffered dreadfully when they ascertained what was to become of them. The evidence of these facts does not rest solely upon the statements of the white interpreters, but upon those of many of the crew. Some of the latter are evidently most favourably disposed towards the captain and seem to think this species of enterprise permissible, yet their testimony still goes to make out the charge of kidnapping, and no effort seems to have been made to rebut that charge. It is to be hoped that some strong remonstrances upon this subject will be addressed to the Imperial Government of France. To say nothing of the fraud which is thus committed against a body of unprotected and ignorant savages, there is a great proximate danger attending these transactions. When the Kingsmill islanders learn how their countrymen have been cheated into slavery, they will entertain a strong desire to avenge them on the white traders indiscriminately. They will probably gratify their desire by cutting off the crews of small vessels touching there. The innocent will suffer for the guilty. Many of the deeds of violence committed by Polynesians are to be traced to previous outrages by white men.

H. M. S. Iris has returned from a cruise in that part of the island-world known as Melanesia, undertaken for the purpose of investigating and punishing certain murderous attacks upon white traders in that quarter. Only two places, however, have been visited for this purpose—Tana and Woodlark Island. At Tana (one of the New Hebrides) a good many islanders have been killed, the village and trees destroyed, and the chief of the offending tribe carried away. At Woodlark Island a village and canoes, &c., have been destroyed. The people of three villages at this island were combined in the cold-blooded slaughter of the Gazelle's crew, but only one has been visited with punishment. Of the two white captives said to be detained at this place we hear nothing. At Tana two officers of the Iris were cut off by the natives from the main body and were killed. The people of Tana, have long borne a very bad name. Like the rest of the New Hebrideans, they are of the Papuan (or Polynesian Negro) race; their statue is very low, both physically and socially. But we have heard rumours of some terrible acts of cruelty among these people by white visitors and traders, in times not very remote, and it is hard to say how far some of the worst acts of the islanders may not have been of a retaliatory character, rather than the outbreaking of sheer bloodthirstiness. The visit of a man-of-war was necessary, and if these visits were more frequent it would be better. It is probable that ere long there will be a British consul resident at the New Hebrides, where such an officer is much needed.

There have been several public meetings during the week. The second annual meeting of the Lord's Day Observance Society was held on Monday evening, under the presidency of the Bishop of Sydney. The usual monthly meeting of the Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday evening, at which some very interesting papers were read and discussed, and an announcement was made that two cotton gins had been sent from England, as prizes for the best culture of the plant. There was, as at many previous meetings, a good deal of discussion relative to the growth of the *sorghum saccharatum*. Upon this subject there have been many valuable papers and statements, but they are all scattered. It is a great pity that some one does not throw all this information and these experiences into the convenient and accessible shape of a small pamphlet. On Wednesday evening there was a meeting of the Philosophical Society, his Excellency the Governor-General in the chair. A valuable paper on mercury was read by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, and a practical essay on drainage, having reference to the water supply of Sydney from the Lachlan Swamp, by Sir William Denison.

A new Roman Catholic church was opened on Wednesday, at Manly Beach. On the evening of the same a public entertainment was given in St. Patrick's Hall to the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, one of the most esteemed clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia, who is to leave by the European.

The electric telegraph is completed and in operation as far as Gundagai, and it is believed that early in October the communication to Melbourne and Adelaide will be perfect. The line has been long finished to the frontier on the Victorian side; the delay has been on the part of New South Wales.

The Assembly has voted the necessary £50,000 for steam communication via Panama.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

AMONG the many useful subjects to which the Legislative Council has turned its attention this session, not the least important is that which relates to German immigration. The evidence taken before the select committee has just been published, and amply demonstrates the necessity for some stringent legislation to check the evils that are proved to exist. The Council was moved to make the enquiry by the petition of several German residents in this city, setting forth facts, which, if true, were of a character to demand at once the attention of the Government. The investigation has fully corroborated the statements of the petition, and the report, therefore, unhesitatingly recommends legislative interference.

Like other branches of the Teutonic family, the Germans have felt the full force of the modern emigration movement. Some have left their fatherland under the pressure of religious persecution, others from political causes, and others to better their circumstances. The greatest volume of this tide of continental emigration has naturally set towards America. In some states, especially in Ohio, there are regular German colonies, and the communication and trade thereby created with the old country is so considerable that large steamers, though unsubsidized, find it profitable to run from Hamburgh and Bremen to New York.

Australia, though more remote, has also attracted a share of this immigration. Some of the earliest settlers in South Australia were Germans, and others have followed so continuously that nearly one-fifth of the population was at one time estimated to be German. In New South Wales they were specially imported for a short time as vignerons under bounty regulations, and two or three ships continue to arrive every year. The arrangements on board these ships, however, appear to be grossly defective. Not being chargeable in any way on the colonial revenues, the German vessels do not come under the direct cognisance of the immigration agent at this port, and complaints made to him by the passengers he is unable to redress, further than by advising recourse to the Supreme Court—a recommendation which poor foreigners just landed, and ignorant of our language and customs, would hardly be inclined to adopt. It is properly the business of the authorities of Bremen and Hamburgh to see that emigrant vessels are suitably fitted and supplied, but this inspection, though it nominally exists, is most imperfect at best, and most perfunctorily performed. A dietary scale is published, but it is said to be often a mere delusion. Neither in quantity or quality is the promise of the charterer fulfilled. Stores are retrenched, in order to economise those set apart for the crew, leaving the surplus to be sold for profit. The water is bad; and the cooking, entrusted to ignorant hands, very inferior. The medical attendance is said to be also of a corresponding description. Barbers, instead of regularly educated practitioners, are placed in charge of two or three hundred lives, and where properly qualified medical men are obtained they have none of that power which is necessary to ensure cleanliness and health in a crowded ship during a long voyage. They can do nothing without the captain, who will occasionally refuse the supply of medical comforts. The carelessness and indifference of the medical superintendence is strikingly attested by one witness, who avers that on board his ship a sick woman was reported dead, and half sewn up to be thrown overboard, when she opened her eyes and asked the men what they we doing. She did die shortly afterwards, but the precipitency with which her decease had been assumed, created a doubt as to whether some others out of the score or two that had died from typhus fever, had not been committed to the deep before their time.

The most glaring defect, however, in respect of the management of these German ships, is the total want of provision for the separation of the sexes in the sleeping berths. No wooden partitions of any kind are provided,—nominally, to secure greater ventilation between decks—really, for the sake of economy. For, with the experience of British passenger ships, it is absurd to maintain that the proper classification and seclusion of the sexes, involves any sacrifice of the conditions of health. Not only do the whole body of the German emigrants dress and undress, and sleep in what is virtually one room, but young persons of different sexes are even huddled together in the same berth. No one watches over the morals of the passengers, or their connection with the crew, and the result may be imagined. The evidence as to the immorality is positive and most disgusting. Comparatively few of the German immigrants can afford to pay their own passage, and they obtain it therefore on credit, promising to repay the sum of eighteen pounds in two years after their arrival in the colony. It appears that a general emigration agent named Bernhard, has his head-quarters at Frankfort. He is not appointed by the Government, but is licensed, and has to give security for his conduct. He has sub-agents scattered over Germany, who collect the emigrants, and forward them to him. He transmits them to the port of embarkation, and arranges for their passage. The emigrants are required to produce certificates as to the baptism, marriage, health, and charater, and bind themselves to serve any master to whom they are assigned, on condition of receiving rations, and twenty pounds per annum as wages. Mr. Hamburgher, of Sydney, looks out for employment for them on their arrival, and except at times when the labour market is depressed has rarely much difficulty in finding it. In a few instances the immigrants abscond without fulfiling their agreements, but in the majority of cases they honourably fulfil their bargains.

There seems no good ground for beleiving that an Act to regulate German immigration would at all tend to check it. On the contrary, the knowledge that the passage was rendered more comfortable through Government protection, would probably tend to remove the antipathy many feel to a long voyage. There is a very stringent Act in force in America, and that has been found to have no effect in checking immigration. That Act, though very effective, could not, according to the report of the committee, be well adopted here, as in its international aspects it somewhat transgresses the limits of the power of a dependency. But a less stringent law would probably serve all purposes. Late as the session is, the Government will not be justified in delaying action on this report. After providing a measure to regulate Chinese immigration, it can hardly profess indifference to that from Germany, especially when evils proved to exist call loudly for redress. The German colonists who have forced this subject on the attention of the Legislature have conferred a benefit both on their fellow countrymen and on the colony.

BELLAMBI COAL.—We understand that two hundred and fifty tons of coal from the Bellambi mine have been put on board the European, so that a fair opportunity of testing the value of this coal for steam purposes will be afforded during the ensuing trip. The coals, which have been carefully picked to secure a good sample, were brought up by the Victoria Packet, which loaded easily on the lee side of the Bellambi jetty. This jetty, which is already five hundred feet in length, could easily be extended into deep water, so that the largest steamers might lie alongside, if the natural harbour were improved by the construction of a breakwater. A reef which runs out from the shore offers great facilities for this purpose. Mr. Crook, who has officially visited the spot, has suggested a scheme for capping this reef, and making an elbow at the extremity of it, by which a large area of sheltered water would be obtained sufficient to accommodate all the shipping likely at any one time to be in the port. Government has been appealed to for assistance, and the Mininster of Public Works has promised to despatch a competent officer to report upon the plan. The Bellambi coal, which is said to be well adapted for steam purposes, has the disadvantage of being very brittle, and therefore, as the less it is knocked about the better, an important point would be gained if the steamers could coal close to the mouth of the mine, and save the breakage as well as the cost of transhipment. The coals are at present brought down from the mine in carts at a cost of six shillings a load, but a tramway has been designed and commenced, by which the cartage will be facilitated. The seam of coal is a nearly horizontal stratum, about eight feet thick, slightly dipping to the north and west. The mine is quite dry, and easily worked; and, with improved harbour accommodation, Bellambi bids fair to take a place in the first rank as a colonial colliery.

WESLEYAN.—The twentieth anniversary of the Sabbath School in connexion with the Wesleyan Chapel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, was commemorated on Monday, 16th August (the preparatory sermons having been preached on the previous day) by a social meeting of its conductors and supporters, on which occasion the large schoolroom was crowded to excess, and many were unable to obtain seats. After tea the company adjourned from the schoolroom into the chapel, called upon Mr. Ducker, of Richmond, to preside, and formed into a public meeting. After the usual introductory religious services, the chairman called upon the secretary, Mr. J. Harris, to read the report. From this document it appears that the institution is in a state of more than ordinary efficiency, and that the labours of the teachers have not been without a measure of success, as manifested in the changed deportment of many of the scholars, as they have been led to ponder on the important verities week after week brought under consideration and affectionately pressed upon their acceptance, while several of those who are now teachers were not long since upon the scholars' roll book. There are 447 children on the register,—or an increase of from 40 to 50 during the year,—with a working staff of 36 teachers and officers. The attendance of scholars fluctuates to an extent not easily accounted—say from 260 to 360, presenting an average of 295 during the year. A satisfactory financial statement was read by Mr. Cowlishaw, the superintendent and treasurer. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. G. Millard, S. Ironside, and J. G. Turner.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493641

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN QUESTIONS.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

We stated at the outset of the discussion upon the Electoral Bill our views of its *prima facie* aspect, and the sort of changes which it appeared to require. Several of these have been made. We think it still gives far too great a preponderance to the transitory interests of the country, and too little to those which are united with its soil and identified with its permanent fortunes. This is the vice of our colonial systems of representation, and we should augur from them the worst consequences, considering the large national property at the disposal of our legislative bodies, were it not that a vigilant Press—and we trust the moral sense of the country at large—will offer some check to desperate spoliation. Every man who would conquer must "stoop to conquer," and we know how defiled and base men become who, to gain the objects of personal ambition, assume principles which they do not hold from their hearts, and talk one language in private and another in public life.

When the bill passes from the Lower House, it will probably receive several modifications. Those modifications, however, ought to be confined to points in which the majority of the Lower House has been too small to entitle it to a decisive opinion. For instance, the clause for manhood suffrage, as it is called, was carried really by not more than a majority of one in a numerous House. We have already stated that our objection to the alteration in the suffrage is not so much political as social and moral. It appears to us to be absurd to confer the power of voting on any man who has no fixed interest in the country, who may quit it the next day with all his property in his hat. It appears to us to deprive of its proper weight in the community the vote of the householder, who has given some pledge of permanent interest, and generally has the responsibilities of domestic life. We doubt, however, if the class of householders would be more likely to support an artistocratic system than the lower classes. On the contrary, advocates of universal suffrage have often been found among the aristocracy, who fancy they would be able to purchase the votes and influence the conduct of the least educated and stable portion of the community. There, is however, in this system an inequality which weighs heavily upon the distant constituencies. A sheep farm cannot be left and 400 or 500 miles traversed to give a vote. No provision has been made in the bill to facilitate the collection of votes at all adequate to the difficulty of tendering them. Thus, while to men in the cities and towns the franchise would be given, the country constituencies will be practically disfranchised. It is probable that some, who care not by what means they gain a temporary advantage, may think this a stroke of policy, and that the exclusion is really a great gain; it may be to them as partizans, but it is not so to the colony. If it be desirable to confer votes upon all classes of the community, it must be upon the same grounds desirable that all classes should have the power of exercising them. We hope that in the further discussion of this measure it will be possible to eliminate this objectionable feature from the bill.

The opposition has been thoroughly constitutional and regular. There have been no actious divisions. A mean advantage has been taken of an expression used by Mr. DONALDSON, at the commencement of the discussion—that he would oppose the bill line by line. Had he meant by this that every line should be subject to all the Parliamentary forms of obstruction, he would have been untrue to his own character, and to the public interest; but this he disavowed on the spot, and yet the imputation has been renewed. We do not think any great measure ever was submitted to a Legislative body the opponents of which have acted with greater fairness, and have more thoroughly confined themselves to the true merits of Parliamentary usage. To suppose that they were to accept it without resistance, or that that resistance was to be feeble and undecided, a measure so important as an alteration of our Electoral system, is to imagine that they are to bend at the feet of a tyrannical majority. We hope that while there are three Englishmen to be found in the Assembly this will never be the case.

The time has come when there must be some steps taken to heal our political divisions. The subjects of long contention between men who really mean well towards the country must be adjusted. We would rather, therefore, accept the bill as it stands than run the hazard of fresh agitations and of a political reform actuated by a spirit of vengeance. No extreme parties are likely to be satisfied; but extreme parties do not represent the prevailing opinions of the country. We must look at our political measures, not only in the light of present political combinations, but in reference to the tendency of the times. Our system of Government here must be in substance a counterpart to that of the surrounding colonies. There are many modifications arising from the nature of our pursuits, and the scattered state of our population, and the vast preponderance of Sydney; but allowing for these points of difference, there can be no doubt that the prevailing spirit of the times is more or less embodied in the Electoral Bill. Our wish, therefore, is to see the measure pass through the Upper Chamber with as much rapidity as is consistent with the correction of its errors, and that the next election may afford at least an opportunity of choosing men without reference to their opinions upon points which are already settled. No doubt, "fast" men will have their grievances at the next election as well as at the past. They will want another Electoral Bill, if they find that such a cry can command a few votes, or place them in the van of their party. All moderate reformers are disposed, at least for some years to come, to accept the measure now passing through the Assembly, and to endeavour to work out from it those social ameliorations and material improvements which are so much more important to a new colony than any theory of Government.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 23.

ELECTIVE UPPER HOUSE.

A COLONIST, of some political mark in his day, said that no man was out of society in this country until hanged. We presume that, since these words were uttered, society has become a little more nice. We have, however, extended our tolerance to political life, and no man is disqualified to be a Minister of the Crown who is not absolutely engaged in an armed rebellion. This is all right. We do not refer to bygones, to what a man might have been some twenty years ago. We are quite at one with SYDNEY SMITH, namely, that a man who, in his political babyhood, may have said and done some daring things on the side of "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion," may, when he has shed his Jacobin teeth, become a good subject and a good magistrate after all. The present Ministry have set a very admirable example in another direction. In the structure of a Government they have considered themselves like travellers having an accidental concert of purpose, and who, moving over the same road, although to different destinations, may just as well mess together and take advantage of the facilities of the way. No one can say that we have given unreasonable prominence to the differences of their political opinions. We do not expect that Mr. COWPER and Mr. ROBERTSON will part company because they differ, although a question of so much importance as the constitution of an Upper Chamber must at no distant date divide them—at least we suppose so.

We are inclined to think with Mr. PIDDINGTON that the discussion of Mr. ROBERTSON'S motion to have one Chamber, and that based upon the census and universal suffrage, is hardly worth discussion. There are some principles of Government so thoroughly established, that it is not necessary to meet with argument those who attempt to assail them. Our business is chiefly to point out where practical measures tend to the defeat of those principles—as, where a legislative body is likely to encroach upon the functions of a judge, or where a judge attempts by a forced construction of the law to trench upon the functions of the legislature. It is not necessary to show that these irregularities are pernicious; it is only requisite to prove that they exist, and to devise means to obviate and correct them. Mr. ROBERTSON is very fond of dealing with arguments as if he were picking oakum. It is objected to his single-chamber-proposition that it would lead to hastly legislation: he thinks it an answer to say that the Assembly idles away its time, and that measures are delayed in the House—being unwilling or unable to perceive that it is precisely in an Assembly prone to waste its time, and to quibble about all sorts of trifles—where every member gets up a motion for display, or for the purpose of trapping an opponent, or for vexing the Government, that the time of the country is lost; and yet it is in the same Assembly, a vote could be taken at any instant, and most important measures hurried under the impulse of passion, or through indolence and inattention, and the decree of the night executed on the morrow.

It was never intended to say because promptitude of action is possible in one House, that, therefore, action would be always prompt. It is not at all uncommon for people who have wasted their time, to do rashly and imperfectly at the last moment what might have been safely accomplished at leisure. These are, however, points which are settled. No doubt when the subject comes before our constituencies, Mr. ROBERTSON will find many admirers—many who think it would be a good thing to save £10,000. Our stump orators have never felt the necessity for deliberation. They look upon all second thoughts as mere imbecility. They are ready to manipulate thunder and lightning as a laundress does soap suds. Checks and balances seem to them downright puerilities. They look upon it as childish for a man to put a clog upon his own will, or to set up hedges in his own path. These are arguments so thoroughly clear and transparent that they are likely to be met with shouts of admiration and applause. Men who have any pretension, however, to speak upon such subjects, know that without a second Chamber of Legislature the country is liable to every rash, fanatical, or unrighteous impulse—to be involved in the most pernicious delusions and mistakes, and that, ultimately, all constitutional forms—a single Chamber among the rest—are set aside as hindrances to the energy of one mind and one arm: and that where there is not a careful separation and division of powers, the Government must be under the immediate control of whoever happens to be in the ascendant. It may be the demagogue whose weapons are the rhetoric which masks his egotism, or it may the physical force of the successful leader who restrains opinion by his spies, his plots, and his soldiers. The domination of the demagogue is, of course, always temporary, for there are too many running the same race to allow any long to retain the pre-eminence. No doubt a British colony might manage to escape from some of the worst consequences of despotism by the habits of Englishmen.

It is a remarkable fact that in America where the people meet as a constituent body, and make their own laws, and where trials have been made of a single Chamber, they have with almost unanimity adopted the double form, and besides this they have entrusted the Governor—himself elected—with a veto which can only be overruled by the repeated and joint affirmation of the measure he may decline.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 19

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONIES.

OUR readers will have seen several reports of meetings held by gentlemen connected with the Church of England to deliberate upon matters connected with that denomination in this colony. This anxiety to organise their strength, and to regulate their relations by some fixed system, is extremely natural, and will command the sympathy and co-operation of the public. In this colony the several churches have their separate interest, and they owe duties in common to each other. Among these must be the facilitating, as far as possible, the free action of religious life—the clearing of legislative obstructions to the legitimate operation of their respective systems of polity. They have all their work to do, and none certainly have greater than the Episcopal Church, or, if under proper organisation and influences, resources more ample for its accomplishment. What is the nature of the measures proposed by the BISHOP, or by the gentlemen who seem to move towards the same end from an opposite direction, we have not been at all informed. Nor is it within our province to discuss the merits of any plans so far as they have solely a denominational aspect. Our duty is to watch the claims of all the religious bodies, not as they affect themselves particularly, but as they influence their relations with their neighbours. There are two colonies in this part of the world that in some respects have the same ecclesiastical history—these are New South Wales and Tasmania. Both were planted for penal purposes. The Church of England was supposed to be the dominant Church in both. The patronage of the State, therefore, was conferred, not as a privilege, but as a right. The fact that other denominations were numerous pointed out the propriety of giving some pecuniary help, both as a measure of justice and as a measure of policy. It was felt that, if they were excluded entirely, they would assail the patronage in which they were not permitted to share. It has, however, been long since determined that this original preference was unauthorised by the laws of the empire. It has been shown, and now is universally admitted, that the ecclesiastical system of England, is confined to that territory and Ireland, and that the colonies are subject to no ecclesiastical laws unless adopted by the local legislatures. Many years after the foundation of these colonies, it was determined to devote one-seventh part of the entire territory to the support of churches and schools. This plan, however, was strongly resisted and speedily abandoned. There are some portions of land specially set apart, which is administered by a commission, and devoted to the different sects for the erection of places of worship in proportion to the census of a particular date. There are not only valuable properties set aside for parsonages and schools, but in several places glebes of various value for the use of the clergy. These endowments are intended to be enjoyed by the different denominations, subject to the laws by which they ought to be governed, and are not to be considered in any shape, the private patronage or personal property of the particular individuals who happen at a given time to attend certain places of worship. It is at this point that the public in general have a right to be heard.

It is natural for all men to exaggerate their rights, but, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is the duty not only of members of the Church of England, but of all colonists, to see that in the appropriation of ecclesiastical property the object of the endowment is strictly observed, and that the persons who enter upon its enjoyment shall have not only the suffrages of a certain number of a particular congregation but the institution which was contemplated by the law when that property was given. There have been some difficulties already in defining the relations of the prelates of the English Church and the proper limits of their rights. In the patent granted to Dr. NIXON, the Bishop of Tasmania, a form was employed which could only be justified where the jurisdiction is strictly territorial, and subject to ecclesiastical law. When the BISHOP OF TASMANIA arrived, he found that the patent had invested him with certain authority and powers for which the law of the country made no sort of provision. An attempt was made to put into harmony the language of the patent and the state of the law, but the Colonial Government refused its assistance, and opposed the bill submitted by the Bishop. He returned to England to appeal against the decision, and was followed by memorials remonstrating with the CROWN for having granted a patent which was in its terms an invasion of the principles of religious equality. This brought the question to a decision. The whole case was referred by the British Government to the Law Officers of the Crown, who decided that the letters patent were inconsistent with law—that the Bishop's jurisdiction had been mis-described, and recommended that the patent should be cancelled, and another issued in conformity with the existing state of things. This was strongly resisted by Dr. NIXON, but ultimately obtained his assent, and thus the territorial right was finally abandoned.

We observe from the Tasmanian papers that a bill has been prepared by the Chief Justice of that country for the formation of a Synod, and contemplating the erection of a court, with the power to inflict pains and penalties upon all witnesses who may refuse to obey its summons. We should think very meanly of any man who would refuse to give evidence in a case affecting the morals of a clergyman—having a clear knowledge of the facts—whether for his condemnation or acquittal. But in this case there are many difficulties. Some of the offences subject to ecclesiastical censure are not offences in a civil, or, in the opinion of many, in a religious, point of view. For instance, the burial of an unbaptised child with the rites of the church is an ecclesiastical offence; but there are large denominations who reject infant baptism and thus, in the event of a clergyman having obliged a parent by the burial of his child unbaptized, that parent might be compelled to assist in punishing what he would deem a virtue rather than a sin. There are not indeed many cases in which a conscientious person could object to tender his evidence. Perhaps, however, a stronger difficulty arose in the unwillingness of other denominations to concede a special prerogative to the Church of England. They reason thus: the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Wesleyans, and other denominations carry on their discipline without any assistance of law—why then should they be parties to the administration of a system in which they have no special interest. These objections seem not only to have been made outside the Church of England, but to have obtained sufficient force within it to defeat this part of the bill. So important, however, did Sir VALENTINE FLEMING deem it, that he considered it was the pivot of the entire measure. The great question which seems now to agitate the Anglican Church is, the relation of their Bishops to the civil power and their influence in the appointment of ministers. Some have proceeded so far as to challenge the right of the present Bishops to occupy their chairs. We presume this can be the feeling of very few. The Church of England has always recognised the authority of the Crown, and whenever that shall be denied, the link of connection between the Episcopal Church in the colonies and the Church of England will be dissolved. It may be a kindred church, and have its system of exchange and correspondence, but it can be nothing more. The election of the Bishops then will devolve upon the people of the colony, and thus will arise the ancient question of who shall be the electors—the clergy or the people. In reference to the nomination of the clergy to churches the same question will arise. If the civil power appoint the Bishop, and the Bishop nominate the clergy, the whole system is guided by the Sovereign—the patronage is then indirectly vested in the Crown. The systems of patronage in the churches of this colony are as various as the denominations. In some, popular election prevails. We, certainly, have no desire to reflect upon that system, but, whenever large property is concerned, it is not found to work satisfactorily. So long as ministers are chosen simply for the duties which they have to fulfil, and so long as their living depends upon the fulfilment of these duties, popular election may be tolerably efficacious, although it is always subject to scenes and storms. Popular election will not work well if it is adopted into a system with which it has no natural affinity. All we have to do is to see that the rights of property are guarded against any abuse, and to protect all the denominations from the encroachments of each other.

The increased power and extended usefulness of the Anglican Church within the last four years are very noticeable. The zealous efforts of the BISHOP OF SYDNEY to plant churches in neglected localities shows a result highly honourable to his episcopate. We are too remote from the sphere of his action to be cognisant of the merits of those differences which occasionally reveal themselves in the language of his clergy, or in expressions at public meetings, but we have a strong impression that in one direction he has effected more for the Church of England than could have been accomplished by any other instrumentality.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 16.

MORETON BAY AND PORT CURTIS.

THE news from Port Curtis respecting the goldfields must attract considerable attention. If the accounts we have received are correct there is a prospect of production equalling, if not surpassing, anything hitherto known. Of course all such representations are to be received with some caution. Men excited by particular instances of success, are too apt to generalise and to imagine that the impression produced upon their own minds will be communicated to the world. Assuming, however, that such results will be realised, we cannot but perceive that they must affect several departments of public policy—that they will require not only a new direction of commercial enterprise, but new political and financial arrangements.

It may be deemed fortunate that the separation of Moreton Bay has not yet occurred. An immense territory, occupied by a small number of people, does not indicate, in present appearances, what aspect it may present after the lapse of a few years. Recently in that district it has been assumed, that somewhere within the charmed circle that surrounds Ipswich and Brisbane the future seat of government must be placed. There have no doubt been strong objections raised outside that circle; and within, war to the knife has arisen between the two competitors for metropolitan honours. Had the separation been determined, supposing a civil war between them avoided, it is tolerably certain that one or the other of these places would have been now the imperial city. It is true that there are considerable objections to either, as ports; but their pretensions will be at once swept aside should the population decidedly set in beyond Gladstone. Neither Brisbane nor Ipswich could then pretend to be the centre of authority. If our readers will glance at their maps and follow the line of coast, they will discern that an immense territory beyond Port Curtis must be included in its government. Were England to authorise the separation at present sought, after a year or two, we might expect that a most violent party in favour of separation would arise on the other side Brisbane. All the old complaints, true or false—founded in egotism or founded in justice, would then be revived beyond that enlightened region from which we have recently received such valuable legislative aid.

Should the gold discovery lead to a new settlement of population, and thus fix the seat of government at Port Curtis or its neighbourhood, the people of the Clarence will have a long way to go.

Bearing in mind how long this colony has existed, and how many are the commercial connections subsisting between the settlers of those parts and Sydney, they must regard it as a great hardship to be placed under any other than a New South Wales Government. We may fancy how little they would like to lodge at Ipswich or Brisbane during the long sessions of an Assembly—how thoroughly dull and miserable must be the first years of their legislative life. What then would it be at Gladstone?

The multiplication of settlements so remote from each other suggests the necessity of some new framework of Government. To form a new state for the purpose of giving some gentleman the office of Colonial Secretary, is certainly a roundabout style of patronage and corruption. It would be far better to grant a pension at once to any man who could show that, in case a new colony were planted, he must become the Minister of State—much better, certainly, than to run through all the expenses and absurdities of forming an independent legislature for a mere handful of people. But, supposing the project of separation to be abandoned for a time or to be impracticable, it is most desirable that the legislature of this colony should without delay provide some better system of local administration. Every shilling contributed by the districts, whether in the purchase of land, or in the revenue, ought to be as far as possible spent for their advantage. No doubt, there are expenses of government which ought to be apportioned among all who live under it. The spring may be in one particular place, but the streams have their ramifications through the entire surface, and every man is benefited, although the source from which he derives that benefit is unseen. We believe, however, that were commissioners for the administration of these various territories to be appointed, and a number of councillers chosenby the people, having a veto upon questions of expenditure, the outlying districts might for a long time dispense with the all but impossible and impracticable machinery of Responsible Government. Whenever fifty or sixty thousand persons are found within those districts, and they are desirous of an entire political separation, it is possible that the change might be effected by mutual consent. There is a time, undoubtedly, when the disadvantages of reference and subordination are greater than the saving they effect. We are not hostile to local self-government as a principle, but only to the grotesque and absurd form it has assumed among the boisterous politicians of the north.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 26th.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

THE temporary arrangement into which the Home Government has entered for the continuance of the mail service was perhaps the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. The sudden stoppage of the mail communication would have been an inconvenience to all parties, and the vessels being placed on the line, it was best that they should be kept running under the most efficient management available till some fresh contract could be entered into. The Royal Mail Company, being practically in possession of this line, could most readily render this service. What the terms of the temporary agreement are, it has not pleased the Imperial authorities to tell us, but it is not to be expected that the Company would run any risk while merely acting as a stopgap for six months, and without any certainty of permanent employment. At the same time, "possession," which is said to be "nine points in law," is quite as many in business, and the fact that the Company is acting as *locum tenens*, gives it a footing as well as ensures it an experience that places it on vantage ground, as compared with other competitors, and we shall not be at all surprised to find that for this reason they will be able to secure a permanent position. Annexation, in commerce, as in politics, is generally a gradual affair. The "protectorate" which the Company generously established over the Glasgow contract, like certain other protectorates of which history makes mention, will probably after a short provisional interregnum result in incorporation.

According to the despatch laid yesterday upon the table of the Assembly, the Glasgow directors when thrown over by the Royal Mail Company, betook themselves to the CUNARDS, who were not unwilling to listen to overtures. The Government, too, was quite prepared to accept this new amalgamation, and to make all those alterations in the terms of the contract for which Mr. CUNARD stipulated. But while the details were being debated, the Glasgow shareholders, who seem to have had enough of it, and to despair of ever recovering their lost money, resolved to wind up the affair. This, of course, put a stop at once to the negotiations, for there could be no amalgamation where one of the companies was defunct. As the total transfer of the contract to another party, and that, too, with very material modifications, would be equivalent to making a new one, it was judged best to disembarrass the whole affair by beginning *de novo*, and once more publicly inviting tenders, making provision meanwhile for temporarily keeping up the service. This we are quite prepared to believe will be found to have been a judicious course. It will probably give time for the colonies to represent their views, and will, it is to be hoped, prevent another hurried and unsatisfactory arrangement. We should have more confidence, however, in the result, if it were not that other than purely colonial interests will be considered in the negotiation.

It is probable that three companies will tender for the service—the Cunard, the Royal Mail, and the Peninsular and Oriental. We do not know that it matters very much to the colonies which company may prove successful. They are all competent, and can all offer the guarantee of adequate capital and experience. It is not to be desired, however, that the same company which works the Suez route should also have the Panama contract, or the colonies will be prostrated for, perhaps, seven years at the feet of a powerful monopoly. The stimulus of a little gentle competition will be a public benefit. Excessive competition between powerful corporations is no public benefit, and involves only loss to all concerned, as has been often abundantly proved—but there is a medium in all things. An alternate mail service between England and Australia by two entirely different routes, need not lead to ruinous competition, while it would accommodate all interests and serve as a check upon monopoly.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 20.

THE minutes of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the Steam Postal question put the matter on the whole very fairly, and represent the colonial aspect of it in a way that can hardly fail to secure the acquiescence of the English authorities. We have now his assurance that, when pressing on the Home Government two years ago the absolute necessity of making some contract, and promising to abide by it, whatever it might be, the Government of this colony never contemplated the establishment of an entirely independent line, but assumed, as a matter of course, that the existing line to Galle would have been taken advantage of. It is a pity that this point was not specified distinctly, and we might have been spared the irregularities to which we have been exposed. There can be little doubt, we imagine, from the experience of the past eighteen months, that the establishment of the independent line was somewhat premature. Only very powerful first-class vessels can perform the journey to and fro within the stipulated time, and even they cannot in all seasons guarantee that accuracy which is necessary to secure the return of post for all the colonies. They must be worked, too, at very great expense; and as yet there has been no traffic that would compensate for so heavy an outlay. The Glasgow Company has lost nearly a quarter of a million sterling in about a year and a half. We owe the attempt at an independent line partly to the zeal of the London Association of colonists, some of whose prominent members had suffered great discomfort and indignity on the overland routes under the P. and O. Company's contract, and partly to the anxiety of the British Government to get a good excuse for establishing a rival company in the Eastern Seas. The comfort of passengers and the advantages of competition are both desirable things, but there is a limit to the price at which they are worth purchasing, and the immediate thing to be done was to secure a punctual and efficient mail service. In attempting to secure the two secondary objects, the great primary object has been missed. There has been abundant accommodation for Australian passengers, and the P. and O. Company have been alarmed and stirred up, but the mail deliveries have been irregular in the extreme. Under better management, the contract, even as it was, need not have been a failure, but even then it was hardly worth while for the colonists to exhaust their resources in paying for one complete line, when the same sum, or nearly the same sum, would have secured double the amount of mail accommodation. At the same time, it must be remembered, that though the Government should not pay away the public taxes simply to provide comfort for a few wealthy travellers, the company that undertakes the contract looks to the probable passenger traffic as regulating the subsidy that will be required. If that traffic will prove large and profitable, the subsidy may be proportionately reduced, but if it is small and uncertain the subsidy must make up the difference. There can be no doubt that a branch line to Galle, with the high prices and scanty accommodation that exists under the P. and O. Company's *regime*, would not induce a very large passenger traffic, and the main reliance of the Company for profit would rest on the subsidy.

The Executive Council, adopting the views of his EXCELLENCY, have given their formal sanction to the opinion that the best thing for the Australian colonies, as a whole, would be the establishment of two mail routes, worked alternately at equal intervals, one via Suez, and one via Panama. This is the view we have incessantly advocated, and we are glad to see signs of its practical adoption. The work is half done to our hands, and a little vigorous and decisive action at the present juncture may complete it. The inconvenience of there being too many parties to a contract has already been manifested, and it will therefore be much simpler and more satisfactory if the two leading colonies identify themselves with the two routes respectively, and make subordinate agreements with the other colonies. Any attempt to secure united action amongst the whole group would lead to an indefinite postponement. If New South Wales on its own responsibility enters into a Panama contract, and Victoria, also on its own responsibility, enters into a contract for the Suez route, they can agree together as to the mutual interchange of postal facilities, and also as to the contribution it would be fair to demand from the colonies of New Zealand, Tasmania, and South and West Australia.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 23.

TERMINABLE FOR INTERMINABLE DEBENTURES.

A SHORT bill has been laid before the Assembly to empower the Government to issue terminable in exchange for interminable debentures. The following is the enacting clause:—

"1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council upon the application in writing to the Colonial Treasurer for the time being of any holder of any Interminable Debenture heretofore issued as aforesaid by the Government for public purposes to take up and withdraw any such Interminable Debenture and to issue to the holder thereof in exchange therefor Terminable Debentures having not more than years to run from the date of the issuing thereof upon such terms as the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall deem expedient Provided that no such application shall be complied with unless the same be made before the day of A. D. 1859."

The interminable debentures issued by Mr. DONALDSON have excited a good deal of discussion and conflicting opinion. It is now, however, admitted by both sides of the House that they are not adapted to the London market. Mr. DONALDSON in principle was perfectly right. His object was to create a public debt which would leave the financial operations of the Government free—which would not subject us to the necessity of borrowing in a bad market, but permit us to reduce the public debt on the most favourable terms. It appears that the form of these debentures was unsuitable; that the paper upon which they were printed was liable to damage; and that they were much larger than common, and thus created a disagreeable impression. These are all trifles, but unquestionably they have their influence where the grounds of preference are slight, or where speculators are not numerous. But the fact appears to have been unknown to any of the parties by whom these debentures were first negotiated in this colony, that a rule prevails on the Stock Exchange to admit no securities which have not some period fixed, however remote, for liquidation. This rule applies to all foreign, as well as colonial securities,—to all except the British, that being the sole debt in which no date is prescribed for liquidation. Of course this was a fatal objection to interminable debentures, unless their circulation were confined to the colony or to private sale. It is want of acquaintance with such minute particulars that so often defeats a scheme upon the face of it most desirable. So far as the Government was concerned the interminable debentures could not be said to be an utter failure. It was stated by Mr. DONALDSON that they had reached 98·15, while the terminable debentures issued by the succeeding Government realised only 98·10. That these interminables became totally unsaleable is to be attributed to the general state of the market as well as to the form of the securities themselves. At the very time when money was most wanted the money market was exhausted. The Manager of the Oriental Bank, who had undertaken the sale of the debentures, declared that it was scarcely possible to dispose of them, and recommended that they should be called in, and others, terminable, substituted for them, but this could not be done at the moment. We have all fresh in our recollections the futile efforts made by the Government to raise the wind. Mr. JONES, with some pertinacity, resolved to issue Exchequer bills, and obtained Legislative authority for doing so. It was foretold that it would be impossible to realise upon this paper. Money was in demand for the ordinary business of the country; the banks had no surplus, and capitalists could maintain a much higher rate from other investments. Mr. JONES failing in his Exchequer bills, attempted to obtain the assistance of our monetary establishments.

Mr. CAMPBELL succeeded to the task of managing the public finances. It was his opinion that the banks were bound to assist the Government in an emergency, and that they possessed the power. He came to this conclusion from an examination of the returns, which showed deposits to the amount of £6,000,000. It appeared to him that no difficulty could exist in supplying of £400,000 for the immediate wants of the Government out of such ample resources. Had there been no lack of money, there was still a strong objection to loans for which no fixed provision had been made by the Legislature. A resolution was passed by the inspectors and managers of several banks to the effect,—that in the absence of satisfactory security for the due payment of the advances required by the Government, they were compelled in justice to the interests confided to their charge to decline making any loan in the manner proposed. This was a severe and solemn lesson, and one which we hope will never be lost sight of. In times when money is very plentiful and investments are sought for, the the Government may deal with a high hand. Securities will then pass without much question that in other times would be examined with microscopic scrutiny. But it is the business of a finance minister to guard the public credit against all casualties, knowing as he must that in a run of years there is sure to a monetary crisis. It is far better to pay something more than a mere speculator may occasionally give than to run the hazard of shaking our public credit, or to place the Government at the mercy of any monetary institutions whatever. Fortunately, since March last, things have taken a favourable turn. A golden opportunity has been afforded to provide for our public works and to re-arrange our financial system. Had the session been employed in perfecting a measure for this purpose, it would have produced far greater material prosperity than will ever result from Reform Bills. Mr. INGELOW, in March last, strongly urged upon the Government the necessity for replacing the interminable debentures by others having a date. The grounds alleged for this advice will have considerable weight. It is stated by Mr. INGELOW that the persons who bought the interminable debentures assumed that they would be the sole form in which the Government would contract debts—that the issue afterwards of terminable debenture depreciated the interminable, and that this, in fact, inflicted a certain amount of injury upon those who held them—and who, being anxious to sell, of course depressed the price of debentures on sale by the Government. Mr. INGELOW'S proposition was, that the Government should receive back these interminable debentures, and issue others at a certain price. At the time this offer was made the terminable debentures were selling from 94 to 95, and the Government was offering 6 per cent. and Exchequer Bills payable in twelve months; but since this letter was written, the money market has has altered so as to change the aspect of Mr. INGELOW'S propo-

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493642

sition, which would now be unfavourable to the Government, and occasion considerable loss. As we understand, he has no idea of obtaining these terms in the present state of the market, but that the allowance made upon the exchange ought to be regulated by the value of the terminable debentures. We certainly agree with Mr. DONALDSON that the notion of the Government having entrapped purchasers is absurdly false. We hardly know whether it should be treated as a compliment or as a censure; but it would be something to say that the first responsible Ministry had financial skill which enabled them to walk round the monetary institutions, and to palm off an inferior class of public securities. NAPOLEON would have awarded them the cross of the Legion of Honour for so much skill and patriotism. We fear they are not entitled to any such praise, however equivocal; and if the people who bought the Government paper have made a mistake, we presume it would be not much out of the course of things to leave them to abide by it. Had the case been reversed, and great disadvantage entailed upon the public treasury, we should expect that the proposition to exchange would be received with broad grins. There may, however, be no good reason for refusing that exchange. If we can benefit others without injuring ourselves the law of kindness seems to dictate the effort. There may be a higher consideration. The existence of unsaleable or unpalatable securities is damaging to any country they represent. If a mistake has been made, it would be much better to cancel it, although some little inconvenience, and even some fractional loss might result. It is a matter, of course, for men of financial skill to resolve upon what terms the exchange should be made, but we see no reason why a committee of the House could not be quite as well able to ascertain the terms as the Executive Government. It ought not to be in the power of the COLONIAL TREASURER to determine whether public securities should be rated at £100 or £40 or any intermediate sum, and unquestionably a condition should be inserted in the bill limiting this exchange to a certain rate.

The following is addressed to this journal by the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation:

"Sir,—As I find, from the tenor of the remarks made in the Legislative Assembly, last night, on the motion for leave to introduce a bill to empower Government to exchange interminable for terminable debentures, that some misapprehension exists as to the terms proposed by the holders, I beg that you will reprint from the papers laid before the House, headed 'Bank Assistance to Government,' the propositions bearing upon that point.

"If it is taken into consideration that at the time these propositions were made the interminable debentures were altogether unsaleable; that terminable debentures of short dates were being offered for sale at 94 to 95; that the Government were unable to raise money on Treasury Bills, *bearing 6 per cent. interest*, and redeemable at the option of the holder in twelve months; I think it must be admitted that the terms proposed were of a very beneficial character to the Government,—if those propositions had been acted upon at the time, the market would have been relieved of a security which was exercising (and is still) an injurious effect upon the credit of the colony, and they would in doing so have pocketed a bonus of about £5000, besides replenishing the Treasury with a sum of about £80,000; for they would have exchanged about £240,000 of interminable debentures for £320,000 of (long dated) terminable debentures issued under acts which they could not otherwise avail themselves of, the excess of the latter description to be taken at 6 per cent. higher than the market quotation.

"The market value of securities has since the date of these letters materially altered, owing to the easy state of the money market in England, and *the terms* of the exchange, or conversion, might now be objected to, but I am not aware that the Government intend to act upon those terms now; the bill merely goes to affirm the principle that it is desirable to extinguish this particular portion of the public debt of the colony.

"Their propositions to the holders, should they be placed in a position to make it, will, I presume, be of a character alike beneficial to the colony and fair to holders; nothing has as yet been asked for by these holders that could be characterised as otherwise than beneficial to the colony, and a reasonable and just concession to their position.

"I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
"GEO. A. INGELOW.
"Oriental Bank Corporation, 13th August."

[Sydney Herald Office, August 17.

RECENT GOLD DISCOVERIES AT PORT CURTIS.—FITZROY GOLD-FIELDS.

BY the Jenny Lind, from Port Curtis, we have further intelligence from these diggings, which, upon the whole, appears to be of a very satisfactory character. She has brought several parcels of gold. Captain Curren, of the Jenny Lind, states that the greatest excitement prevails, diggers having sent for their families from the township, being perfectly satisfied as to the result. Chapple and Hardy had been on the Calliope prospecting with good success, but had been driven away by the blacks. On their return they fell in with a party of twenty men from Wide Bay, also on their way for the Calliope, with whom they turned back. When the Jenny Lind left there were about 100 people on the diggings, which number was rapidly on the increase from the Wide Bay and Moreton Bay districts. The chief officer of the Jenny Lind has brought down a very fine nugget, weighing 3½ ounces.

The following are extracts from letters received in town, which have been handed to us for publication:—

ROCKHAMPTON, August 13.—I have ridden over to the new gold-fields, lying on the north-west side of the Fitzroy River. I saw 10 ozs. of the gold, and one nugget weighing 2½ ozs. I believe it will turn out a very rich field. There are about 100 men on the diggings.—JAMES ATHERTON.

GLADSTONE, August 28.—I am happy to inform you our gold-fields are turning out even better than my most sanguine expectations. Every one is doing well, and people are passing through the town by hundreds. This place is likely to become of immense importance in a very short time. I forward you by the Jenny Lind, 27 ozs. 11 dwts. 12 grs. gold. I shall send you a larger parcel by the Uncle Tom.—R. HETHERINGTON.

GLADSTONE, August 30.—By the Jenny Lind, I have shipped 10 ozs. of gold, for you to send it to the Mint and get it assayed, and let me know the value. The nugget weighing 2 ozs. 8 dwts. 16 grs. was found five inches under the surface by Charles Day and Charles Lavis, from the Canoona Diggings, Fitzroy River. HENRY FRIEND.

GLADSTONE, August 24.—Gladstone this day is quite empty. 30 or 40 men, with their wives and families, have left here for Rockhampton by the Uncle Tom. Captain Hardy arrived last night, bringing down several nuggets. Water has been found by sinking, and they have commenced washing the top stuff. I took off two inches, which appears to me richer than that near the clay. Two nuggets weighed over 2 ozs., and one has been found since I left weighing 3 ozs. 19 dwts.

EAST MARYBOROUGH, September 3.—Knowing you feel interested in the Port Curtis Gold-Field, I send you an extract of a letter I have received on the subject from my friend, Mr. Walsh, of Dejelbo. I am glad I went to Gladstone, for I now know what is going on there —much better than I could have comprehended otherwise. There is, of course, nothing but gold to be heard of, nor talked about. Every one looks and feels as though his or her salvation had arrived, and so different in this respect to what they seemed when I was last there. From the best authority—that is, of the diggers who had returned for their families—I learned that the diggings are very good. The gold is found on or near the surface, and *not* far below. Any man can gather from 10s. to 20s. worth a day, and some as much more; water is the hindrance only to their making too much, so William Young, of Mount Lavern, says. I have bought a lot of the gold; some I shall send to Brisbane for the gratification of those amiable neighbours, and some for inspection in your town; the diggers are very loth to part with it yet. Mrs. Brown, of Gladstone, is totally without servants, and so are all the squatters in the neighbourhood. The Uncle Tom came in while I was there, and had on board lots of miners, and took away from the town all but about a half a dozen of the male population. Women and cradles are only to be seen now. At present the gold is found dissociated with quartz, not a particle of that rock having been noticed except four miles off, where there are mountains of it. About seven ounces of the gold goes down by the steamer, under the care of Captain Knight. I understand about 25 lbs. of the precious metal has already been raised, which, I suppose, will find its way to Sydney by the first steamer from Gladstone.—E. B. U.

FITZROY RIVER, August 21.—I would willingly write you something about the gold diggings here, but have not time. The diggers say the gold is of a very rich quality, and refuse £3 16s. per oz. As yet they are only surface diggings. Some experienced men have lately gone up, so that perhaps a development of the richness of the ground may take place. It is as you may say, even without seeing it, that there may be a very valuable gold-field here; but I know the ranges and plains over a tract of country here of 100 miles in length, from south to north, and averaging 30 miles wide, and can certify them to be entirely of the rock system which yields gold, and if it is found in one water-course why not in others?

The annexed is from a correspondent at Burrendong, who speaks of the finding of a handsome nugget weighing twelve pounds:—

BURRENDONG, September 2nd.—A splendid nugget, weighing 12 lbs., was found at this place on Friday last, about a hand's breadth below the surface of the ground, together with nearly 50 ounces of fine gold, all lying within a very small compass. This nugget was found in a vein of decayed quartz, and is a very fine specimen. The stroke of good fortune came very opportunely for the finders, who had not been doing very well previously. The next day they brought it to the Ironbark and placed it under the care of the commissioner. The most encouraging part of the affair is, that they expect to get "plenty more." Immediately the fact became known on the neighbouring diggings, people began to rush to the ground. What success has attended the labours of the new comers I have had no opportunity of ascertaining, but am assured by parties whose knowledge of, and skill, in mining is unquestionable, that the ground is still rich. That some are doing well may be inferred from the present cheerful aspect of the place. Trade, which was languishing before the occurrence, is now quite vigorous again, and all are in high spirits. It will be remembered that Burrendong is the place where the far-famed potatoe ground is situated, so called from the circumstance of gold having been at one time dug up, not in single lumps only, but in clusters of lumps shaped like the useful tuber. Several other parties have been doing well here for several weeks past, but have not been able to weigh their prizes by the pound. The Macquarie, which was running bank-high a few days since, is falling rapidly, and equestrians now find no difficulty in getting across. Should the Government, at any time, have money to spare for the purpose of bridge-building, it is to be hoped that they will not overlook the wants of the inhabitants of Burrandong.

LEICHHARDT AND THE DESERT.

PREVIOUS to the arrival of Mr. A. C. Gregory from his last journey of exploration, I addressed two letters under the above heading, to the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The length of those communications prohibiting a repetition of them on the present occasion, it is considered advisable to offer an abridgement in the present form, in order to meet the views of those who are anxious that my statements should be put on further record; and as I am now in possession of Mr. Gregory's report, I thus comply with their desire, in the hope that this discussion may initiate another expedition into the districts yet unexplored, between the 146th and 147th meridians, and which I conceive, may bear traces of Leichhardt's route, although I believe that he perished far to the northward and westward of the Victoria.

In the year 1846, Sir T. L. Mitchell undertook an expedition to discover a river running to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and disappointed by the structural features of the country, which ought beforehand to have taught him the impossibility of such a river existing, he returned, after discovering the upper parts of the Belyando and Victoria Rivers, leaving the latter to be explored further by Mr. Kennedy in 1847, and by Mr. Gregory in 1858, who traced it eventually into the channel of Lake Torrens and Spenceres Gulf, whither I stated in 1847 it would be found to go.

Notwithstanding the Surveyor-General was thus hampered by the rivers on his way to Port Essington. Leichhardt had found his way thither, by following the mountains between these rivers and the sea, and coasting the southern border of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Leichhardt, on this occasion, avoided the edge of the desert; but had he not lost his horses in crossing the Roper River, he would have seen it in returning. But he says: "The loss of these was very heavy. I had to throw away the greatest part of my botanical and geological collections; and my plans of *returning overland*, cutting off the angles of my route and *keeping more to the Westward were frustrated*." This was in 1844-5.

That, however, which he could not do, has been since done by Mr. Gregory, who in 1855-6 travelling on a line parallel to that adopted by Leichhardt, that which he was prevented from adopting, has given us the information which was needed, as to the sources of the waters crossed by Leichhardt along the Gulf, in a low table land of desert country, which has, however, sufficient elevation to prevent the Barcoo or any other rivers from the south breaking through. Mr. G. says, by this route parallel to Leichhardt's along the Gulf, "the distance to which the rivers extend from the coast has now been approximately ascertained." This service was only exceeded by the discovery of a dividing ridge on the 130th meridian, whence the drainages fell on one side to the (N.W.) Victoria, and on the other to the desert. Mr. Gregory has further shown, that as the rainy season had been dry, no grass or water existed south of 18° S. on that meridian, or of 20° on the meridian of 127° E.; and, therefore, after such a season, though that point might be attained from Sydney by land, little hope would be left for an expedition working along the N.W. coast to Swan River. He has also shown that, in that distant part of Australia, the water courses falling to the desert take the same direction as the rivers on the south side of the desert, first trending to N.W. and then curving round to the S.W.

In August, 1847, Leichhardt undertook and completed a short journey to connect Moreton Bay with the Maranoa of Mitchell; it was *his own route*, therefore, which he followed when, in 1848, he travelled in eleven days from Birrell's station, on the Condamine, 118 miles to Mount Abundance, from which his last letter was written on the 4th April, 1848.

But, previous to this, in the years 1846 and 1847, he had made his second unsuccessful journey to Peak Range, on his way to Western Australia. And it was on his return from that journey, that he undertook the shorter exploration, which has just been mentioned.

Thus far, we find Leichhardt following his own tracks up to April 1848, when we lose sight of him; to Peak Range, in 1847, by his former route, in 1844-5, and to Mount Abundance in 1848 by his former route in 1847.

We have now only conjecture as to what has become of him; but judging from the past experience, he is not likely to be found on the tracks of the late Surveyor-General, though of course he may have crossed them.

In the year 1852, four years after the last tidings of Leichhardt, an expedition was *en route* to look for him, under the charge of Mr. Hovenden Hely, who discovered *two camps marked by the same letters* XVA within a border, which may certainly have been intended for the letter L, but is a rough kind of initial This occurred too, in a district, where, according to Mitchell, the trees are much marked by the aborigines. The reported L looks really like a boomerang. In the year 1858, six years after Mr. Hely, Mr. A. C. Gregory starts on a similar errand, and finds a letter L (a huge letter) without other marks on a tree, on the Victoria River, only half a mile of latitude from a known camp of Mitchell in 1846, and two miles of latitude from one of Kennedy's in 1847.

Mr. Gregory says that this camp is neither Mitchell's nor Kennedy's, and quotes the *charts*; these, however, do not agree with the *journals*. But if they did, the letter L is all that can be depended on.

It may be well, first of all, to consider the details of Mr. Hely's exploration. The information he has given is vague and brief. Although the latitudes of some localities in his journey are recorded, his report omits those of the two camps in which he found the marked trees. And the account is too confused, to enable them to be laid down with any certainty. Nevertheless, they appear to be somewhere on the Warrego of Sir T. L. Mitchell, and on the unexplored channel of that river.

Now, if we are to admit that the *two* marks XVA are Leichhardt's, and that, as Mr. Hely says, they mean the 16th April (though they might just as well stand for the 15th August), the distance from Mount Abundance will be at a rough guess about 150 miles, and from Gregory's L about 100, or at least 80.

But we know that Leichhardt's journey to Mount Abundance was at the rate of *less than eleven miles a day*; and his road, he says, was excellent, with the exception of a little brigalo scrub *here* and *there*. At that rate his journey to Hely's XVA camps, would have taken nearly thirteen days; and, therefore, the date XVA (15th April), could hardly be correct, because Leichhardt did not leave Mount Abundance till after the 4th of April.

If, however, we adopt the distance indicated in the memorandum forwarded by Mr. Gregory to the Colonial Secretary, on 15th September, 1857, at 190 miles (since Surat is 40 from Mount Abundance), we shall see that Leichhardt's time must have been at least 18 days, which could not bring him to XVA on the 15th April, but at least eight days later.

From Mount Abundance to the head of the Warrego, it took Mitchell 55 days, and Kennedy took 28 days of actual travelling from a point on the Maranoa abreast of Mount Abundance to the junction of the Nive and Nivelle; and it took Mr. Hely 14 days to reach Kennedy's camp on the Warrego, and three days' more (exclusive of stoppages and searchings for water and tracks) to the easternmost of the XVA camps, *i.e.*, *seventeen* days in all. Moreover, it took him 49 days to travel from the Condamine 110 miles to Mount Abundance. Even Mr. Gregory took twenty-three days from Juanda to the Nive, in 1858. In 1847, Leichhardt took eleven days from Gogg's station on Acacia Creek to the Cogoon below Mount Abundance, 132 miles of direct distance, about the same rate as that of his journey out to Mount Abundance in 1848, and the camps XVA are about 150 miles further, as the "crow flies." Could all this be done in *ten* days?

As it is full 40 miles of direct distance from Kennedy's camp of 30th June, 1847, on the Maranoa, to his camp of 28th October, on the Warrego, *i.e.*, to Hely's camp of 26th June, 1852, we may (supposing Leichhardt crossed there) allow by the known rate (excluding stoppages) that Leichhardt could not have reached the eastern XVA camp before the *nineteenth* day, which would have brought him up to the 24th, and not to the 15th April.

It is on this ground of interpreting the letters as a *date*, that we must discard the idea of their indicating a camp of Leichhardt's; and excepting the general resemblance to the letter L of the outline surrounding them, there is nothing else to identify them.

And confining our inquiries as to the state of the country revealed by Mitchell, Kennedy, and Hely, we shall find, that it was impossible for Leichhardt to have got over the ground so as to have been at the spot alluded to on the 15th April.

It is a curious coincidence, that on the 5th of November, 1847, Kennedy fell in, on the Warrego, about half-way between Mount Abundance and the point 200 miles westward, with six natives, of whom he says: "They were as ill-looking a set as I have met with, and the young man who acted as our guide" (to a water-hole) "had in his belt the blade of a knife which Niblett recognised as the property of W. Bond, and which had been lost on the depôt on the Maranoa."

As this depôt was about 110 miles to north-eastward, and as we learn from another memorandum of Kennedy, that the language of the people he met on that part of the Warrego is "the same as that of the natives of the desert;" it is clear, the same tribes range over the whole country between the Victoria and the Maranoa, and that some of them are savage and dangerous, sufficiently appears from Mitchell, Kennedy and Gregory, though, on the other hand, the greater part seem to be an inoffensive, obliging, and friendly people.

The story of the massacre of Leichhardt has some features, therefore, of *vraisemblance*: but in that case, as Mr. Gregory has already pointed out, the L on the Victoria (*if* his mark) upsets the whole, because he could not have marked a tree there, if he had been killed at least a week or a fortnight before, a long way to the southward and eastward.

Mr. Gregory tells us little, save that he did not find the Alice River within six miles of the indicated locality, and saw nothing he could interpret respecting Leichhardt save the L, the remains of saplingpoles, and two horses running wild on Cooper's Creek which have been conjectured to be part of those which the blacks told Mr. Hely had been eaten.

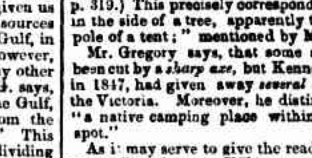
In my opinion, *the horses* belonged to *Sturt's expedition*. He turned out a roan horse to enjoy its liberty, on Cooper's Creek, on the 2nd November, 1845, "*in pity*," as he says, "to wander at large along the sunny banks of the finest water course he had discovered." And on 30th August of the same year, Flood lost his horse about 145 miles N.W. of Cooper's Creek: the animal stole away, and it was supposed he had died under a bush. The same animal had, however, twice before done the same thing—once when in the Government paddock at Adelaide, and once from a camp on the Murray. The probability is, that this old stager would find his way, if he survived, on the return route to the nearest and only fertile country of the desert—that was Cooper's Creek. This is confirmed by Mr. Gregory, who learned at Adelaide, that the tracks had been traced.

As to the saplings, they may have been those of a native hut, if not belonging to Kennedy's camp, for Mitchell tells us that the natives on that part of the river build their huts, not after the manner of the rude bark *guniahs* of this part of New South Wales, but in this wise, "a frame like a lean-to roof had first been erected; rafters had next been laid upon that; and, thereupon, thin square portions of bark were laid like tiles." (*Tropical Australia*, p. 319.) This precisely corresponds with "a deep notch in the side of a tree, apparently to support the ridge pole of a tent;" mentioned by Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Gregory says, that some small trees had also been cut by a *sharp axe*, but Kennedy, the year before—in 1847, had given away *several axes* to the natives of the Victoria. Moreover, he distinctly says, there was "a native camping place within a few yards of the spot."

As it may serve to give the reader an idea of the improbability that the XVA camps are Leichhardt's, I have copied here the marks Nos. 1 and 2 from Hely's Report, and No. 3 from a private letter of Mr. Gregory. In his report to the Government, it is merely outlined.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.



Eastern Camp, near the Warrego (*Hely*). | Western Camp, near the Nive (*Hely*). | On the Victoria (*Gregory*).

No one, I imagine, can believe, that these marks were made by one explorer during the same journey. Besides, we have a clue to Leichhardt's mark.

On the 3rd of September, 1847, he made his furthest point westward from Acacia Creek, Mitchell's camp 80 on the Maranoa, which Kennedy also attained on 31st May of the same year. And thence after travelling upwards to camp 79, he returned downwards to camp 81, and crossed the Balonne on his homeward route. A little more than four miles south of that camp, where they had first fallen in with Mitchell's dray tracks, he "*marked a tree with a cross, and an L in the wood*." This spot is not less than 140 miles S.E. of the camps XVA. How unlikely, then, is it that the latter can be Leichhardt's, especially as Mr. Hely could find no trace of him on the Maranoa! It may be as well to mention here, that in 1847 there were other marks besides this and Mitchell's and Kennedy's numerals, in the line of country between Darling Downs and the Maranoa.

Of these, there was a tree marked M. a little north-east of Mount Abundance, discovered by Mr. Hentig. The letter B was also marked on three trees on the Condamine, twenty-six miles west of Ewer's Creek; one of the letters was cut into the wood, the bark being removed. The letter H occurred on each side of the Yalebone or Frederick's Creek, near the junction with the Balonne, at the distance of more than twelve miles. These were, no doubt, the marks of gentlemen looking for runs, and may have been Macpherson's, Birrell's, and Hughes.' The whole of this country was thus well marked in places by cattle and horse tracks, some coming *from the westward*; and amongst them Mr. Archer's party was tracked by the shape of a particular horse-hoof. There was another mark, however, more to the purpose. The following extract from Leichhardt's unpublished notes of his traverse along the Balonne will explain it.—"September 8th. Mr. Bunce discovered this morning very old horsedung at the very place where we camped. We continued to follow up the river and had gone scarcely three miles, when dray tracks were observed. They were *very old* and faint, and belonged to Mitchell's expedition. Fresh horse tracks were seen coming down the river, and apparently turning up to the N.W. on Mitchell's track. These horse tracks were observed all along our road, *and at one place an L cut into a small watergum tree with a blackfellow's tomahawk*."

It is clear from this, that even the letter L is no proof, by itself, of Leichhardt's presence. And if this is the case, then the solitary L on the Victoria may have been the work of the same person, or of some other beside Leichhardt, as Luff or Lang.

Mr. Lang's back run extended in 1852 to the Warrego. Moreover, it is said by those who think Leichhardt went to the Victoria, that he intended to leave letters there: (*See Gregory's memorandum sent to the Colonial Secretary, 15th September, 1857*), but we know from his marked trees on his route to Port Essington, that in such cases, he cut the word DIG on the tree. No such mark exists according to Gregory. Nor is there anything but conjecture to connect Leichhardt with the locality.

Comparing Kennedy's Journal, (as given by myself in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xxii.), with Hely's report, it is certain the locality XVA is on the Warrego, and probably, on Kennedy's camp of 16th July, 1857, where water was to be had. All the features agree.

On 21st October, Kennedy came to his old camp of 17th and 18th July, at the head of the Warrego, of which he says, "this hole, and that on the Nivelle, are the only two between our present position and the reach on the Victoria, to be depended upon in a very dry season," &c. The next day he satisfied himself that there was no considerable creek between it and the Warrego. And, therefore, he removed his camp to that of the 16th July.

This is some of the evidence as to the state of the country six months before Leichhardt could have visited it. Notwithstanding, however, that the country was then under unusual drought, rain occasionally fell, and on the 23rd October, when K. again arrived at the permanent camp of 4-16th July, it "*commenced raining at sunset and continued almost incessantly through the night*." This, too, agrees with Mr. Hely's remark, where he speaks of heavy saplings on which he supposes Leichhardt placed his packs "(*showing that the ground must have been very wet and damp*.")

With respect to the statements made to Mr. Hely by the blacks, it may suffice to sum up all in Mr. Gregory's words, "That the account given to that gentleman of the murder of the party was untrue," and Mr. Hely's guides had told him more than once, that the blackfellows had "too much gammon."

Adding to the rumours of the natives the fact that Mr. Hedley and Mr. Mitchell, who left Tenterfield in 1852, had been reported as murdered as well as others, we can only consider the story of the aboriginals to be a carefully reported conglomeration of matters of fact, which, according to the habit of the aboriginals, have been related by one tribe to another, and so at last got to the ears of white people. One of the *eye-witnesses* could have been only six years old at the time of the alleged murder, and he professed to know all about it. Now, it is a very curious circumstance, that this story was not known even so short a distance eastward as Mount Abundance, till January, 1852, nearly four years after the alleged occurrence, as is detailed in Mr. Commissioner Whitty's despatch of April, 1852.

To sum up all, what does this enquiry amount to? Merely to this, that it is very unlikely that Leichhardt was killed at all—that the places indicated by the letters XVA were probably Kennedy's camps—and that the whole evidence as to Leichhardt having reached the Victoria depends on the letter L found by Mr. Gregory, which could not be his, if he was killed before he could get thither, and which if his, will completely disprove the story of the black-gins reported to Mr. Hely.

Did then Leichhardt get to the Victoria at all? There is no doubt that when he penned his last letter, dated 4th April, 1848, from Macpherson's station on the Cogoon, it was in his mind to visit the Victoria; for he distinctly says, "We have killed our first bullock at this station to obtain the necessary provisions to carry us up to the Victoria."

Mr. Hely moreover states, in one of his despatches to the Colonial Secretary, that Mr. Isaac, who was Leichhardt's companion in his journey of 1847 to the Fitzroy Downs, says it was L's "firm intention at leaving, to go to the Victoria of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and running it up to its junction with the Alice, travel up that river in its supposed N.W. direction, and endeavour to find the watershed of the Gulf Rivers and any running to westward and southward. Mr. Isaac says that the Doctor *may have* changed his intention *after* arriving at the Balonne, but that he does not think it likely. I was myself (in confirmation of this) told by a shepherd in New England, who was in the employment of Mr. Macpherson, at Mount Abundance, at the time of Dr. L's departure thence, that he was with his flock of sheep when the Doctor passed by, and that he went due west, or, as he expressed it, 'towards the setting sun.'"

This is the whole of the positive evidence for the Victoria. But even that is diluted, by the possible *may have* of Mr. Isaac, who knows too well, from his own experience, how circumstances, unexpected sometimes, affect the traveller's route in the bush.

The evidence the other way is as follows: Leichhardt distinctly stated to me, that he intended to follow up the Burdekin to the Clarke, and thence to explore the watershed to the Desert. With this, in some measure, agree the assertions of others who were in Leichhardt's confidence. Mr. Isaac himself says he might have changed his purpose on reaching the Balonne; *but he did not go to the Balonne at all*; he went to Mount Abundance, instead, and there, certainly, wrote that he was going to the Victoria. If he changed the first part of his route, why may he not have changed any other portion of it?

Kennedy has told us, that the country was already suffering from drought in 1847—*that* drought must have increased in the subsequent summer, and the *probability* is, with this in prospect, and the knowledge that, in less than 400 miles from Mount Abundance, he would get into the frightful desert of Sturt, I conceive, that neither Leichhardt nor any but a madman, bent on suicide, would have attempted to penetrate to Western Australia on such a route. And, if he had reached the Victoria, the argument would be the stronger, for he would *see* what more to the eastward would have been only an induction, that the desert is impracticable except to explorers, who, like Mr. Gregory can accomplish what cannot but be considered an unparalled feat of rapidity and daring. As Leichhardt did not travel in this wise, he must have coasted the desert or would not have attempted it.

Now, Mr. Hely himself set out with the same view, from which he was deflected by the opinion of Mr. Isaac. He says, "I have been speaking to several parties who were on the Downs, and had communication with Dr. Leichhardt, previous to his setting out on his expedition, and have heard many conflicting statements; some maintaining that he intended first visiting Peak Range, and others, that he went from the Maranoa to the north-west without any intention whatever of going near Peak Range; *my own opinion always has been that he did intend doing so, and I accordingly expressed* a wish to the Government to be allowed first to visit that locality, *but a conversation with Mr. Frederick Isaac, of Gowrie, has materially altered that opinion*."

Again, he says in another despatch: "As I before mentioned, the chances are very much in favour of Dr. Leichhardt having visited Peak Range, and thence taken his departure for the N.W. coast." Accordingly instructions were given him to go from the Condamine to Peak Range, via the Dawson, and to search for letters indicating Leichhardt's route, and the stores which he had left there on his former journey.

Mr. Hely, however, in consequence of his conversation with Mr. Isaac, obtained leave to alter his route, but nevertheless turned back short of the Victoria.

It is certain, he acted according to the best of his judgment and belief; but had he, on leaving the Nive, carried out the rest of his intentions, he would have told us more. "In the event of proceeding to the north-west," he writes to the Colonial Secretary, "on Sir T. L. Mitchell's track to the Alice, and finding no traces of the missing party I shall then return down" (? up) "the Victoria to the Nogoa (supposed to be the head of the Mackenzie) which river I will run down and thus gain the Peak Range country, which I shall thoroughly examine in the hope of finding their tracks." From this he was driven by the story of the natives.

That Leichhardt always intended to *skirt* and not *intersect* the desert was known generally. Kennedy, under date of 5th August, on the Victoria, at the camp where he buried his carts and provisions (which were afterwards rifled by the blacks), made this memorandum: "I, this evening, read Leichhardt's lecture, by which I find that there is a probability of our meeting, and that it is his intention to run *the Albert* up to its source, which is, I hope, in this part of the country." How Kennedy made this mistake about the Albert I know not; but it alludes to the Albert, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, whither Kennedy was also bound, and confirms my statement that Leichhardt intended to explore the country between the Gulf and the desert.

Captain Sturt has these remarks: "It may not be generally known, that Dr. Leichhardt is at this moment endeavouring to accomplish an undertaking, in which, if he should prove successful, he will stand the first of Australian explorers. It is to traverse the continent from east to west, nor will he be able to do this under a distance of more than 5000 miles in a direct line. He had, already, started on this gigantic journey, but was obliged to return, as his party had contracted the ague, and he lost all his animals; but, undaunted by these *reverses*, he left Moreton Bay in December last, and has not since been heard of. One really cannot but admire such a spirit of enterprise and self-devotion, or be too earnest in our wishes for his prosperity. *Dr. Leichhardt intends keeping on the outskirts of the desert all the way round to Swan River*, and the difficulties he will have to encounter, as well as distance he may have to travel, will greatly depend on its extent." * * * "Our best feelings have been raised to save the Wanderer of the Pole—should they not be raised to carry relief to the Wanderer of the Desert?" (*Central Australia*, p. 304.)

To prove further that this view of the case is correct, I now quote, in conclusion, the hitherto unpublished statement of my friend Mr. Mann, who was one of Leichhardt's companions in the unsuccessful attempt of 1846-7, alluded to by Sturt. "The party on this occasion consisted of Mr. Mann, Mr. Hovenden Hely, Mr. Bunce; Perry, a saddler; Boeking, a German tanner and baker; and Brown, a Newcastle black. The object of this trip was to proceed as far as Peak Range, in latitude 22°, and to explore the Downs and country which he had discovered in his first expedition; and, by keeping a westerly course, endeavour to make Shark's Bay, and then Swan River. His first intentions, however, were to strike west before arriving at such a latitude, in fact make a bold push directly across to Swan River. I, however, after many conversations, persuaded him to relinquish such a design. Captain Sturt had arrived at latitude 24°, and had seen nothing but desert; and, therefore, any attempt to penetrate across it would be folly, we therefore arranged to proceed as far north as Peak Range, and then keep a westerly course to Shark's Bay. Before meeting Dr. L., in fact before he had returned from Port Essington, the idea had often struck me of undertaking an expedition across the island, by starting from Fort Bourke, on the Darling, and by keeping a northerly or north-westerly course, skirting the desert, to eventually arrive at Swan River. From what I had read of Sturt's journey, and the description of the country about the Gulf of Carpentaria, I felt convinced that the waters of these two points were divided by a low range of hills, by keeping along which water might be obtained, and the extent of the desert as fully ascertained as by proceeding directly across it. I mentioned this to my friend, Colonel Gordon, R. E., who agreed with my idea of the country, but thought the journey a very long and hazardous one to be undertaken. Dr. L. and party, to the astonishment of every one, arriving soon after, I had the pleasure of meeting him at Colonel Gordon's, who suggested that the expedition should be undertaken between us. I accordingly felt very willing to unite with Dr. L., and arrangements were at once commenced for another journey into the interior."

Such is the testimony of various independent witnesses, who all confirm the idea, that the intention of Leichhardt was all along to skirt the desert.

If then he did reach the Victoria in 1848, and was not cut off, and we have now no ground to conclude he was, he would, in case of finding the country impracticable to the west, have gone round by the head of the Victoria, towards the north, and it is somewhere between the head of the Victoria and the head of the Clarke, that, I think, his tracks are to be looked for; not, probably, on any line of route explored by Mitchell, but to the westward, or, crossing Mitchell's track, on a line to Peak Range and the Burdekin. Or driven in by drought, he may have taken a course on the 148th meridian, without going across the Maranoa, where Hely could not trace him, on a new track of his own.

It is in the hope that a new expedition may be organised, with a view to the exploration of the country west of Mitchell's Belyando, as well as to ascertain whether any traces of my lamented friend can be found, that I have made this communication; believing, that, as I have had it in my power to put the matter in a tangible form, and to quote from MSS. notes in my possession, what has not before been committed to the press, I am only rendering a service to the cause of science, civilisation, and humanity.

W. B. CLARKE.

St. Leonard's, 9th September, 1858.

THE ELECTORAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

THIS bill, which consists of eighty-three clauses, having now passed the Legislative Assembly, we subjoin a summary of its provisions:—

Clause 1 is the interpretation clause.

Clause 2 repeals the Electoral Act of 1851; the Act of Council 28 Vic., No. 5; the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, and 27th sections of the Constitution Act, 19 Vic. chap. 54.

Clause 3 enacts that the Assembly shall consist of eighty members.

Clauses 4 and 7 divide the colony into electoral districts, and apportion the members thus:—

Argyle (population)	6,528...	1	Monaro (population)	3,282...	1
Balranald ...	694...	1	East Maitland ...	3,617...	1
Bathurst ...	3,927...	1	West Maitland ...	4,441...	1
The Bogan ...	2,600...	1	East Moreton ...	2,834...	1
Braidwood ...	3,045...	1	West Moreton ...	2,009...	1
Brisbane ...	2,860...	1	Morpeth ...	3,616...	1
The Burnett ...	1,978...	1	Mudgee	4,208...	1
Camden ...	6,434...	2	The Murray ...	1,024...	1
Canterbury ...	9,600...	2	The Murrumbidgee	1,452...	1
Carcoar	2,544...	1	Narellen	3,620...	1
The Clarence ...	2,352...	1	The Nepean ...	4,804...	1
Central Cumberland	6,974...	2	Newcastle ...	2,400...	1
Darling Downs ...	3,912...	2	New England ...	3,835...	1
Eden	2,458...	1	Newtown ...	4,5[illegible]...	1
The Glebe ...	5,500...	1	Northumberland	2,180...	1
Goulburn ...	2,500...	1	Orange	2,041...	1
The Gwydir ...	1,414...	1	Paddington ...	5,919...	1
Hartley	3,348...	1	Parramatta ...	5,459...	2
The Hastings ...	3,614...	1	The Paterson ...	2,389...	1
The Hawkesbury	6,403...	2	Patrick's Plains	3,419...	1
The Hume ...	2,015...	1	Queanbeyan ...	2,022...	1
The Hunter ...	3,616...	1	St. Leonard's ...	3,966...	1
Lower Hunter ...	4,007...	1	Shoalhaven ...	3,322...	1
Upper Hunter ...	3,610...	1	East Sydney ...	25,772...	4
Illawarra ...	4,506...	1	West Sydney ...	27,836...	4
Ipswich ...	2,459...	1	Tenterfield ...	1,736...	1
Kiama	3,883...	1	Tumut	1,237...	1
The Lachlan ...	3,141...	1	Wellington ...	2,265...	1
Leichhardt ...	615...	1	The Williams ...	3,834...	1
Liverpool Plains	2,985...	1	Windsor ...	2,631...	1
East Macquarie	6,000...	2	Wollombi ...	3,403...	1
West Macquarie	2,000...	1	Yass Plains ...	3,311...	1

Clause 5 divides the gold-fields into three electoral districts, viz.:—*South*—Argyle, Balranald, Braidwood, Camden, Eden, Illawarra, Kiama, The Lachlan, Monaro, The Hume, The Murray, The Murrumbidgee, Narellan, Queanbeyan, Shoalhaven, The Tumut, and Yass Plains. *West*—The Bogan, Carcoar, Hartley, The Hawkesbury, East Macquarie, West Macquarie, Mudgee, The Nepean, Orange, and Wellington. *North*.—The Burnett, The Clarence, Darling Downs, The Gwydir, The Hunter, The Hastings, The Lower Hunter, The Upper Hunter, Leichhardt, Liverpool Plains, East Moreton, West Moreton, Morpeth, Newcastle, New England, Northumberland, The Paterson, Patrick's Plains, Tenterfield, The Williams, and Wollombi.

Clause 6 refers to the boundaries as set forth in schedule A.

Clause 8 enacts that every man of the age of 21, whether born in the colony or a naturalised subject of her Majesty, absolutely free, and who has resided for the continuous period of three years in the colony, shall be qualified to be elected a member of Assembly

Clause 9 enacts that the qualification of electors to be, that every elector must have attained the age of twenty-one, be either a native or naturalised subject of the Queen, and have resided six months in the electoral district for which his vote is to be given. And without regard to such residence, every such subject of her Majesty having a freehold estate in possession, situate in the district for which his vote is to be given, and of which he has been seised or entitled in law or equity for at least six months next before the last registration of electors, shall be qualified and entitled to vote. It also enacts that military men, paupers, idiotic or insane persons, the Inspector-General of Police, paid police magistrates, police clerks, clerks of petty sessions, and members of the police force, so long as they continue such, shall be disqualified from voting at elections.

Clauses 10 and 11 enact that the miner's right or license shall constitute qualification to vote for gold-field members; said document to be produced before the party is permitted to record his vote.

Clause 12 gives power to the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint returning officers for the different districts.

Clause 13 prescribes that, every person appointed Returning Officer, or to any other office under the Act, before entering on the duties of such office, shall subscribe the declaration set forth in schedule C.

Clauses 14, 15, 16, relate to the appointment of [illegible] for taking the poll; the choosing of collectors to make up the electoral lists; and the remuneration to be given to such collectors for their services.

Clause 17 enacts that whenever any police districts, shall form portions of two or more electoral districts, a separate list must be made out for each portion. Clause 18 provides for the performance of certain duties under this Act where there is no clerk of petty sessions.

Clauses 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, provide for matters of detail in relation to the electoral lists, such as names omitted, names objected to, public notice of claims and objections, revision courts, how proceedings are to be conducted, appointing separate courts of revision for Sydney, with power to summon witnesses, and to adjourn, but not beyond a certain date.

Clause 24 defines the period at which the revised lists of electors are to be delivered, in each electoral district, to the Returning Officer, for the purpose of having the rolls printed.

Clauses 25 and 26 relate to costs occasioned by frivolous or vexatious objections being raised, and how these may be recovered.

Clauses 27, 28, 29, and 30 enact that in certain cases writs of election may be issued by the Governor-General—such as in the event of death or resignation; in certain other cases by the Speaker; or, in the event of there being no Speaker, then by the Governor: writs so issued to be returnable to the Governor-General, or the Speaker, as the case may be.

Clauses 31, 32, and 33 enact that the nomination and polling days must be publicly notified; point out the mode of proceeding on the day of nomination; and, should a poll be demanded, empower the Returning Officer to provide the requisite accommodation for taking the poll, either by erecting booths, or hiring suitable apartments.

Clause 34 empowers the Returning Officer to appoint a deputy or deputies, and enacts that his absence shall not invalidate election.

Clauses 35, 36, and 37, relate to the providing of ballot papers; the provision of a proper room or rooms, with the necessary materials for marking the ballot-papers and taking the ballot; and enact that the ballot-box shall be of a particular specified description, said box to be examined before being locked for the reception of the ballot papers.

Clauses 38, 39, relate to the hours at which the polling shall commence and terminate, and the appointment of scrutineers at each booth or polling place.

Clauses 40, 41, define the questions which may be put to voters, before recording their votes; no vote to be received till such questions have been satisfactorily answered.

Clauses 42, 43, empower presiding officer to call upon voter to make a solemn declaration against bribery; false answers punishable as a misdemeanor.

Clause 44 enacts that persons wilfully misleading collector, or clerk of Petty Sessions, in the collection or preparation of electoral lists, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Justices.

Clause 45 provides that no other oath or declaration shall be necessary except that provided in schedule K.

Clause 46, 47, relate to the sealing up and safe keeping of the ballot-box and papers, after close of the poll, and the time and mode of declaring the result.

Clause 48, relates to the course to be pursued in the event of poll being interrupted by riot or violence.

Clause 49 enacts that the names of persons elected must be indorsed on the writ.

Clauses 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, relate to matters of detail, and enact that balloting papers shall be transmitted to the Clerk of Assembly; that no election shall be questioned by reason of any defect in title; provide remedy for informalities in elective proceedings; define what shall be deemed acts of bribery, such acts to render election void; principals to be bound by the acts of their authorised agents.

Clauses 56, 57, 58, enact penalties for acts of bribery, for receiving or offering reward for voting or withholding vote, and for twice polling or personating voter.

Clause 59 enacts that penalty for neglect by returning officer may be mitigated or remitted by the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council.

Clauses 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, relate to the appointment of Election Committees, defining their mode of procedure, duties, and powers.

Clauses 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, provide for the lodging of election petitions; enact that such petition may be referred to election committee; that a deposit of £100 for costs of every petition must be made, and deposit receipt accompany the petition when lodged; all parties subscribing any petition to be deemed parties to it; parties withdrawing to be liable to costs and expenses; how these may be amended; sitting member to be liable in certain cases; petitioners liable to penalties; how costs and expenses are to be certified; provision being made for the proportionate recovery of costs against persons jointly liable.

Clause 80 defines the limitation of prosecutions.

Clause 81 points out what course must be followed when any thing directed by this Act, to be done on a given date, and the day happens to be Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any public holiday.

Clauses 82 and 83 relate to the commencement and short title of the Act.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

ON Monday evening, 30th August, a public meeting assembled, in pursuance of an advertisement, in the Infant Schoolroom, in Castlereagh-street, to receive the report from the Council, and to devise measures for the completion of the buildings of St. Paul's College, in connection with the University of Sydney. Amongst those present, besides his Excellency the Governor-General, were the Bishop of Sydney, the Dean of Sydney, F. L. S. Merewether, the Vice-Provost of the University; Sir Alfred Stephen, the Revs. Messrs. R. Allwood, A. Stephen, W. H. Hose, Mr. Alfred Denison, and Mr. Steven, the Master of the Grammar School. In the body of the meeting we observed the Rev. Canon Walsh, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Holroyd, and many other gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability. A beautifully executed photograph, taken from an elaborate drawing, was exhibited in the room; not only showing the elevation of the St. Paul's College buildings as now standing, but also the entrance tower to be raised on the north side of the present library, together with the warders' lodgings (to be added when required) still further to the north.

His Excellency the Governor-General presided. The following report was read and adopted:—

"The undersigned, being the Committee appointed by the Council to report on the present financial position of the College, and to propose measures for calling a public meeting, to take that position into consideration, having conferred together on the subject—and, after inquiring into the various details, have agreed to submit the following statement and suggestions as the result.

"At the end of [illegible] last and the beginning of this year, the address to our brother Churchmen, dated the 30th November 1857, prepared under the directions of the Council, was extensively circulated; and we cannot commence this report better than by here giving an extract from it—as describing equally the present state of the buildings and the works still required to be undertaken in connexion with them:—

"'The college rooms, intended for the students, and the library, are finished; and the hall, lecture rooms, kitchens, and other offices, are in progress. There not being funds to erect the warden's residence, apartments on the eastern side of the building are temporarily appropriated to his use. The entrance tower, however, comprising the vice-warden's apartments, and probably an observatory on a small scale, ought to be immediately commenced. But, more pressingly than for these, funds are required to fit up and furnish the public rooms, the library, lecture rooms, and offices. In addition, there are other indispensable items: the fencing and planting of the grounds, the laying of drains, and the construction of tanks.'

"It was then stated that to complete those several works, exclusively of the warden's residence (£13,000 being computed as the entire outlay), subscriptions to the amount of £6500 were requisite. This estimate, however, included the entrance tower.

"The address thus circulated has been already liberally responded to: new subscriptions or (in most instances) additional donations from old subscribers having been obtained to the amount of £960 8s. 0d. And, since the circulation of that address, all the fixtures, fittings, and furniture required for the present public rooms, buttery, and kitchens, as well as the various articles connected with the domestic arrangements of the College, have been supplied: a portion of the fencing has been erected: some of the ground has been cleared; and the Library has been commodiously, though not expensively, fitted up as a Chapel. The College, in short, is in full operation: but the insufficiency of the present temporary accommodation is manifest; and it is important to expedite, therefore, the completion of the buildings now in progress, by every means in our power.

"To this end the sum of £5670 is required; but, as the public treasury will contribute a moiety of that sum, in accordance with the Colleges' Endowment Act, the amount to be immediately raised by subscription is £2835 only. On the other hand, as announced in the address, several other requisites will then still remain to be accomplished. The fittings and furniture for the hall, lecture rooms, &c., cannot be stated at less than £400; the fencing and laying out of the grounds, £300; the estimated cost of the tank is £500; and drains, with sundry other items, will probably be £200 more. So that, allowing for the Government contribution, (which, of course, does not extend to mere furniture,) subscriptions will be required to an amount in the whole of—in round numbers—£4000.

"We annex an account of these matters more in detail, showing the appropriation of the payments, whether to the first or second portions of the building, and whether extras, fittings, or the like. The same paper contains also estimates of the cost of cloisters, and of the entrance tower. For the warden's house, which the increase of students, we hope, will in a few years render necessary, there is at present no provision.

"It must be borne in mind, that our expenditure, extending over a period of six years, has not been confined to purposes merely of building and fencing, or even of furniture and the purchase of domestic articles. In addition to these, there are items amounting to £1190:—*e.g.* the sum of £408 for bill remitted towards defraying the warden's and vice warden's passage and outfit, of which £100 is retained in England for books; £235 expended in house rent, &c., before the warden's residence in the college; £50 fees on passing the two Incorporating Acts; £24 for London committee's expenses; £30 for books purchased; and £443 for advertising, printing, stationery, clerical assistance, servants, and expenses attendant on meetings, from 1852 to date. The fact also must be noticed, that, of the total amount recorded as subscribed, about £425 has not been and probably never will be realised.

"The available amount in hand is £32 15s 1d. Money, it is true, is in the hands of the architect; but it has been advanced on individual responsibility, and must be repaid. The case, therefore, is one of some urgency:—but we do not permit ourselves to doubt, that the comparatively small amount at present actually necessary will be raised at once; and the larger sum eventually required, be contributed without difficulty in a few months. The aggregate subscribed and actually paid towards this great undertaking, including the sums thus anticipated, will then still be under £17,000—an amount already exceeded, we believe, by the members of at least one other communion.

"We suggest that the proposed public meeting shall take place on Monday, the 23rd of August, if the Governor-General can then be present; and that his Excellency, whose generous donations to the college funds ought to stimulate all others to imitation, be solicited to preside. We have prepared resolutions for the consideration of the Council to be submitted to that meeting; and we recommend that their lordships, the Bishops of Sydney and Newcastle, be respectfully requested to move two of them. A copy of this report, so far as it may be approved of, and of the resolutions, as finally settled, will of course accompany that request.

"HENRY J. HOSE, Warden.
"ALFRED STEPHEN.
"W. H. WALSH.

WORKING MEN'S CHURCH.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new building for a "Working Men's Church," in connection with the Church of England, took place on Friday, 27th August. The site is situated on the north side of Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Company's works. About 400 persons were assembled on the occasion. Accommodation for the services was supplied by means of a platform, railed round and carpeted, and provided with tables. The Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Dean, opened the ceremony by reading the 132 and 127 Psalms. Collects were next read by the Bishop, and also a lesson from the Acts, chap. XI., verses 19 to 26. The Very Rev. Dean Cowper then addressing the Bishop said, as the President of the Committee for the erection of the proposed building, he had very great pleasure in seeing his lordship present for the purpose of laying the foundation stone. The occasion was a most important one for the neighbourhood. It was about two years ago since his lordship had appointed him to that parish; his attention was early directed to the necessities of this locality, and it had appeared to him that, with a view to bringing the inhabitants to the means of grace, it would be necessary to erect a structure of humble and unpretending character, providing a church and a schoolhouse. His lordship had been pleased to appoint a catechist there, and under his diligence and faithful service had arisen the necessity for an enlarged building for the worship of Almighty God. He earnestly trusted that the work which was begun on this occasion would tend to the glory of God, and he had great pleasure in handing to his lordship a trowel for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone. The Bishop then formally proceeded to lay the foundation-stone. His lordship having performed his task said, he had laid that stone as the foundation and corner stone of a building to be dedicated to Almighty God, by the name of St. Barnabas the Apostle, and to be set apart for the preaching of the Gospel the Church believed and professed, as being in accordance with the doctrines proclaimed or belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland. The Bishop then read prayers and the Apostles' Creed, and the 100th Psalm was afterwards sung. The Bishop then, addressing the Dean, gave expression to his hopes and prayers in behalf of the undertaking. He trusted he should not be misunderstood, when he said that no event in his history as bishop of that diocese could have called forth more lively feelings of gratitude than that of his being called upon to lay the foundation-stone of this building. If they neglected to provide for the wants of those whose occupations compelled them to live in the neighbourhood of where they were now assembled, their duty would be unfulfilled. The position of this church appeared to him to have been selected upon a very admirable principle, namely, that of common sense. His lordship proceeded at some length to invoke every temporal and spiritual blessing upon the undertaking, and finally delivered the benediction, which closed the ceremony.—In the evening, a public meeting in connection with this event was held in the large room of the Young Men's Christian Association, where between 200 and 300 assembled. The Bishop of Sydney in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. C. Kemp, the Rev. A. H. Stephen, B.A., Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. A. Gordon, the Very Rev. Dean Cowper, the Rev. W. Drake, M.A., and the Rev. E. Synge, M.A. A most enthusiastic feeling was manifested, and a sum amounting to about £60 was collected.

THE FLORA OF AUSTRALIA.—A private letter, addressed to a scientific gentleman in Sydney, states that the English Government has granted the sum of £1000 for the publication of an Australian *Flora*, and that the work has been undertaken by Mr. Bentham, a distinguished botanist of the present day, who, it is understood, will have at his command the Kew Herbarium, to which the labours of Frazer and others have largely contributed. In the execution of this task, it may be believed that full justice will be done at length to the late Allan Cunningham, whose rich collection, it is understood, has been for many years past lying neglected in Kensington, near London. We are informed there is an intention to communicate at once with Mr. Bentham, with the view of making the *Flora* of New South Wales as complete as possible. Mr. Bentham may be assisted materially in his undertaking, no doubt, by the information available at the hands of our scientific botanists; and, indeed, it may be supposed that, in order to make the work commensurate with the high object in view, he will require to draw largely from their sources.

FOUR OBELISKS have been erected within the harbour of Port Jackson for steering guides.

LIGHT ON FORT DENISON.—A fixed red harbour light is now exhibited from the tower of this Fort.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493643

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, 11th August, a debate took place on Mr. A'BECKETT's motion—"That in the opinion of this House, the release of Thomas Fox, convicted of murder at Goulburn, in 1852, was inexpedient and wholly unjustifiable."—The mover briefly alluded to the peculiar atrocity of the crime, and suggested that the recommendation made by the jury "to mercy" was only to be attributed to the growing feeling against capital punishment, a feeling which he said he participated in, adding that if any measure were brought forward for the abolition of the punishment of death, he should be prepared to support it. He complained of the meagreness of the information supplied, in reply to the address presented on the motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, on this subject, and strongly contended that the release of Fox was, so far as society was concerned, not an exercise of mercy, but "inexpedient and wholly unjustifiable." He also alluded to what had been before said as to the prerogative being vested in the Crown, and contended that the responsible Ministers of the Crown should be held accountable for any undue exercise of it. The motion having been seconded by Mr. LORD, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL followed in the debate, opposing the motion, and quoting from various authorities in support of his argument that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in this colony rested wholly in the Governor-General, as in the Queen in England, &c.—that it was incommunicable—and that Ministers could not be held responsible for its exercise; admitting, however, that it was just possible that cases might arise in which it would be right and proper for this House to address the Throne complaining of abuse of the prerogative. In the particular case of Fox, however, he pointed out that what was now complained of was not a commutation, but a mere remission of time under a Government, or police regulation at the time in existence, but since abrogated by the present Ministry; and further pointing out that the adoption of the motion would in fact be passing a censure on the Governor-General. Sir ALFRED STEPHEN followed, denying the applicability of the authorities quoted by the Solicitor-General, and maintaining that Ministers were responsible for the exercise of the prerogative, and that the House had a right to enquire into and express its opinion upon it. He disclaimed any wish to censure any one, and suggested the withdrawal of the motion. Sir Alfred Stephen was followed by the PRESIDENT, who strongly condemned the course which had been pursued in this matter, from the bringing forward of the motion for papers to the present time, and counselled the withdrawal of the motion. Dr. DOUGLASS opposed the proposal of withdrawal, being desirous of meeting the question by a direct negative. Mr. DEAS THOMSON favoured the withdrawal of the motion. He also pointed out that the fact complained of was not a commutation—not a pardon—but a mere temporary indulgence, of which the man Fox was liable to be deprived for the slightest breach of regulation. Mr. BLAND and Mr. BLAKE both spoke in opposition to the motion, which was finally withdrawn by leave of the House.

The "Trustees and Bankers' Frauds Prevention Bill" was read a second time, and referred to a select committee of the legal members of the House to settle the technical clauses.

On Friday, 13th, a Message was received from his Excellency intimating his assent to the Hamilton Trust Bill.

Dr. DOUGLASS' motion for a return of the revenue of Customs on opium, received since the passing of the Act imposing a duty on the importation of that article, distinguishing the amount in each year, was agreed to without dissent.

The Articles of Food Inspection Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, 18th, John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D., was introduced to the President by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Norton, and took the oaths and his seat as a member of the House.

Several messages were received from the Legislative Assembly. 1st, Intimating that the Assembly had agreed to the Larceny by Carriers and other Bailees of Property, &c., Bill, sent down by the Council, and returning the same without amendments. 2nd, A similar message in reference to the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Lands Bill. 3rd, Enclosing a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, to enable the Australian Gas Company to extend their operations beyond the city of Sydney, and also to increase their capital; and 4th, a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly to amend the Publicans' Licensing Act. The two last mentioned bills were read a first time.

The second reading of the Impounding Bill, passed by the Legislative Assembly, was moved by Mr. ISAACS. This was met by Mr. DOCKER, who moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, which was supported by Dr. DOUGLASS, should Mr. Isaacs not consent to withdraw the measure. Sir ALFRED STEPHEN opposed the bill, as one full of defects itself, while it did not remove one of the evils of the existing law. Mr. WISE also opposed the bill, as no sufficient necessity had been shewn for altering the present law. The amendment was carried without division.

Sillitoe's Trust Bill, as amended in select committee, passed through the committee of the whole, and was reported.

On Friday, 20th, Mr. Bourn Russell was introduced to the President by the Solicitor-General, and Captain Lamb, and took the oaths and his seat.

The question put by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in reference to the termination or otherwise of the contract with the European and Royal Mail Company, elicited no information; the SOLICITOR-GENERAL stating that the public had learnt more from what had appeared in the daily prints on the arrival of the last mail, than had been officially communicated to the Government.

The Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill was finally disposed of, in committee of the whole, by the adoption of the postponed clause, as sent up by the Legislative Assembly.

The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill, and Sillitoe's Trust Bill were severally advanced a stage.

On Wednesday, 25th, Mr. W. Byrnes was introduced to the President by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Pennington, and took the oaths and his seat as a member of the Council.

A number of messages were received—1st, from the Governor-General, conveying a despatch from the Secretary of State, expressing her Majesty's gratification at the readiness displayed by the colony in sending troops to India. 2nd. Conveying the assent, on behalf of the Governor-General, to the Colleges Partial Endowment Act. 3rd. To the Deserted Wives and Children Act. 4th. To the Law of Evidence Bill.

In pursuance of notice, Mr. DEAS THOMSON put the question of which he had given notice, "Whether, considering the state of our relations with some of the most important Foreign Powers, as manifested by the last accounts received from England—any, and what steps, have been taken for placing the forts recently erected in Port Jackson, upon a footing of efficiency as regards their armament, and the means, in addition to the Artillery Force now stationed here, of effectually working them in case of need; also, whether it is the intention of the Government to raise any local or Militia Force, and to adopt the proper measures for training, equipping, and arming it?" But the only reply was to the effect that the defences of the port had formed the subject of consideration with the Government.

In reference to the Electoral Bill, Mr. DEAS THOMSON withdrew his motion for a call of the House for the second reading; the SOLICITOR-GENERAL taking occasion to state to the House the course he proposed to pursue in reference to this measure. He believed that the measure would be brought up on Friday next, or, at latest, on Monday, and he proposed that the second reading should be fixed for the 8th September, intimating that the returns moved for by Mr. Deas Thomson were either ready, or would be, and in the hands of the members with the bill.

Sillitoe's Trust Bill was finally disposed of, and ordered to be sent down to the Assembly with a request for their concurrence.

The St. Philip's Parsonage Bill was referred to a select committee after a brief discussion, from which it appeared that not only the parish of the Holy Trinity, but other parishes in Sydney, have to be heard in support of equitable claims to shares in the proceeds which may be derived from the house and grounds heretofore the St. Philip's Parsonage, as, at the time the land was granted and the house built, there was but the one parish and the one church. The whole of the papers, viz., the evidence taken before the select committee of the Assembly, and their report thereon and the several petitions presented in reference to the measure, were ordered to be referred to the select committee of the Council.

On Thursday, 26th, a debate of considerable length took place in the Council on the second reading of the "Act to amend the Publicans' Licensing Act." The measure was very strongly opposed, and more particularly the 1st clause and 5th clause. The second reading was supported by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who moved it, and by Messrs. WILSHIRE and HUNT, and was opposed by Dr. DOUGLASS, who moved that it be read that day six months.—Mr. DOCKER, Mr. DEAS THOMSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WISE, Mr. A'BECKETT, Mr. BLIGH, the PRESIDENT, and Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, severally addressed the House. The main objection taken was to the vesting any appellate jurisdiction in the Executive Council, as being a political body, and therefore the last to whose decision should be submitted any matters affecting a class known to exercise so large an amount of political influence as licensed publicans. The bill was thrown out on a division on Dr. DOUGLASS' amendment, by a majority of 14 to 3—Mr. Deas Thomson having paired off with Mr. Wilshire, and Mr. Wise with Mr. Blake.

The Australian Gaslight Company's Bill was read a second time; the Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill was gone through in committee of the whole, and reported to the House, without amendments, and the report adopted.

Messages were received from the Assembly in the course of the evening—1st, conveying the report of the select committee on the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill; 2nd, the report of the select committee on the Gas Company's Bill; and, 3rd, intimating that the Assembly had granted leave to the honorables R. and J. Campbell to attend before the select committee of the Council on the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill.

The House sat some twenty minutes, after having disposed of its own business in expectation of the receipt of the Electoral Bill from the Legislative Assembly; but the Assembly not having sent it up, as expected, the Council adjourned.

On Friday, 27th, the Council had but a short sitting. The Electoral Bill was brought up by a deputation from the Assembly, and was read a first time, and the motion for the second reading was fixed for the 8th September. In the meantime certain plans or skeleton maps in reference thereto were ordered to be lithographed or photographed.

The report of Select Committee on German Immigration was adopted, with an understanding that at as early a period as possible the Government should introduce a measure to remedy existing evils.

On Wednesday, 1st September, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill, which was opposed by Mr. NORTON and Mr. WILSHIRE, and supported by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. BLAKE. It was ultimately read a second time.

The Railway Construction Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, and read a first time.

The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill, and the Australian Gaslight Company's Bill, were also both respectively read for the third time and passed.

On Friday, 3rd, the Municipalities Bill was received from the Assembly, and read a first time.

The House went into Committee on the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill, and passed 13 clauses, with the schedule of fees, and a second one appended, showing the form of debenture to be used under the Act.

Messages were received from the Legislative Assembly—1. Requesting the concurrence of the Council in certain amendments proposed by the Assembly, in the Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill. 2. Also, desiring the same in certain amendments proposed by the Assembly in the Board of National Education Bill.

On Wednesday, 8th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Electoral Law Amendment Bill. Differing from many of the amendments which had been made in the original Act, particularly in the distribution of the electorates, where the population principle was departed from, he hoped the House would pass the bill as a step onwards in parliamentary reform. The hon. member spoke for two hours. Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON, not opposing the second reading of the bill, spoke at length in support of the fair representation of property and interests. He was also in favour of the ballot, and would give every man a vote who was capable of exercising it. Dr. DICKSON followed; after which, on the motion of Mr. WISE, the debate was adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 10th August, the motion of Mr. R. TOOTH for consolidating the loans raised on railways, and that the railways should be pledged as an additional security for the debentures issued on railways, was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

Mr. COWPER moved—"1. That the extension of railways in this colony is an undertaking of such magnitude and importance, as to warrant their construction under special agreement, instead of by contract entered into after public competition 2. That in the opinion of this House, such a special contract for the construction of the railways now sanctioned upon the Northern, Western, and Southern lines, with parties of known reputation and experience as railway contractors, upon terms calculated to secure their economical, speedy, and satisfactory completion, would be an advantageous arrangement."—A long discussion ensued, but the motion was eventually amended by a motion that all contracts should be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament fourteen days before they were ratified.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and granted £352,083 out of the Consolidated Revenue Funds, for the purposes of Supply; and £720,000 to be raised on the sale of debentures, bearing the rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum for railways.

On Wednesday, 11th, the House at once went into committee on the Electoral Act. Clause 35 having been proposed, Mr. FORSTER moved, in a speech of great length, that every voter in each electorate should have only one vote for one particular candidate. The hon. member argued that it was unfair to give electors three or four votes which he could exercise on one side, and thus prevent what was now admitted to be a great principle, the representation of minorities. Mr. PIDDINGTON opposed the amendment, which was lost by a majority of 23 to 6. Mr. DONALDSON then moved that in all electorates having more than two members, the elector should have power to give a vote for one less than the full number to be elected. This motion was also negatived. Mr. PIDDINGTON proposed a further amendment, which was also defeated, and the clause was ultimately passed as printed. The rest of the clauses were also passed after some discussion, and subject to some verbal alterations.

Mr. PARKES asked the opinion of the House as to triennial parliaments. The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he was in favour of the principle of triennial parliaments. Mr. ROBERTSON was of the same opinion; and Mr. PIDDINGTON and Mr. FAUCETT opposed the alteration of the present clause of the Constitution Act, which gave five years as the duration of Parliament.

The discussion then dropped, and on the proposal of the COLONIAL SECRETARY for the adoption of the schedule for the distribution of the electorates, after some discussion the House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again next day.

On Thursday, 12th, Mr. ROBERTSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to impose an assessment on runs, in the unsettled and intermediate districts, and to increase the rent of lands leased for pastoral purposes within the settled districts of New South Wales Mr. DONALDSON complained that no explanation had been made of what was intended by the bill, and objected to any fiscal measure being brought forward in this vague manner. Several members having spoken, in which the absence of information on the objects of the bill was generally complained of; Mr. ROBERTSON said that the main principle of the bill was to establish a rateable assessment on runs. On first-class runs he proposed £12 on a thousand sheep; on second-class runs, £10 per thousand; on third-class, £8 per thousand; on fourth-class, £6 per thousand; and on the lowest class, £4 per thousand. Although expression was given to the effect that the bill was a most extraordinary one, the bill was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL obtained leave to introduce a bill to empower the Government to issue terminable debentures, in exchange for interminable debentures. A very excited discussion ensued, which ended in leave being granted to introduce the bill, the Government consenting to consider other clauses which might modify its provisions.

The Law of Larceny Bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the District Courts Bill. This bill was passed through several clauses, when eventually the House was adjourned for the want of a quorum.

On Friday, 13th, Mr. DONALDSON moved—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, in continuation of a return, dated 18th June last, and exhibiting in the same tabular form, up to the 6th August, 1858,—1. The sums authorised by votes of former years and Acts of Parliament. 2. The expenses authorised by votes of credit, at the rates sanctioned for 1857. 3. The sums authorised by resolutions of the Assembly. 4. Disbursements made at the rates sanctioned for 1857, but unauthorised by either votes of credit or resolutions of the Assembly." The honorable member re-entered into the whole question of the payments out of the Consolidated Revenue without the authority of Parliament, and stated that he should move a substantive motion on the subject when he had obtained the information he required, and the grounds for withholding which he could not understand. The COLONIAL TREASURER, in some explanatory remarks, consented to the production of the papers.

The Australian Gaslight Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, for the second reading of the Common Lodging-houses Bill, Mr. PARKES moved the postponement of the debate till Friday next. Mr. ROTTON moved that the debate be postponed till this day six months, which was carried by a majority of 16 to 11.

The debate on the Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill (third reading) was then resumed. Mr. DENIEHY spoke in support of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. HAY. Mr. THORNTON was favourable to the bill, believing that it would remedy many gross injustices in the present law. Mr. FAUCETT opposed the bill, as perpetuating an Act which he believed to be *in limine* essentially bad. The bill eventually was read a third time, and passed.

The House went into committee of Supply, when the estimates for Education—£20,000 for the National system, and £20,000 for the Denominational system—were voted.

A vote for £100,000 to meet debentures falling due in 1858, for immigration purposes, was also passed.

On Tuesday, 17th, Mr. PARKES moved,—"That this House re-affirms the resolution passed by the late Legislative Assembly, February 24th, 1857, 'That all deliberative bodies, entrusted with Legislative functions in this colony, ought to be elected by the people in their Primary Assemblies.' 2. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that the foregoing resolution may be brought under the early consideration of the Executive."—On this resolution a long debate ensued, and Mr. PIDDINGTON moved an amendment that there should be two Houses of Legislature—both to be elected by the people. Mr. FORSTER opposed both resolution and amendment, and Mr. ROBERTSON spoke in favour of only one House. The amendment of Mr. Piddington, being put, was agreed to by a majority of 19 to 12. An amendment, on the amendment of Mr. Piddington, proposed by Mr. FORSTER, that the Legislature should consist of only one house of representatives, elected by the people, was negatived, and the amendment of Mr. Piddington was carried.

Mr. HODGSON moved,—"That the Report from the select committee on the Murders by the Aborigines on the Dawson River, laid upon the table of this House, on the 3rd instant, be now adopted. (2.) That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of such Report, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures to carry into effect the recommendations therein contained." The hon. member entered at some length into the recommendations contained in the Report, which he supported, but on which he said a difference of opinion had taken place in committee. The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in a very lengthy speech, opposed the adoption of the report, which he thought was not in consonance with the evidence. The question was spoken to by several other members, and was ultimately put and negatived, but there being only fifteen members present, the SPEAKER adjourned the House.

On Wednesday, 18th, after some preliminary business, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, the further consideration in committee of the District Courts Bill, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 12th, was restored to the paper, and ordered to stand as an order of the day for this day.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Bill.

Mr. COWPER, in proposing the consideration of the schedules, which he had stated he should bring under discussion, thought that, if the House agreed with him, it would be better to take the postponed clauses of the bill. After some observations, this arrangement was assented to, and the 3rd clause, fixing the number of members of the Assembly at 68, was considered. Mr. COWPER moved that the number be increased to 78. Mr. MARKS moved that the number be increased to 80. A long discussion then ensued as to whether it should be first determined what electorates should have members alloted to them, or whether, without relation to the claims of the Electoral districts, the number of representatives should be absolutely fixed. On a division, the amendment of 80 members was carried. The principal points contended for in the very long discussion which ensued were—whether the two additional members should be given to the Leichhardt district and to the town and district of Balranald, on the southern and western boundary; and it was finally decided, after two divisions, first, that the Balranald district should have a member, by a majority of 23 to 11; the other additional member was given to the Leichhardt district, by a majority of 21 to 19, the Government voting in the minority. The other postponed clauses of the bill, regulating the management and conduct of elections, were altered and modified, and passed. The other schedules affixed to the Act, with some modifications, were agreed to. The Chairman reported the bill.

The House went into committee of Ways and Means, when the loan of £140,000 was granted, £20,000 being for National schools, £20,000 for Denominational schools, and £100,000 to meet debentures falling due.

The Government Railways Bill was further considered in committee, and carried through and ordered to be reported.

The House then went into committee on the Municipalities Bill, which was completed in the clauses postponed, and the report was adopted, with the understanding that it would be recommitted.

The second reading of the National Education Bill was proposed by Mr. JONES, but the debate was adjourned.

On Thursday, 19th, after the preliminary business, the MINISTER FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS moved the second reading of the bill on the Assessment of Pastoral Lands. The bill, though strongly opposed in its details, was generally supported by the Opposition. It was opposed, on principle, by Mr. FORSTER and others, but was eventually passed by a majority of 30 to 10. The House adjourned at ten minutes past eleven o'clock.

On Friday, 20th, the business was chiefly confined to Mr. DONALDSON's motion "That the final report of the Railway Accident Committee be adopted." The Government strongly opposed the motion, mainly on the ground that the commission they had themselves appointed had reported differently to the select committee. Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. COWPER, and Mr. CAMPBELL all spoke against the motion; and afterwards the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the adjournment of the debate for a week, to give time for the due consideration of both reports. On the other side, it was contended that a report of a select committee appointed by the House, and founded on evidence taken, should not be set aside by the report of any Royal Commissioners, and further that the statements made in the report of the Commissioners were mere assumptions, and not borne out by any evidence of facts. The motion for adjournment was negatived by 25 to 10, and the adoption of the report carried, without a division.

The motion of Mr. BUCKLEY—"1. That the votes and proceedings of this House, on the 28th day of October, 1856, on the occasion of the presentation of a petition by Mr. Hargrave, from 'certain magistrates, lessees of Crown Lands, and residents of the pastoral districts of New England, Macleay, Gwydir, and Clarence, and various towns therein, praying for the establishment of an Assize Court at Armidale.' Also, the votes and proceedings of this House on the 10th day of February, 1857, on the occasion of the presentation of a petition by Mr. Hargrave, from 'certain inhabitants of New England, praying the district of New England may not be included within the colony promised to be erected by the separation of the Northern Districts from New South Wales,' and all subsequent votes and proceedings on the said petitions respectively, be now rescinded. 2. That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an Address to the Governor-General, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of her Majesty the Queen,"—after a discussion, confined almost exclusively to the Moreton Bay members, was negatived, by a majority of 22 to 5.

Mr. WILD moved, "1. That it is the opinion of this House that the interval between the sentence and execution of condemned criminals should be considerably extended. 2. That an Address be presented to the Governor-General embodying the above resolution, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to take steps for carrying it into effect."—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was proceeding to argue that the Governor had power to extend the interval between sentence and execution at his pleasure, when, on the motion of Mr. PIDDINGTON, the House was counted out.

On Tuesday, 24th, the Assembly was occupied nearly solely with the consideration in committee of the Pastoral Lands' Assessment and Rent Bill. On the first clause being moved, which involved a schedule with a graduated rate of assessment, Mr. HAY moved "that a fixed assessment, according to the capability of the run, of £7 10s. for every 1000 sheep, or the equivalent in cattle, be adopted." This amendment was put, and the House divided upon it, in favour of the amendment of Mr. Hay, by a majority of 22 to 17. Several other amendments were moved in the clause, some referring to the rate of assessment, which Mr. SUTTOR proposed should be £5 per 1000, others as to the proportion between sheep and cattle. The land orders under which the squatting leases were granted rated every 1000 sheep to 160 head of cattle. This number was proposed to be increased to 250, but was negatived. There were several other divisions, but they alternated so much, that the details of the clauses were by no means agreed to. The further consideration of it was postponed.

On Wednesday, 25th, the Electoral Act was, on the motion for the adoption of the report of the whole House upon it, recommitted. Many amendments were moved, involving a repetition of the debates that had previously taken place on the bill, but though a large number of clauses were verbally altered—no material deviation was made from the principle of the measure. After a very long discussion it was resolved, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, that the Act should take effect from 31st January next. The schedule defining the limits of the electorates was also verbally amended and passed. The rest of the schedules were also amended and passed, and the bill was reported and the report adopted.

The rest of the business on the paper was postponed.

On Thursday, 26th, the order of the day for the third reading of the Electoral Bill was postponed until after some other business. The third reading, however, was eventually carried by a majority of 25 to 8.

The resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means was postponed.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, for the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole House on the Government Railways Bill, an amendment was moved, and the bill was verbally amended in several clauses, and the report was finally adopted.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the Pastoral Lands Assessment and Rent Bill. The discussion on the 1st clause was renewed, and Mr. HAY moved that the area of the runs should be increased from 4000 to 6000 acres, arguing that in many instances 4000 acres would not be capable of carrying 1000 sheep at which they would be assessed. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 17 to 13, and after some further amendments, all of which were discussed, the first clause was adopted.

On Friday, 27th, the House went into committee upon Mr. FORSTER's motion—"That the Report from the select committee on Seizure of Gold on board the Ethereal and Mary Nicholson, laid upon the table of the House, be adopted; and that such report be transmitted to his Excellency."—A very long debate took place upon the motion, which was strongly opposed by the COLONIAL TREASURER and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who denied that any wrong had been done to the Chinese, or that any restitution could legally be made to them. Eventually, the report of the committee was adopted by a majority of 16 to 15.

Mr. DONALDSON moved—"That the Auditor-General be ordered forthwith to attend at the bar of this House, to answer the following questions:—1. In the cases stated by the Colonial Treasurer to have occurred in the payment of moneys out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, without Parliamentary sanction (which payments amounted on 18th June last, to the sum of £13,276 9s. 5d., and were made upon the warrant of the Governor-General alone), have such payments been audited? 2. Has the Colonial Treasurer been surcharged by the Auditor-General with such sums illegally issued by the said Colonial Treasurer? 3. If not—by what authority the Auditor-General has audited or passed the said issues of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the colony, and who gave him that authority?"—The hon. member, in a very lengthy speech, stated his intention of withdrawing that portion of his motion which referred to calling the Auditor-General to the bar of the House, but asserted his intention of moving a further resolution to determine how far the Constitutional privileges of the House had been infringed by the expenditure of this money without the sanction of Parliament. Mr. MARTIN replied in defence of the Government, but eventually the House was counted out.

On Tuesday, 31st, the SPEAKER announced the resignation of Mr. Henry Parkes of his seat for the North Riding; and, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, the said seat was declared to be vacant.

Mr. DONALDSON's series of resolutions respecting steam postal communication between Great Britain and Australia, were withdrawn, with the understanding that his Excellency the Governor-General's Message on the same subject should be taken into consideration on Friday.

On the motion of Mr. DONALDSON, an address was ordered to be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the despatch addressed to the Secretary of State dated 26th February, 1858, upon the subject of 100 artillery horses and certain military equipments, stated to have been placed at the disposal of the Governor of India by this Government as well as a copy of proceedings of the Executive Council, to which despatch and proceedings the Message of his Excellency the Governor-General laid on the table on the 26th August have reference.

The Board of National Education Bill was considered in committee, and report adopted.

In consequence of the thinness of the House the rest of the business was postponed.

On Wednesday, 1st September, the COLONIAL TREASURER obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable the Government to raise loans for the extension of existing railways. The bill was read a first time.

The Government Railways Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the postponement of the second reading of the Interminable Debentures Exchange Bill, Mr. DONALDSON asked the COLONIAL TREASURER whether it had been communicated to people out of doors, that a clause was to be inserted in the bill which had not been submitted to the House. After some observations from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the SPEAKER said the matter was one rather of privilege than of order, and the discussion dropped.

The House then went into committee on the District Courts Bill, and after very considerable discussion on several clauses, particularly as to the rights of an unprofessional man to appear as an advocate in a particular case in the district courts, the award of professional costs, and the permanency of the salaries of the judges of the district courts, which was fixed at £1000, progress was reported.

Mr. COWPER then moved the adoption of the report of committee of the whole House on the Municipalities Bill. The bill was recommitted on the motion of Mr. FORSTER, for the purpose of proposing certain clauses of which notice had been given. The clauses giving the collection of local fees and revenues into the hands of the municipalities, except the fees derived from courts of justice, was discussed at great length, but was ultimately negatived by a majority of 14 to 11. The bill was reported, the report adopted.

On Thursday, 2nd, in answer to a question from Mr. MURRAY, the SECRETARY OF LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS stated that no steps had as yet been taken by the Government for the extension of a railway from Picton to Goulburn.

The SECRETARY OF LAND AND PUBLIC WORKS obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the granting of Crown lands for public purposes, and the alienation and sale in certain cases of Crown lands otherwise than at auction; and also to prevent the unauthorised occupation of Crown lands, and to alter in certain respects the regulations relating thereto. The bill was read a first time.

The House then went into committee on the Pastoral Lands and Assessment Bill. On the introduction of a clause by the SECRETARY OF LAND AND PUBLIC WORKS to classify the rates at which runs in certain defined districts should be assessed, much discussion ensued. The classification was objected to by Mr. DONALDSON, Mr. HAY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. SUTTOR, and others, and was ultimately negatived by a majority of 19 to 13. According to notice, Mr. FORSTER moved a clause to prevent the Government leasing the Crown Lands, except from year to year; although the principle that the land should not be alienated for a lengthened period until the land policy of the country was settled, was generally admitted, the clause was condemned as ill-timed, and was negatived by a majority. On the schedule to the bill being proposed, Mr. GORDON moved that the rate of assessment shall be £10 for every 1000 head of sheep, or an equivalent in cattle, such assessment not to be changed during the permanency of the leases of present occupiers of Crown lands. Mr. HAY moved that the rate of assessment be £7 10s. The amendment was carried by a majority of 22 to 12, and a further amendment to reduce the rate to £6, having been moved by Mr. LORD, and negatived by a majority of [illegible] to 10, the rate of £7 10s. was fixed by a majority of [illegible] to 8. A motion to limit the operation of the bill to the end of the year 1859, was negatived, and the operation of the Act was made dependant on the termination of the leases granted to the occupiers of Crown lands. Several technical amendments were moved to delay the passing of the bill, but they were negatived by large majorities; and the report of the committee was adopted.

The Municipalities Act was read a third time and passed.

On Friday, 3rd, the Sillitoe Trust Bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

The amendments of the Legislative Council on the Scab in Sheep Provision Bill were considered in committee and passed.

The Board of National Education Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Pastoral Lands' Assessment and Rent Bill, objection was raised by Mr. DONALDSON to the title of the bill, which he suggested was inconsistent with the Land Orders. This reopened the discussion on the main principles of the bill, the uniform rate of assessment, and the finality of the rate as far as regarded leases granted by the Crown. Amendments were proposed, but eventually the bill was passed and sent up to the Council.

On Wednesday, 8th, in reply to questions from Mr. FORSTER, the SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS stated that the Government would, in future, recognise in all cases the right to acquire by tender leases of Crown lands in accordance with the orders in Council *and the local regulations*; that no leases had been issued for new runs by the present Government, and all new runs the right to which might be acquired hereafter, would be treated in the same way as those for which tenders had already been accepted. The term of years for which such runs would be let, had not been agreed upon. This and other conditions of future leases would be probably matter for future legislation.

The House, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, went into committee of supply, and took into consideration the GOVERNOR-GENERAL's message with respect to steam communication. After a lengthened debate, the sum of £50,000 was voted, in accordance with the resolution of the Colonial Secretary, for a line via Panama. The House then resumed.

The District Courts Bill was recommitted, and completed in its details, and was ordered to be read a third time on the 10th.

POLITICAL.

THE ordinary tedium attendant upon the close of a protracted session has marked our Parliamentary proceedings during the past month. There have been wearisome debates to little purpose, but the time has chiefly been occupied with amending the more important measures introduced by the Government in committees of the House.

The Electoral Act has passed through the Lower House, and has been sent to the Upper House, where the second reading is now under debate. It is almost sure to pass the second reading, but will be likely to receive considerable modifications in committee. As far, indeed, as the distribution of the electorates goes, the changes made in the Assembly have given the bill a much more satisfactory aspect than it wore before; the country districts having had a much larger and fairer share of the representation allotted to them. The manhood suffrage and the ballot were, however, maintained; but the former, at least, of these principles of the bill will meet with much opposition in the Upper Chamber. It may, however, be passed, as the Ministers have increased their strength lately in that branch of the Legislature, by the introduction of many new members favourable to their policy.

The Estimates are nearly passed, the only important remaining one being for the military service in the colony, which is not likely to excite discussion. The sum of £50,000 in aid of a line of steam postal communication, via Panama, has been voted.

The bill for imposing a tax of £10 a head on Chinese immigration, which was passed by the Assembly, has been referred by the Council to a select committee, and it is probable the amount of the tax will be much reduced.

The subject of steam postal communication has been the fruitful theme of complaint in both Houses, as to the conduct of the Imperial Government in accepting contracts without some better assurance that they would be fulfilled. The colonists now generally look out anxiously for a line by way of Panama.

Some rather interesting discussions have taken place as to the power of Parliament to enquire into or question the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. It has been contended that, as the exercise of this prerogative is guided by Ministers who are responsible to Parliament, the Legislature has a right to make these enquiries.

The District Courts Bill, which holds a very favourable position in public opinion, has been passed through committee. As it came from the Upper House, and no material alterations have been made in it, it is almost sure to become law as soon as the requisite machinery has been raised.

The bill for establishing municipalities throughout the colony has passed through the Assembly.

A bill to raise the assessment on stock, introduced by the Government, has provoked much discussion. The Government measure recommended a classification of pastoral districts, and a rateable assessment on the runs in such districts. Eventually, however, the bill was passed with an uniform rate of assessment on the estimated capacity of each run, at the rate of £7 10s. for each thousand sheep, or their equivalent in cattle.

A bill to raise £700,000, by debentures, for the extension of railways, has passed; but, as this will be expended on three branch lines, it does not satisfy the country, and a larger proposal, to carry out one great line, would be more acceptable.

A bill to exchange interminable debentures for terminable debentures has passed. The financial policy of this measure is questioned. The buyers of interminable debentures purchased them at their own risk, and it is argued that no injustice was done to them, because, under peculiar circumstances, they became depreciated in the money market. The measure, however, was urged more as one of expediency than of principle; and, to create confidence in our securities, perhaps it was as well it should pass.

Mr. Henry Parkes, proprietor of the *Empire* and member for the North Riding of Cumberland, has resigned his seat in consequence of the financial disarrangement of his affairs, and has also stopped the publication of his journal. Mr. J. H. Plunkett, formerly Attorney-General of the colony, is likely to fill the vacant seat.

LOANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. TOOTH's motion of Tuesday, 10th August, was intended to bring before the country a matter of great importance—namely, the system of finance under which railways shall be hereafter constructed. An impression pretty generally now exists that at least the main arteries of the country will require the formation of railroads, and that, in considering their value, we must not merely estimate their immediate productiveness but their agency in opening up the country—in facilitating its settlement—in saving time, both public and private, and enabling the Government with a smaller staff to exercise a wider supervision and control. Of course, however desiderable railways may be, the funds to form them must be provided, and, if the country is to advance steadily, the financial system must be fixed upon a solid basis. It requires a very extensive knowledge of colonial finance to feel assured that the savings of Australian industry will be sufficient to make the Australian rail. There can, however, be no doubt that it is desirable to avail ourselves to the utmost of all such savings as may not find otherwise a profitable investment. The idea of Mr Tooth is, that the loans taken up for the use of the public shall form capital stock, and that debentures, terminating at a given time, shall be always exchangeable for permanent railway stock bearing a fixed interest, for all time. Thus, if a man invest £100 in the permanent stock of the country, he will receive five per cent., or whatever may be agreed upon,—which stock he may transmit from generation to generation. There is no doubt, that, if once confidence were inspired, this is a desirable species of investment. There are few persons not directly engaged in trade, or not having business facilities in a peculiar degree, who can, taking a run of years, make five per cent. on their money. It is true, this looks small beside the large dividends declared by banking establishments, and the large proceeds of rack-rentals in times when property is highly productive; but when on the other side is placed the uncertainty and losses of public institutions subject to the disasters of trade and the changeable value of fixed property, it may be doubted if any man, taking twenty years together, would be a loser, who preferred five per cent. regular income to the contingency of seven or eight per cent. based upon the supposed progress and prosperity of trade and commerce. The question may arise, How is this debt to be liquidated? But we may infer, from the experience of all countries well managed in finance, that, if the money borrowed be properly expended, and if the security be unquestionable, there will be no material diminution in the demand for stock. An investment so facile, and liable to so few accidents, would be always a favourite with the people—whether of the higher or the lower class. There might be many means by which the recall of the permanent loan might be provided for, especially if script and bonds were received in payment for land upon the line of the railway—or, in other words, if the amount of indebtedness were diminished just in proportion as the sales of land were effected, and thus the security increased. If in the process of time the Government should be enabled to convert its loans into new stock at a lower interest it would possess the same chance as other buyers in the market. It can only be a loser upon the supposition that the interest permanently fixed would be higher than the current interest of money. We believe it will be found necessary before long to make some special arrangement to fortify the credit of railway stock. The consolidated revenues of the country seem to some men as superior to every other kind of security; but this we doubt. If the Government propose to undertake what in other countries is the business of companies, it ought to place its railway and finance upon something like a company level—that is, the security stock of the railway should not be dependent upon the annual revenue of the country at large, but there should be, over and above a guarantee of that revenue, the guarantee of the land improved by and adjacent to the road so made. We very much question whether, in this country or in England, we shall obtain any large loan except by some such concession. We are not surprised to find the House indisposed to look deeply into the subject. All this, notwithstanding, the matter requires full consideration. Subjects of finance are always dry, and are liable to be mystified; but one thing is clear,—that our power of borrowing depends upon our credit, and that our credit must to a great extent, with all the people who look minutely into questions of finance, depend upon our visible means of fulfilling our engagements.

ASSESSMENT OF STOCK BILL.

THE same objection that was raised to the Assessment of Stock Bill last year will apply to this. When new taxes are imposed on a leaseholder, we cannot wonder that he complains of want of faith. Such things are only attempted by Governments and defended by politicians. It is useless, however, to debate the question of principle. The majority of last session will probably be the minority of this. It is just, however, to remember that the gentlemen who voted against the bill last year did not complain so much of its amount, as the want of security against any new burden, to be regulated only by the caprice of the Ministry. Assuming, however, that an assessment is due to the State as a rental, and that this adjustment of rent is justifiable during the currency of a lease, it cannot be denied that the assessment should be based on the value of the thing rented; whether the bargain be for one or twenty years. The quality of the lands, their position, their security, are all considerations fairly entering into the question of rent; they would of course govern it where private estates are concerned, and there can be no good reason, supposing the estimate of these differences be fully and fairly arrived at, that they should not prevail in letting the Crown lands. If the Assembly treat the question of rents as an open question, and resolve to deny or ignore the rights of the squatters to hold their runs on terms already settled, then there can be no justice in making them pay all alike, when there are such vast differences in what they enjoy. The new bill adopts a classification. It rates the pastoral lands by a sliding scale, ranging from £12 to £4 per thousand sheep or 160 head of cattle. But we should expect the geographical limits, where these different rates prevail, will be found to include many degrees of convenience and fertility often as great as those which now exist, and which this classification professes to remedy. It is perfectly well known that the value of a run depends upon the supply of water, the natural boundaries, the capabilities of the acreage, and therefore the cost of superintendence. Thus, it will happen under the new bill, as under the old, that a rent professing to exact a fair value for the land will, in operation, be full of inequalities. A landlord makes a careful discrimination and allows for the difference—the Government professes to do so, but the lines drawn are as uncertain as those of a map: they may tell the whereabouts but nothing else. We are aware that there are some reasons alleged for differences professedly founded on other than mere geographical lines. Thus, Mr. Robertson tells us that his own counties, Brisbane and Bligh, are subject to the Cumberland disease; and, therefore, though they are better situated as to market, they should get off with £8. If it is intended to do justice to all, the value of a run should be ascertained by a particular examination; it should be assessed by persons having a full knowledge of all the elements which combine to determine its value. If a tenant of the Crown choose to let his land lie waste, he should nevertheless be obliged to pay. It has suited some persons to occupy large districts by the mere payment of the license. They have a right to do so if they please, but they ought to pay for the indulgence. It is clearly against public policy to permit this unproductive monopoly of the land; but if it is to be paid for by its capabilities rather than its occupation, some means must be taken to ascertain that capacity. This cannot, however, be done by *responsible* Ministers. Were they allowed to decide, the most shameless partiality and corruption would become essential to its existence. The political parties would be rated sometimes by friends, sometimes by foes. They would expect favour as the price of their political support—and they would have it. The administration of the public lands already afford a fine scope for favouritism, but the valuation of runs by a Government holding office by a small majority, would only end in fraudulent compacts, and often in revengeful oppression. An assessment can only be safely effected by a board acting under responsibility to both Houses of Parliament, like the Auditor-General. Our readers are aware that the prosperity of the squatters depends mainly on the price of wool, and that this has fallen heavily. This depression only shows how easy it is to exaggerate the value of pasture land by making prosperous years the standard for all. New South Wales owes its advancement chiefly to the enterprise of its squatters. While there may be no reason to except the pastoral interest of every class that nothing should be done by the State to discourage pastoral enterprise, or to prevent those improvements which, by adding to the productiveness of the sheep station, increase the commerce, multiply the employments, and above all which so much cheapen the food of a great body of the people.

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

THE debate upon Mr. A'Beckett's motion in the Upper House upon the liberation of Fox terminated as was best. There can be no serious question that any member of the Legislature has a right to express an opinion upon any subject which concerns the public welfare, and none can be more important than the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. It would, however, have been an indiscretion had the Council proceeded further, and permitted the affair to pass beyond the precincts of their Chamber. Nothing could be more flagrant than the case as delineated—and we believe truly; nothing more calculated to strike the imagination. It makes the blood run cold to think of a murderer polluted, with blood enjoying freedom at the very spot where the earth seems to cry to heaven for vengeance. Nothing is calculated at first sight to raise greater alarm than to suppose that such freedom can be enjoyed by the complacency of the Government for so great a criminal. Perhaps, however, if we could look deeper into the facts we might discern that there were some few lights to relieve this fearful picture. That drunkenness, which does not excuse, but which is so often the prompter to crime and arouses jealousy to demoniacal vengeance, seems to have been concerned in this case. The offender was released after an imprisonment which bore a large proportion to the probable remainder of his miserable life,

to be darkened by the shadows of remorse and, perhaps, spent in utter repentance. We do not say that in any aspect of the case he was justly entitled to liberation; but if, by the regulations of penal discipline or the ordinary considerations which mitigate a sentence, he became an object of clemency, the public can have no other interest than to be assured that all was done in good faith, and neither from culpable weakness nor corruption. It was refreshing to find the Chief Justice—naturally stanch in the maintenance of the royal rights—vindicating the liberties of Parliament, and maintaining the right to remonstrate against the improper exercise of prerogative. It was not less refreshing to find on the floor of the House one of the most conspicuous founders of the radical league maintaining the prerogative of the Crown. The Solicitor-General stated the case truly, not only as to the nature of the prerogative, but also as to the policy which should guide animadversion. At first sight it appears desirable that the Ministers, and not the Governor, should be responsible, but then the mitigation of punishment, as well as its infliction, would be determined by Parliamentary interest, and by influences calculated to corrupt the administration of justice. It is far better that the Governor should know that he is responsible, and that he holds in trust for the Crown a sacred charge; that no complaisance to his Ministry ought for a moment to bend his conscience to sanction that which is clearly wrong; and that he may have this independence of action, it is necessary that the Ministry should not have the power to control the prerogative. There might be cases, no doubt, when a Minister would be justified in refusing to sit in council with a Governor who could grossly abuse the prerogative, but this justification is founded rather upon his rights as a gentleman than as a statesman. Unless a power be vested in the Legislature to dismiss the Governor and supply his place, the only effect of a direct control over his movements would be to stop the machine of the State. In short, it would place the administration of the law entirely in abeyance. Until recalled by the Crown he must remain as the Governor, however inconsistent his conduct with his duties. There is indeed that ultimate law which overrides the sovereignty of kings, but that law is unwritten, and should never be appealed to except to save society itself from anarchy and dissolution. Dr. Douglass put the case clearly when he stated that the ground upon which parliamentary action should be taken is where there is an evident and gross violation of duty; where there is reason to believe that influence had been at work, and pardons granted corruptly. It does sometimes happen, however, that great weakness is productive of the same public mischief as personal corruption. An honest man has often been the dupe of villainy; although himself most incorruptible, he has nevertheless been directly the instrument of the corrupt. There are cases where the understanding is so weak that it cannot detect the commonest plots and conspiracies to mislead. This weakness may become as pernicious to society as downright wickedness. Extreme cases will justify an extreme remedy. The law, however, confides to a jury the determination of guilt; the law assigns to the Judges the declaration of the sentence; to the Executive it belongs to carry out punishment. All these functions are to some extent regulated by the views entertained by the several functionaries, and must be founded upon the many shades of criminality, and upon circumstances of extenuation which no law can beforehand define. If, however, any of the parties to whom the Constitution entrusts these duties were liable, after having exercised their best judgment, to be themselves put upon their trial and to answer as criminals, there is great reason to fear that society would lose more than gain from their vacillation and fear—and that they would be affected more by a desire to prepare their defence than to perform their duty. When therefore the House has questions of this kind brought before it, it will not only be bound to look at the particular features of the case, but to consider the policy of interference, especially where there is no reason to suppose that there has been any intentional wrong.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

No one who properly appreciates the importance of social questions can feel other than regret at the indefinite postponement of some important measures which have been submitted to the Legislature. There are three to which we have already called the attention of our readers: the Bill for the Regulation of Common Lodging-houses; the bill for protecting the public against the sale of food unfit for human consumption; and the measure to compel vaccination—introduced by Mr. Jenkins. The Assembly has manifested unequivocally its disinclination to entertain any of these questions. We do not know, however, that the Ministers have any reason to complain of this; having started with the pledge that one measure should be the limit of their legislative enterprise, they are not entitled at the close of the session to throw upon independent members of the House the blame of postponing what is of such urgent importance. Two of these measures have been so thoroughly sifted in the Legislative Council that they would require but little attention in the Assembly. We presume that it is not necessary, where no political party is involved and no political prejudices can be excited, to treat measures transmitted from one House to the other, as if they were crude and unconsidered. We attach great value to the measures to which we have referred. The Common Lodging-houses Regulation Bill was imperatively required by the state of many parts of Sydney, and it is particularly necessary during the summer months. In winter much may be done with impunity which cannot be continued in the summer. Even, therefore, in the aspect of public health, it is of the greatest importance that the lodging-houses should be properly inspected. The disclosures made recently—the mode of accommodating Germans and Chinese—show how great peril both to the immigrants and to the resident population is the discretion allowed to those who hire and those who let lodgings. There are, however, other reasons which justify the authorisation of the police to inspect and carefully watch these places of resort. There can be no doubt that strong prejudices are entertained against this interference, both by landlords and by the ignorant portion of the people. The landlords, when called upon to register their houses as common lodging-houses, can no longer subdivide them among numerous families, who occupy small apartments, and pay an enormous rent. They are obliged, then, to take cognizance of the number who live within a certain range. The enormous profits made of these wretched dwellings, extorted from the miserably poor, are sufficient to harden the hearts of men who have one object only—the getting of money. We are not disposed to say that any of our citizens are so sordid and selfish that their antagonism to the Common Lodging-houses Bill is founded on a wish to retain the right to let at discretion the miserable premises which are the sources of their wealth. Nothing is required but the agitation of the subject, to stop a system so deleterious to health, so destructive to morals, and so calculated to abase the poorer classes beyond recovery. Every man who has considered the secondary causes of vice—knows full well that they are to be found in miserable sleeping apartments—in suffocating rooms,—in dark and wretched alleys and courts. Nature sinking under the load of enervating influences, craves the stimulus of the gin bottle, and thus penury becomes more hopelessly poor. We are indebted to Dr. Douglass for efforts to secure some of these ameliorations. His movement respecting food is highly necessary, and will be found very useful. The disclosures in reference to flour show how little protection we have at present. We need not recall to our readers what they can scarcely forget—that this market has been supplied to a large extent with animated flour. There are other articles of food, pretty numerous, liable to become unfit for human consumption. The point at which that unfitness is established cannot be ascertained by the purchasers. The effect shows itself in the health, but the cause is often unknown. Besides, few persons are willing to involve themselves in enmities to protect society from such impositions. Even if passing from one dishonest trader to another brings them no relief, their natural recourse is to change, and not to law. It is really essential that society should step in—that it should watch narrowly—that there should be some prompt means for detecting practices injurious to the public health, and that no man should feel himself safe as a tradesman when offering for human food that which is clearly unwholesome. We see no reason whatever for the withdrawment of this bill. A little attention on the part of a few honorable members of the House—a little friendly concert would secure its becoming law. Surely there is no reason why we should remain subject for another twelve months to these evils simply because gentlemen of the Lower House are sick of their duties and want to get home. With respect to the bill of Mr. Jenkins in favour of vaccination, we believe that he is only adapting to this colony a law already existing in England. The value of vaccination has been so thoroughly tested, and the fearful consequences of small-pox so fully known, that we presume the principle of the measure can hardly require argument. When we have got rid of those topics which have occupied so large a portion of our time compared with others of importance, the colony may, perhaps, find leisure to attend to great social questions. We, for our part, do not profess to be friends of any particular class of the community. The whining, canting nonsense about the "poor man" can only impose upon the most silly variety; but social questions are the questions of the present age, and it is to them that we shall certainly devote a large portion of our future attention. The men whom we shall recognise as "the men of the people" are not the old hacks of radicalism, but the men who will go deep into our social system; who will penetrate our alleys; who will examine into the condition of the outcasts—the Arabs of the city; who will rescue those unfortunate children that are prowling about our rocks—lodging in the open air, living half by theft, bringing ruin upon themselves and disgrace upon their country; who will care for the sailor and facilitate the provision of a residence for him when he visits our port; who will endeavour to recover those unfortunate beings who are the victims and slaves of vice; who will check the intemperance of the people; who will see that the orphan thrown upon our mercy is not exposed to neglect and infanticide; who will multiply the innocent amusement of the people, and supply them with places of resort, where they may be cheered without being degraded, where they may be instructed without being alienated from each other; who will co-operate in practical schemes to settle the country with emigrant families, and furnish them with the appliances of civilisation. These are the ameliorations which require labour—which need courage, and which will produce results beneficial to every member of society, as well as prove conservative of the permanent interests of this infant nation.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AGNEW—August 21st, at Ormond Lodge, Paddington, Mrs. Agnew, of a daughter.
ALLEN—August 31st, at Pyrmont, Mrs. T. Allen, of a daughter.
ANDERSON—August 26th, at her residence, Elizabeth-street South, Mrs. Samuel Anderson, of a son.
BADFORD—August 23rd, at Yarrowford, New England, Mrs. Radford, of a daughter.
BAIRD—August 30th, at her residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. William Baird, of a daughter.
BEAVER—August 13th, the wife of Mr. Charles Beaver, of a son.
BELL—August 8th, at Pitt-street, Sydney, Mrs. Henry Bell, of a son.
BERGIN—September 6th, at 276, George-street South, Sydney, Mrs. L. Bergin, of a daughter.
BIRRELL—August 23rd, at Waverley, Mrs. John Birrell, of a daughter.
BOAG—August 13th, at 89, Liverpool-street, the wife of the Rev. R. Boag, of a son.
BRINDLEY—August 17th, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. R. H. Brindley, of a son.
BRINDLEY—August 30th, at her residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Thomas Brindley, of a daughter.
BROOKS—August 25th, at Bromby-terrace, Darlinghurst, Mrs. James Horton Brooks, of a daughter.
BRYANT—August 13th, at Ipswich, Moreton Bay, the wife of Francis Bryant, Esq., of a son.
CASHMAN—August 15th, at Camden Villa Terrace, Newtown, Mrs. John J. M. Cashman, of a daughter.
CHAPMAN—August 30th, at Lower Fort-street, Mrs. Edward Chapman, of a daughter.
COLLINS—August 15th, at her residence, Goulburn, Mrs. Joseph Collins, of a daughter.
CURTISS—August 15th, at her residence, 303, Pitt-street, Mrs. Edward Curtiss, of a son.
DAVISON—August 12th, at her residence, Palmer-street, Mrs. Marcus Davison, of a son.
DISHEN—August 27th, at Newtown, Mrs. Dishen, of a son.
DOUGHERTY—August 12th, at her residence, Dun Dun, near Louisa Creek, Mrs. Edward Dougherty, of a son.
FELS—August 15th, at 25, King-street, Mrs. E. T. Fels, of a daughter.
GANDUTON—August 2nd, at Shoalhaven, the wife of Mr. Thomas Ganduton, of the Sassafras, of a son.
GARNETT—August 7th, Mrs. Henry Garnett, of a daughter.
GEOGHEGAN—August 14th, at her residence, South Head Road, Mrs. M. Geoghegan, of a daughter.
GIBSON—August 17th, at Redfern, Mrs. James Gibson, of a daughter.
GODDARD—August 19th, at her residence, at Paddington, Mrs. S. C. Goddard, of a daughter, stillborn.
HAIGH—September 6th, at her residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. B. S. Haigh, of a daughter.
HARPER—August 19th, at Paddington, the wife of Mr. Patrick Harper, of a daughter.
HARPER—August 26th, at her residence, Paddington, Mrs. Thomas Harper, of a son.
HASSALL—August 14th, at Exeter Farm, Braidwood, Mrs. Rowland Hassall, of a son.
HERBERT—August 20th, at her residence, North Shore, the wife of Mr. James Herbert, of a son.
HOLT—August 11th, at her residence, Camden Villa, Newtown, Mrs. Thomas Holt, of a daughter.
HUNTER—August 31st, the wife of Mr. Francis Hunter, Glebe-road, of a son.
HUTCHINSON—August 16th, at her residence, Bathurst-street, Mrs. M. L. Hutchinson, of a son.
ISAACS—August 13th, at Brougham Lodge, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Isaacs, of a daughter.
JAFFA—August 21st, at 65, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Jaffa, of a son.
JAMES—August 27th, at her residence, Glebe Road, Mrs. Thomas James, of a daughter.
JAQUES—August 13th, at her residence, Vincent-street, Balmain, Mrs. Theodore J. Jaques, of a daughter.
KEELE—August 9th, at Claremont, Rose Bay, Mrs. C. W. Keele, of a son.
KOHLER—August 21st, at 11, Crown-street, Miller's Point, Sydney, Mrs. Köhler, of a daughter.
LAURET—August 6th, at Kenmore, Argyle, Mrs. Guerry de Lauret, of a son.
LEVEY—August 15th, at her residence, 1, Wynyard-square, Mrs. Montague Levey, of a daughter.
LLOYD—June 18th, at Bedford Park, Croydon, Mrs. George Alfred Lloyd, of a son.
LOVERIDGE—August 12th, at her residence, Vine-street, Shepherd's Paddock, Mrs. Aaron Loveridge, of a son.
LYONS—August 23rd, at Broughton House, Petersham, the wife of Samuel Lyons, Esq., of a son.
M'CORMICK—August 25th, at Waverley, the wife of the Rev. W. H. M'Cormick, of a son.
M'DONALD—August 7th, at Adelaide Cottage, Potts' Point, Mrs. Alexander M'Donald, of a daughter.
M'EUEN—August 21st, at Linthorpe, Newtown, Mrs. D. P. M'Euen, of a son.
MACKENZIE—August 21st, Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, of a son.
M'LARA—August 5th, at Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. M'Lara, of a daughter.
M'LAREN—August 3rd, at her residence, 73, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John M'Laren, of a daughter.
MERRETT—August 31st, at Paddington, Mrs. George Merrett, of a son.
MOORE—August 26th, at her residence, Pitt-street, Mrs. Alexander Moore, of a daughter.
MOORE—August 28th, at her residence, Castle Hill, the wife of Mr. Samuel Moore, of a son.
MORRICE—July 30th, at Eling Forest, Berrima, the lady of John Morrice, Esq., J.P., of a son.
MORT—August 22nd, at Mount Adelaide, Darling Point, Mrs. Henry Mort, of a son.
MULLER—August 15th, at her residence, Phillip-street, the wife of Dr. Charles Muller, of a son.
NEWMAN—August 12th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. A. F. Newman, of a son.
O'REILLY—September 2nd, at her residence, Balmain, the wife of Captain H. O'Reilly, of a daughter.
PALMER—June 9th, at her residence, 5, St. John's-terrace, Regent's Park, London, the wife of Mr. J. N. Palmer, of a son.
PARFITT—August 29th, at Elizabeth-terrace, Darlinghurst, Mrs. William Parfitt, of a daughter.
PATERSON—August 15th, at 18, Elizabeth-street North, the wife of Hugh Paterson, of a son.
PATTRICK—August 18th, at her residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. George Pattrick, of a daughter.
PHENNA—August 15th, at 180, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Phenna, of a daughter.
PHILPS—August 27th, the wife of R. F. Philps, of a son.
PORTER—August 29th, at 23, Wynyard-square, Mrs. Edward Porter, of a son.
RAMSAY—September 1st, at Brisbane, Mrs. Robert Ramsay, of a son.
RAWSON—August 31st, at her residence, Petersham, Mrs. O. W. Rawson, of a daughter.
REA—August 6th, at her residence, Glebe, the wife of Mr. W. Rea, of a son.
RICHARDSON—August 18, at Braidwood, Mrs. Stephen Richardson, of the Beehive Store, of a son.
ROBERTS—August 25th, at her residence, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, Mrs. Richard Roberts, of a son.
ROWE—August 15th, at her residence, Collingwood, Liverpool, Mrs. G. T. Rowe, of a daughter.
RYDING—August 15th, at her residence, Pyrmont, the wife of Mr William R. Ryding, of a son.
SCOTT—August 9, at Cundletown, Manning River, Mrs. Thomas L. Scott, of a son.
SHIPWAY—August 11th, at her residence, Major's Creek, Braidwood, Mrs. Joshua Shipway, of a son.
SMALL—August 16th, at her residence, Orange Grove, Kissing Point, the wife of Timothy Small, Esq., of a son.
SMEDLEY—August 22nd, at her residence, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. George Smedley (late of Manchester), of a son.
SMITH—September 2nd, at her residence, Mrs. George Smith, of a daughter, surviving only a few hours.
STEVENS—September 2nd, the wife of Mr. A. J. Stevens, late of California, of a son.
THOMAS—August 11th, at her residence, 141, York-street, Mrs. Reuben Thomas, of a daughter.
TOM—August 5th, at her residence, Bookanan, near Orange, Mrs. Charles Tom, of a daughter.
TULLY—August 30th, at her residence, King-street, Newcastle, Mrs. George Tully, of a daughter.
VALLACK—August 19, at Balmain, Mrs. Vallack, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEESTON—DENISON—September 7th, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. E. W. Nixon, John Lievesley Beeston, Traffic Inspector, G. S. R., to Amelia Jane, fourth daughter of J. Denison, Esq., of Yeadon, Yorkshire.
BERNCASTLE—CARTER—August 12th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., Dr. Berncastle, M.R.C.Phy., London, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of the late T. Carter, Esq.
BLAKE—POLSON—August 30th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. George Blake, a native of London, to Janet Bruce, eldest daughter of Hugh Polson, Esq., Pigeon Grove Lodge, Manning River, a native of the colony.
BROWN—BROWN—August 17th, at St. Mary's, Allyn River, by the Rev. F. W. Addams, Walter Brown, M.D., of Parramatta, to Sigismunda, youngest daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Colstone, Upper Paterson.
DAVIES—OUTTRIM—July 5th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. E. Davies, of Pyrmont, to Jessie Outtrim, of William-street.
DAVIS—MOXHAM—August 12th, by special license, at Mount Moxham, near Penrith, by the Rev. J. Cameron, A.M., Robert, only son of Mr. Hugh Davis, late of the county of Longford, Ireland, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Henry Moxham, from same county.
DIRCKS—BAGGS—August 24th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Christian F. Dircks, of Germany, to Mary J. Baggs, of England.
FARRELL—KIDD—August 12th, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., William Thomas, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Farrell, of Port Macquarie, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. James Kidd, of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
FULLERTON—YOUNG—August 3, by the Rev. Irving Hetherington, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Janet, only daughter of David Young, of Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria.
HALE—BROOKE—August 9th, by special license, at St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, N.S.W., by the Rev. G. F. D. Biddle, William Martin, eldest son of Mr. Michael Merritt Hale, late of Cambridge, to Martha Alice, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Brooke, of Howlet Hirst Heckman Brooke, Yorkshire.
HAMILTON—M'LEAN—August 5th, by special license, at St. Andrew's Scots' Church, by the Rev. John Dougall, Mr. James Hamilton, of Ayrshire, Scotland, to Sarah Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John M'Lean, of Sydney.
JONES—RAE—August 14th, at St. Philip's Church, by special license, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, William David, third son of Thomas Jones, Esq., Pitt-street, Redfern, to Janet, only daughter of John Rae, Esq., of Cumberland-street, Sydney.
M'COY—MEEHEN—August 5th, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Gourbeillon, Richard M'Coy, Esq., fifth son of Mr. Peter M'Coy, of Hillsborough, Ireland, to Bridget, second daughter of Mr. Charles Meehen, of Paddington, Sydney.
M'KAUGHAN—BEGG—August 27, at Penrith, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Eneas M'Kaughan, of Bush Bank, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. George Begg, of Sydney, late of Musselburgh, N.B.
MEITHE—PEARSON—August 12th, at St. James' Church, Mr. John Augustus Meithe, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Pearson, 280, Pitt-street, Sydney, late of Manchester, England.
MORGAN—MIDDLETON—June 4th, at St. Andrew's Church, Thornhill-square, London, by the Rev. H. N. Bousfield, Captain R. W. Morgan, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. James Middleton, of 53, Thornhill-square, Islington.
MOULDER—DAY—August 30th, by license, by the Rev. J. G. Millard, George Albert, eldest son of Mr. George Moulder, of Melbourne, to Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Day, of Euston-square, London.
MULLER—CHAPPELL—September 2nd, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Charles Muller, of Sydney, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, to Hannah Wells Chappell, also of Sydney, a native of Yorkshire, England.
OAKES—WALSH—August 4th, by special license, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Grahame M. Fox, William H. Oakes, Esq., of Bathurst, to Harriet Ellen, eldest daughter of the late William Walsh, Esq., of Sydney.
OSBORNE—SCOTT—May 26th, in Dromore, county Tyrone, Ireland, by the Rev. Mr. Dill, Henry Osborne, Esq., of Wangangus, Australia, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Scott, Esq., of Dromore. And on the same day, Henry Hill Osborne, Esq., of Avondale, Illawarra, Australia, to Charlotte, second daughter of John Scott, Esq.
POTTER—SANSOM—August 19, by special license, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, Mr. William Potter, of the Albion Hotel, to Miss Eliza Sansom, late of Adelaide.
RICHARDSON—DEVERELL—August 24th, at St. Jude's Church, Randwick, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. George Walter Richardson, of St. Mark's, Alexandria, eldest son of S. Richardson, Esq., Liverpool, England, to Harriet Ann, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Deverell, 77th Regiment.
SMALL—NEALE—August 12th, by special license, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. Rabone, William Small, Esq., of Grafton, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. G. R. Neale, Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta.
SWEETMAN—AUSTIN—August 31st, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bathurst, Mr. Samuel Sweetman, of Bathurst, to Mary Ann, widow of the late E. Austin, of Bathurst.
TURNER—DANIELL—August 10, by special license, at Tarcutta, by the Rev. R. W. Young, John Allatson Turner, Esq., to Elizabeth Sarah Annie Davis, only surviving daughter of the late William Daniell, Esq., of Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England.
WALSHE—RYAN—August 26th, by license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Mr. Michael Walshe, to Miss Mary Ryan, both of Limerick.
WHITE—MILLIKEN—September 3, by the Rev. Hugh Darling, James Hamilton White, of Glasgow, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. John Milliken, of Paisley.
WRIGHT—SLADE—August 31st, at St. Philip's, by the Very Rev. Dean Cowper, Edwin George, fourth son of John Wright, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Daniel Slade, of Brixton Hill, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ADRAIN—September 4th, of scarlet fever, Mary, the youngest daughter of Charles and Maria Adrain, of King-street, Sydney, aged 3½ years.
ASHCROFT—August 29th, at the Woolpack Inn, near Liverpool, Albert Thomas, youngest son of Thomas and Margaret Ashcroft, aged 22 months.
BENNETT—July 6th, on board the Bessy Young, which vessel he commanded, on the passage from Mauritius to Melbourne, Captain Joseph Bennett, late of 96, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, aged 49.
BLIGH—April 15th, at Leamington, Warwick, Cecilia, widow of Admiral John Bligh, R.N. C.B., lately of Fareham, and White Dale House, Hambledon, Hants, aged 81, deeply regretted by her nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsall and family, of Geelong, and by her son, Dr. Bligh and family, Pambula, Twofold Bay.
BRADSHAW—April 28th, at Dublin, after a short illness, Mr. William Bradshaw, an old and respected citizen, aged 75.
BRINDLEY—September 6, at his residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mr. Henry Pellet Brindley, ætat 30 years.
BROOKS—September 2nd, at his late residence, Goulburn-street, Sydney, William Brooks, formerly of Lochend, Lake Macquarie, aged 65.
BROWN—July 25, at Chah Sing Station, near Deniliquin, N.S.W., Mr. William Warnock Brown, late of Belfast, Ireland, and only son of Mr. Robert Brown, of Sydney, aged 22.
BROUGHTON—September 4th, at Yass, William Henry Broughton, Esq., J.P., of Broughtonsworth, Burrowa, aged 57.
BURGESS—September 2nd, suddenly, at Sydney, Mary, the wife of Edward N. Burgess, aged 22.
BUTTS—August 8th, the residence of his parents, Strawberry Hills, of affection of the brain, Stephen Frederick Palmer, eldest son of Mr. Stephen Butts, 10 years and 6 months.
CALLAGHAN—August 15th, Richard Francis, youngest son of Mr. F. Callaghan, George-street.
CALLANDER—May 14, at 1, Claremont-street, Edinburgh, aged 73, Randal William Macdonnell, son of the late Colonel James and Lady Elizabeth Callander, of Craigforth and Ardkinglas.
CHARLES—August 12th, at his residence, Apsley Cottage, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mr. Thomas Charles, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 35.
CONLON—August 24th, at her parents' residence, the Tradesmen's Arms, Clarence-street, Sarah, twin daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Conlon, aged 1 year and 9 months.
DAINTREY—September 2nd, Edwin David, the infant son of Edwin Daintrey, Esq., aged 11 weeks and 3 days.
DAVIS—August 12th, at 317, George-street, Michael, infant son of J. Davis, aged 4 months.
DONOVAN—September 1st, at her residence, 375, Kent-street, of consumption, Bridget, wife of Mr. W. Donovan, aged 38.
DUNSMURE—August 21st, at Wardie, Homebush, Emily Louisa, youngest daughter of John Dunsmure, Esq., aged 2 years and 3 months.
EADY—September 7th, at her residence, Wollongong Leather Store, 82, York-street, Ann, the beloved wife of T. W. Eady, in her 37th year.
ELLIS—In June last, at Singapore, John K. Ellis, Esq., late accountant in the Bank of Australasia, Ipswich.
FARMER—August 14th, drowned in Sydney Harbour, aged 23, Charles, third surviving son of Mr. Samuel Farmer, of Moor Hall, Worcestershire, England, and brother of Mr. William Farmer, Pitt-street, Sydney.
FLANAGAN—August 27th, Catherine, fourth daughter of F. Flanagan, Esq., of Broulee, aged 15 years and 10 months.
FOSTER—August 26th, at Kingsgrove, near Canterbury, Alfred John, third son of Mark and Grace Foster, aged 17 months.
FOWLER—June 5th, at Wadsley Hall, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, Elizabeth, wife of John Fowler, Esq., and mother of Mrs. Whitton, Brisbane House, North Shore.
GILL—August 30th, at his residence, 7, Wood's-lane, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. Charles Gill, after long illness, aged 60.
HANCOCK—September 3, at 85, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Walter William Arch, infant son of J. W. Hancock, aged 23 months.
HIGGISON—August 20th, at the residence of his parents, Sussex-street, Sydney, William, the beloved son of George and Ann Higgison, aged 7 months.
HORDERN—August 28th, Thomas Gilbert, youngest son of Mr. Anthony Hordern, junior, of George-street, Sydney, aged 5.
JENNER—At Geelong, Phebe, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jenner, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hewlett.
KEIGHRAN—August 10th, at his residence, Australian House, Campbelltown, after a few days' illness, John Keighran, Esq.
LAMBERT—August 18th, Mr. James Lambert, of Clarence Town, aged 38.
LEATHEM—August 27th, at her residence, Phillip-street, Ann Vale, the beloved wife of John E. Leathem, after many months of severe suffering, which she endured with Christian fortitude.
LEEK—August 10th, at his residence, Clarence-street, Mr. James Leek (late of Castlereagh-street), an old and respected colonist, aged 81.
MARLEY—August 17th, at Brindley Park, Gammon Plains, Henry George, the infant son of Edward Marley, Esq., J.P.
MASON—August 15th, at his residence, Castlereagh-street, of bronchitis, Mr. A. J. Mason, of London, aged 65.
M'CUTCHEN—August 18, at her residence, Redfern, the beloved wife of Mr. C. M'Cutchen, after a long and painful illness.
MOIR—September 2nd, at Liverpool, Helen, widow of the late William Moir, Esq., aged 61.
MULHOLLAND—April 24th, at Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, after a long and painful illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Mulholland and mother of Mr. John Mulholland, of Pigtree Farm, Wollongong.
MURRAY—September 2nd, at his residence, Clarence-street, John Murray, aged 68.
NIHILL—May 18th, at his residence, Killaloe, county Clare, John Nihill, surgeon, aged 60.
O'BRIEN—August 21st, of dropsy, Mr. George O'Brien, late of Market-street, Sydney, aged 50.
O'BRIEN—August 31, at Livingston Towers, near Campbelltown, the seat of Thomas Mitchell, Esq., James O'Brien, aged 56.
O'CALLAGHAN—August 15th, at Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Mr. Daniel O'Callaghan, of St. Mary's Seminary, aged 21.
PERKINS—September 2nd, at Cook's River, Captain Samuel Perkins.
PLUNKETT—August 15th, on board the Wonga Wonga, at Melbourne Wharf, from exhaustion by sea sickness, Rose, daughter of the Hon. Henry Plunkett, and grandchild of Lord Louth, county Louth, Ireland, niece of Mr. William Bowness, Geelong, Victoria. Irish papers please copy.
POWELL—April 21st, at Niagara, Canada West, Murray Powell, Esq., an Inspector of the Victoria Mounted Police, aged 23, son of John Powell, Esq., of Niagara, and cousin of C. K. Murray, Esq., of Sydney.
ROBERTS—August 16th, at 19, Cowper-terrace, after a lingering and trying illness, Anne Angelina, the beloved wife of William Roberts, Esq., formerly of St. Petersburg.
REYNOLDS—August 18th, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, Marian, relict of the late Anthony Reynolds, and niece of the late Sir John Jamison, aged 45.
RUSSELL—August 17th, Mr. Samuel Russell, late of Wollongong, aged 64.
SEVENOAKS—August 18th, at Redfern, Mr. William Sevenoaks, aged 56.
SHAIRP—May 28th, at Milan-terrace, Battersea, London, Captain Alexander Shairp, R.N., aged 64.
SHAW—July 6th, at Shoalhaven, Mrs. Shaw, of Suffolk, England, aged 78.
SNEYD—July 25th, of an epileptic seizure, at her residence, Adelaide-street, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Sneyd, chief constable of Police, Brisbane, aged 46.
STORER—August 10th, at Parramatta, after a short illness, Henry Storer, Esq., M.D., late of London.
TERRY—September 5th, at her late residence, Pitt-street, after a short illness, Mrs. Rosetta Terry, relict of the late Samuel Terry, Esq., aged 69.
UNDERWOOD—August 31st, at her residence, Ashfield Park, Mrs. Underwood, aged 67.
VERDAU—August 30th, Mark, youngest son of Mr. J. B. Verdau, aged 6 years.
WANGENHEIM—August 20th, Bettina Sahra Agnes, eldest daughter of Gustav and Elizabeth Wangenheim, aged 2 years and 9 months.
WARD—September 2, at the Glebe, at the residence of his sister, William Ward, aged 26.
WATT—July 21st, at Glencoe, Murrurundi, Ada, the fourth daughter of David Watt, Esq., aged 7.
WRIGHT—August 9th, at Hunter-street, Sydney, Frances, infant daughter of Mr. H. G. A. Wright, 13 months and 20 days.

Archdeacon M'Encroe.—The proximate departure of the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe for England, on a special mission for the selection of a rector for St. John's College, gave occasion for an entertainment on Wednesday evening, September 8th, within the St. Patrick's Hall, provided by the Council of the Australian Catholic Guild. The tea party consisted of about 500 persons. The Rev. John Sheridan, Chaplain of the Guild, presided. On his right was the Ven. Archdeacon, and a numerous body of the Catholic clergy; on his left, the wardens and brethren of the Guild. The rev. chairman read letters apologising for unavoidable absence, from the Very Rev. Mr. Therry and from his Honor Mr. Justice Therry. After some remarks from the chairman, Mr. Edward J. Rubie, secretary to the Guild, read an address to the Archdeacon, which cordially acknowledged his services for 26 years past, and expressed a hope for his speedy return. The rev. gentleman replied in impressive terms.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel	Tons	Captain	Where from	
August					
8	Chris. George, sch.	57	Warren	Wanganui 14 ult.	5
9	Ocean Queen, sch.	120	Arnold	Nelson 24th ultimo	3
	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Moreton Bay 7 inst	12
	William, schooner	120	M'Dermott	Port Macquarie	6
10	Don Juan, schooner	127	Curphy	Moreton Bay 2 inst	1
	Mimosa, steamer	140	Mailler	Port Macquarie	10
12	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne 10 inst.	65
13	Wanderer, brig	140	Smith	Melbourne 8th inst	—
14	Boomerang, steamer	400	Smith	Moreton B. 12 inst	19
	Nora Creina, steamer	200	Fletcher	Clyde River 12 inst	17
	Prarie, brig	135	Gibson	Launceston 3 inst.	3
	Bella Vista, barque	175	Limmax	Mauritius 2 ultimo	—
	Carolina, Dutch sh.	377	Struyk	Humboldt B 8 June	—
	John Banks, ship	751	Young	London 24 April	—
15	Vixen, schooner	120	Bennett	Moreton Bay 6 inst	—
	Rebecca, schooner	113	Souter	Portland B. 6 inst.	—
	John Omerod, brig	187	Sevier	Adelaide 1st inst	3
	Gipsy, schooner	49	Shepherd	Twofold B. 14 inst	—
16	Billiton, Dutch ship	580	Haanewych	Rotterdam 6 May	3
17	European, R.M. s.s.	1808	Machin	Suez 2 July	18
	H. B. Mildmay, ship	861	Webb	London 24 April	2
	Golden Spring, brig	190	Moffatt	Melbourne 6 inst	—
18	Royal Sovereign, sh	860	Vibert	London 12 April	—
	Lady Grey, schooner	64	Rennie	Wellington 7 inst.	1
	Illawarra, steamer	154	Fletcher	Twofold B. 17 inst.	21
	Swan, brig	180	Anderson	Auckland 4 inst	2
19	Wonga Wonga, steam	734	Walker	Melbourne 17 inst.	91
	Thomas & Henry, bg	237	Thompson	Otago 2 instant	3
20	Grafton, steamer	303	Wiseman	Clarence R. 18 inst	19
	Grand Trianon, sh.	1046	Hayes	Southampton 10th April, Queenstown 9th May	400
	Hunter, steamer	264	Sullivan	Clyde Riv. 19 inst.	19
	Achilles, ship	553	Hart	Liverpool 3 May	—
	Annie Laurie, ship	979	Raschen	Hongkong 24 May	450
	Daniel Watson, brig	190	Phelps	South Seas	—
23	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Moreton B. 19 inst	9
	Tasmania, steamer	400	Clinch	Melbourne 19 inst.	25
	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne 20 inst.	38
24	Regia, brig	230	Johnson	South Seas	—
	Staghound, schooner	112	Elliott	Adelaide 15th inst.	—
	Coquette, schooner	80	Perkins	Port Curtis	—
25	Burnett, brig	150	Scaplehorne	Nelson 13 instant	21
	D. of Wellington, sch	130	Nias	Moreton B. 17 inst	—
26	Monarch, barque	316	Morrison	Melbourne 20 inst.	—
	Norway, Amer. ship	3100	Major	Hongkong 27 May	1250
	Emily Hort, sch.	140	Donathan	Navigator Is. 15 July	2
27	Damascus, ship	960	Alexander	Downs 29th May	14
	Brothers, Amer. bq.	493	Coombs	Boston 8th May	—
	Electra, ship	605	Cayzer	London 23rd May	19
	Emma, brig	140	Holford	Nelson 21st July	8
	Hunter, steamer	266	Sullivan	Clyde Riv. 26 inst.	24
28	Jane, schooner	142	Howard	Hobart Tn. 22 inst	—
	Boomerang, steamer	400	O'Reilly	Moreton B. 26 inst	19
	Alarm, brig	199	Mitchell	Hobart Tn. 21 inst	8
29	Kate Kearney, sch.	84	Dickson	New Plymouth	—
	Eudorus, schooner	130	Seaman	South Sea Islands	—
	Wonga Wonga, steam	750	Walker	Melbourne 26 inst.	91
30	Gazelle, brig	390	Downie	Otago 18th instant	12
	Brothers, schooner	27	Carman	Returned to port	—
31	Speedy, ship	1081	O'Hare	Torbay 20 May	53
	Daniel Webster, barq	298	Thompson	Returned to port	—
	Pirate, steamer	200	Noel	Melbourne 28 inst.	39
September					
1	Cyclone, schooner	89	Heard	Launceston 26 inst	1
	Illawarra, steamer	150	Fletcher	Merimbula 31 ult.	10
	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne 30 ult.	33
2	Grafton, steamer	212	Wiseman	Clarence R. 1 inst.	30
3	Hunter, steamer	264	Sullivan	Clyde Riv. 2 inst	27
	Amaranth, ship	666	Jones	New York 24 April	—
4	Bonnie Doon, barque	340	Hayward	Batavia 24 July	—
5	Matanzas, Amer. sh.	437	Bennett	New York 24 April	—
	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Moreton B. 3 inst.	20
	Jet, schooner	84	Beynon	Warrnambool 25th	—
6	Jenny Lind, sch	130	Curren	Port Curtis 30 inst	4
	H.M.S. Iris	(26)	Loring	From a cruise	—
	Adolphus Yates, sch.	100	Bell	N. Plymouth 17 ult	—
	Wm. Kirchner, brq.	490	Menke	Bremen 23 April	233
7	Illawarra, steamer	120	Fletcher	P. Macquarie 6 ins	13
	Malay, barque	348	Peters	Canterbury 26 ult.	—
	Pearl, schooner	40	Johnson	South Sea Islands	—
	Wonga Wonga, steam	734	Walker	Melbourne 6 inst.	62

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel	Tons	Captain	Bound to	
August					
9	Clarendon, brig	157	Spence	New Zealand	3
	Thisbe, Fr. frigate	(24)	De Centre	New Caledonia	—
	Shamrock, brig	183	Punch	Melbourne	—
10	Gazelle, schooner	212	Jones	Auckland	6
11	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Moreton Bay	29
	Wonga Wonga, steam	700	Walker	Melbourne	—
	Grafton, steamer	312	Wiseman	Clarence River	—
	Columbian, R.M.S	2200	Stewart	Suez via Melbourne	31
12	Gazelle, schooner	106	Kenney	Mauritius	—
	Amstel, ship	688	Rudemaker	Java, in ballast	—
	Herald of the Morning, ship	1291	Rudolph	Callao, in ballast	—
	Melanie, barque	186	Shell	Moreton Bay	—
13	Notre Dames des Victoires, ship	890	De L'Etange	Batavia, with part of original cargo	—
14	Gertrude, brig	118	Dunning	Auckland	—
	Illawarra, steamer	154	Fletcher	Twofold Bay	—
	Stately, ship	576	Wycherley	Guam, in ballast	—
	Oliver Jordan, ship	1067	Frost	Valparaiso	—
16	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne	46
18	Boomerang, steamer	400	O'Reilly	Moreton Bay	17
19	Cheetah, schooner	131	Joyce	Wellington	6
	Freak, brig	244	Fairclough	South Sea Islands	6
	Victoria Packet, brq.	170	Fenwick	Bellambi	—
	Moa, brig	287	Bowden	Auckland	17
20	Spray, brig	148	Scott	Nelson	4
	Albion, schooner	—	—	Port Curtis	—
	Carolina, barque	334	Struyk	Adelaide	—
	William, schooner	82	M'Dermott	Port Macquarie	10
21	Esperanza, brig	133	M'Kay	Melbourne	—
	Otago, schooner	83	Brown	Port Curtis	7
	H.M.S.S. Cordelia	(11)	Vernon	On a cruise	—
	Wonga Wonga, steam	700	Walker	Melbourne	61
23	Lady Head, ship	664	Hicks	Guam, in ballast	—
24	Content, brig	148	Robertson	Otago	4
	Macduff, barque	352	Ellerby	Guam, in ballast	—
	Brothers, schooner	27	Carman	Wellington	—
25	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne	34
	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Wide Bay	47
	Grafton, steamer	300	Wiseman	Grafton	—
	Don Juan, schooner	130	Curphy	Moreton Bay	2
	Josephine, schooner	125	Copland	Melbourne	—
26	Tomoogonops, ship	665	Poe	Calcutta	—
	William Alfred, sch.	118	Tinley	Wellington	1
	Tasmania, steamer	265	Clinch	Hobart Town	14
	Wanderer, brig	126	Smith	Melbourne	—
27	Wave, schooner	105	Hurley	Melbourne	—
	Oliver Cromwell	478	Lawson	Guam, in ballast	—
28	Gipsey, schooner	45	Shepherd	Twofold Bay	4
	Ariel, schooner	—	Mills	Twofold Bay	—
	Indiaman, ship	880	Clasen	Callao, in ballast	—
29	Annie Laurie, ship	979	Raschen	Melbourne	46
	Chris. George, sch.	57	Robertson	Wanganui	—
	Independence, brig	199	King	South Seas, ballast	—
30	George Raynes, sh.	939	Bachelder	Singapore, ballast	2
31	Boomerang, steamer	400	O'Reilly	Moreton Bay	42
	Isabella Hamilton, bq	238	Wittleton	Kiapara, N.Z.	—
	Wonga Wonga, steam	700	Walker	Melbourne	62
September					
1	Eagle, steamer	250	Chatfield	Port Curtis	44
	Prairie, brig	154	Gibson	Launceston	—
	Francis, schooner	102	Brown	Nelson	2
	Centurion, ship	639	Murray	London	16
2	Norway, ship	2078	Major	Melbourne	92
3	H.M.S. Herald	(4)	Denham	On a cruise	—
	Pirate, steamer	200	Noel	Melbourne	—
	Alarm, brig	196	Mitchell	Hobart Town	—
	Louise, schooner	74	King	New Caledonia	—
4	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne	56
	Billiton, ship	579	Ganswyk	Melbourne	—
	Courier, schooner	140	Sullivan	Port Curtis	10
	Bella Vista, barque	175	Limmax	Timor	—
5	Swan, brig	180	Anderson	Fitzroy River	77
7	Thames, Bremen bq.	607	Hobarst	Batavia	—
8	Eli Whitney, ship	532	Smalley	Port Townsend	14
	Clarence, steamer	400	Bell	Moreton Bay	21
	Vanquish, schooner	128	Scott	Moreton Bay	1
	Grafton, steamer	350	Wiseman	Grafton	—

** The figures at the end of the lines denote the number of passengers.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS IN SYDNEY DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

From	No. of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.	No. of Passengers.
London	7	5839	487
Suez	2	3600	33
Liverpool	1	553	1
New York	1	1400	2
Boston	1	493	—
Rotterdam	1	580	3
Humboldt Bay	1	307	—
Hongkong	2	4079	1680
South Sea Islands	5	804	5
	21	17,655	2201

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM SYDNEY DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Passengers.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Passengers.
London	487		9
Liverpool	1	Singapore	2
Suez	33		22
New York	2		—
Rotterdam	3		—
Hongkong	1680*		78*
Islands	5		18
Melbourne	431		355†
Van Diemen's Land	50		15
New Zealand	86		40
Adelaide	10		2
	2778		541
	541		
Increase	2237		

* Chinamen.
† Of these, 43 were Chinamen.

MAILS BY THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, 1858.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Received—		
Simla	31,041	48,009
Victoria	17,552	25,193
European	17,563	24,259
Columbian	21,290	33,813
Australasian	16,898	26,469
Emeu	16,946	24,040
Victoria	15,880	24,923
European	15,794	24,181
	127,054	203,964
Despatched—		
Columbian	14,676	18,051
Simla	17,967	19,662
Emeu	15,863	17,193
Victoria	18,087	19,851
European	20,710	21,933
Australasian	23,437	21,157
Emeu	18,344	25,826
Columbian	19,924	22,152
	148,427	166,225

FREIGHTS AT SYDNEY.

TO LONDON.

Wool, 1d to 2d in full.
Oil, ₩ tun imperial, for sperm or black, 65s to 75s; for cocoanut, 45s to 50s.
Tallow, 45s to 50s.
Hides, 25s ₩ ton.
Gold, ½ to ¾ ₩ cent. by sailing vessels, ⅞ by steamer.
Copper ore, 2s 6d ₩ ton, and, dead weight being so scarce, is eagerly sought after.
Bones, 25s to 30s ₩ ton.
Horns, 25s ₩ 1000.
Pearl shell, 65s to 70s ₩ ton.
Measurement goods, 60s and 5 ₩ cent.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS FROM ENGLAND.

John Banks, from London, 109 days.
H. B. Mildmay, from London, 114 days.
Royal Sovereign, from London, 127 days.
Grand Trianon, from Queenstown, 103 days.
Achilles, from Liverpool, 108 days.
Damascus, from London, 89 days.
Electra, from London, 94 days.
Speedy, from London, 96 days.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANT SHIPS, WITH THEIR REPORTS.

August 20.—Grand Trianon, from Queenstown 9th May. There had been 5 deaths and 5 births on the passage; passengers all landed in good health.

September 7.—William Kirchner, from Bremen 23rd April, with 233 German immigrants. There had been 4 deaths (infants) and 1 birth.

H. M. SHIPS IN PORT, OR ON THE STATION.

Iris, 26 guns, just returned from a cruise.
Cordelia (s.), 11 guns, sailed 21st August, on a cruise.
Herald, surveying ship, sailed 3rd September, on a cruise.

DEPARTURES FOR LONDON.

August 11.—R. M. S. S. Columbian, 2200 tons, Captain Stewart, for Suez via Melbourne. Passengers—For Southampton: Rev. Thomas Hayden, Mrs. Hayden, John O. Hayden, Mr. Robert B. Brett, Mr. Osterberg, Mr. Kohlnieger, Mr. Lindquist, Mr. Chamberlayne, Mrs. Chamberlayne, Master Chamberlayne, Mr. C. E. Fooks, Mr. Augustus Moore. For Galle: Colonel Scobie, Major Grant and native servant, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mrs. Maggot. For Marseilles: Mr. Gabrielli, Mrs. Gabrielli, Mr. Morrison. For Malta: Mr. Weld.

September 1.—Centurion, ship, 639 tons, Captain Murray, for London. Passengers—Dr. Cumming, Mr. J. A. Smith, Dr. Johnstone, Masters Stacey (2), Mr. J. J. Whittey, Mrs. Park, Miss Park, Miss Seymour, Masters Buyers (2), and 5 in the intermediate. Cargo: 426 bales wool, 96 casks tallow, 1 bale cotton, 88 casks sperm oil, 487 casks cocoanut oil, 4540 hides, 5314 horns, 692 bags gum, 500 bags copper ore, 19 casks metal, 2 bags wheat, 12 packages sundries.

VESSELS LOADING FOR LONDON.

The Bride has nearly completed her loading, as a few more bales of wool will fill her. She has ample accommodation for passengers, and will sail in a few days.

The Nourmahal has commenced taking in her homeward cargo, and the greater portion of her wool and dead weight engaged. She will probably leave in the early part of November. Her cabins are of a first class description, replete with every convenience.

The Speedy is alongside the Circular Wharf, discharging her inward cargo, and will have quick despatch in loading home, being well known in the colonial trade.

The Maid of Judah will sail on 1st October, and from her well known sailing qualities there is every probability of her making a splendid passage.

The Woolloomooloo, to follow the above ship, will sail on 1st November. She is now taking in dead weight, and as the wool season is coming on, quick despatch may be expected.

The Damascus is rapidly discharging, and will leave on 1st December.

The John Banks has been laid on the berth, and is now taking in her dead weight.

The H. B. Mildmay, from London, has discharged her inward cargo, and is open for freight or charter.

The Iaca, from London, is laid on for India via Port Curtis, where she will land passengers for the Fitzroy diggings.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Gazelle, for Mauritius, August 12.
Amstel, for Java, August 12.
Herald of the Morning, for Callao, August 12.
Notre Dames des Victories, for Batavia, August 13.
Stately, for Guam, August 14.
Oliver Jordan, for Valparaiso, August 14.
Lady Head, for Guam, August 24.
Macduff, for Guam, August 24.
Tomogonops, for Calcutta, August 26.
Oliver Cromwell, for Guam, August 27.
Indiaman, for Callao, August 28.
Georges Raynes, for Singapore, August 30. Passengers—Mrs. Bachelor and 2 children.
Bella Vista, for Timor, September 4.

VESSELS ABOUT TO SAIL FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Electra, for Manila; Mary Nicholson, for Hongkong, will take 70 Chinese, and 2336 ozs. gold dust.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

	Ozs.	dwts.	Sovereigns.
Columbian, for Suez	19,299	0	17,000
Victoria, for Mauritius	—	—	5000
British Trident, for Calcutta	730	15	—
Simla, for Suez	146	0	150
Lochiel, for London	25	0	—
Snapdragon, for Hongkong	1292	0	—
Emeu, for Suez	1935	0	7000
Gazelle, for Auckland	—	—	23,000
Queen of the Seas, for Hongkong	434	0	—
Victoria, for Suez	2067	17	4270
European, for Suez	4300	0	12,500
Australasian, for Suez	96	0	6,000
Kortenair, for Batavia	—	—	10,000
Caroline, for Hongkong	1777	14	—
Washington Alster, for Sandwich Islands	—	—	720
Emeu, for Suez	3500	0	37,750
Columbian, for Suez	—	—	20,000
Oliver Jordan, for Valparaiso	634	5	—
Tomogonops, for Calcutta	1791	0	—
Bella Vista, for Timor	—	—	2000
Mary Nicholson, for Hongkong	2336	5	—
	38,957	16	145,690

CASUALTIES.

Vessel Abandoned at Sea.—The brigantine Bristol, from Taranaki, N.Z., with a cargo of potatoes for this port, was picked up on the 22nd ultimo, off Wilson's Promontory, by Captain Sydserff, of the steamer Storm Bird, and towed into Port Albert. The following is the report, as furnished us by Captain Sydserff:—On the 22nd instant observed a vessel dismasted lying at anchor off the Promontory; boarded her, and found that she had been abandoned, the captain and crew having taken their effects with them; slipped one anchor, purchased the other, and took her in tow as far as Port Albert. There were thirty fathoms of water where she was anchored, her foremast gone about half-way down, and all her sails torn to pieces. The crew are safe in Port Albert.

The Brothers, from Boston, encountered very heavy weather, and lost one of her seamen overboard from the fore-topsail yard while reefing.

The Vixen, schooner, was wrecked on the rocks outside Newcastle, on the 3rd September.

Wreck of the Daring.—The schooner Daring, of Auckland, Mr. Hooks, master: Left the Macleay River on Monday, the 2nd instant, in ballast, bound for Sydney, with a westerly wind, which changed to east, and chopped round to a strong south-wester. The vessel made good head way until she came near Broken Bay. On Friday morning the wind and sea increased, and the captain, for the safety of the vessel and crew, made for Port Stephens. In wearing in, she broke her main gaff, and became unmanageable; let go anchors, parted her chains, and drifted on to the rocks, where she is a total wreck. The crew have suffered much; they came through the surf, holding on to the rocks, in a state of nudity.

Wreck of the Sir John Franklin.—This schooner left Sydney on Thursday last, at midnight, bound for Newcastle, with a cargo of timber. On Friday, at 3.30 a.m., she struck on a sunken rock off the Long Reef, about five miles north of Sydney Heads. The weather was very bad at the time, blowing strong from the southward; she struck first amidships, the next blow unshipping the rudder, which was driven through her counter, and she filled almost immediately. She drifted in this state for five miles further to the northward, and finally went on shore on the rocks to the southward of Broken Bay. Crew saved.

The Achilles.—The ship Achilles arrived from Liverpool on the 20th ult., having left Holyhead on Monday evening, 3rd May; crossed the Equator on the 28th. When in the S.E. trades had several days' unsettled weather, heavy rains, and much lightning; ship under easy sail in consequence. On the 9th of June, at eight a.m., in latitude 18·30 S., longitude 27·45 W., the wind flying round the compass, and heavy rain and dark threatening weather, the ship was taken by the lee, and a whirlwind passed close to the ship, from S.W. to N.E., the sea around it breaking very high, and torrents of rain; ship under handy sail. On the 10th and 11th the wind from the northward, and dark threatening weather and heavy lightning in the S.W. On the 12th, in latitude 26·20, longitude 21·34, at noon, strong breezes and clear from the N.N.E.; at 6 p.m., squally and heavy rain; at 7 p.m., double-reefed the topsails, stowed the mainsail and jib—a heavy gust of wind struck the ship, throwing her on her beam ends, and took the maintopsail clean out of the bolt ropes, and carried away the mizen topsail and fore yard. During the time, some hands were close reefing the mizen-topsail; when they came down, mustered all hands, and found Daniel Leyland and John Parry, seamen, short in the muster, and from report from the other seamen and officers they were on the mizen-topsail-yard at the time of reefing, and must have been thrown overboard, but seen by no one. During the muster-time for about ten minutes it was nearly a calm; after that it came on to blow a complete hurricane from the N.E., with heavy torrents of rain, until midnight, the ship running to the S.S.E.; it then moderated, leaving a confused sea, and drew round to the S.W. In running down their easting, had very unsettled weather. Arrived off Cape Howe in 96 days, and since then heavy gales and torrents of rain from the N.W., and much lightning.

Loss of the Leveret.—This schooner left Sydney on the 16th June, and arrived at Wangaroa, one of the Chatham Islands, on the 18th July, where she anchored. The wind suddenly sprung up from the northward, and afterwards blew a gale with a heavy sea, which caused the schooner to part from her anchors, when she drifted ashore on the north side of the island and became a total wreck. There were only five tons of cargo on board at the time. This information is furnished by Captain Renner, of the Lady Grey, who was not there at the time of the wreck, but ascertained it from the natives of Witiangi, about forty miles distant. All hands were saved, and it is expected they will return to Sydney by the first vessel. The schooner Esther, from Auckland, arrived at Wangaroa about fourteen days after the loss of the Leveret.

The European and Australian Royal Mail Steamer European, under the command of Captain Machin (late chief officer), arrived on the 17th ultimo. Her dates are:—Left Suez 2nd July, arrived at Aden 8th, sailed 9th; arrived at Galle 18th, sailed 19th. Between Aden and Galle experienced a terrific gale of three days' duration, accompanied by a heavy sea, during which a reefed maintopsail was blown away. From Galle experienced southerly gales, and carried S.E. trade to 33 degrees south. From the Leuwin had also heavy weather, and on the night of the 11th blew a hurricane. On her homeward passage the passengers presented Captain Parfitt with a purse of 75 guineas, accompanied by a letter expressing their satisfaction with the arrangements of the ship, and on this passage the passengers have unanimously signed a testimonial, thanking Captain H. S. Machin and his officers for their urbanity, kindness, and attention during the voyage.

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of H. M. S. Sappho, a twelve-gun sloop, which sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Sydney, about the beginning of February, and has not since been heard of. Her officers are—Commander, Fairfax Moresby, Lieutenant, Francis Staples; Master, Frederick Wilcox; Surgeon, William Evans; Paymaster, Thomas J. Ley; Assistant-Surgeon, Arthur J. Ireland.

Messrs. E. M. Dayrell and A. F. M. Meyer, mates of H. M. S. Herald, having passed their examinations for lieutenants' commissions, proceed to England by the next mail.

Well's Reef, South of Solomon Islands.—H.M.S. Iris passed over the position of the western part of this reef, latitude 12·20 S., longitude 158·4 E., on a fine afternoon, and saw nothing. —We are requested to state that Captain Loring will thank any person who has actually seen this reef, if he will communicate the fact and circumstances to him.

The R. M. S. S. Victoria.—Since this steamer's return from Suez, she has been alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s works at Pyrmont, having her machinery put in thorough repair, which is now nearly completed, and when ready for sea, she will be in as good condition as when first launched.

The fine American ship Norway, of 3000 tons, which arrived on 26th from Hongkong, is the largest merchant vessel that has ever entered this port; and although she has brought 1250 Chinese immigrants, is in good order, and as clean as if about to commence a voyage. Three deaths occurred on the passage.

Launch from Cuthbert's Yard.—The neighbourhood around this establishment presented quite a gay appearance, on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the launching of two punts, which have been built for the Government. A large number of gentlemen interested in shipbuilding made a short minute inspection of them, an excellent opportunity being afforded, of demonstrating the capabilities of the colony for producing superior timber for ships. Every timber in these barges, however acute the angle, is formed from grown trees; large piles are stacked in the yard, a sufficient substance for the largest class of ships, and many parties present expressed their surprise at such superior work being obtainable. Mr. D. Egan, M.L.A.; Mr. Gordon, M.L.A.; Mr. Wild, M.L.A.; Captain Deloitte, Captain Fox, and several gentlemen capable of giving an opinion, spoke in the highest terms of the great strength and excellent workmanship displayed in the construction of these barges. The two former named gentlemen acted as sponsors in the customary manner, and the dogshores being knocked away, they went off the ways simultaneously, amid the cheers of the numbers assembled. An adjournment was then made to the model shed, where an ample supply of champagne, &c., had been provided. Several toasts were proposed and responded to, including the health of the hospitable proprietor of the establishment, after which the company separated, the only regret being that launches did not occur oftener. Three other punts of the same description are in hand and nearly completed.

Testimonial to Captain Moodie.—The fact of the steamship City of Sydney, under the command of Captain Moodie, having completed her voyage to Suez and back with such celerity, induced the mercantile community of this city, on his return, to call a public meeting for the purpose of presenting him with a substantial recognition of the services he had rendered on this as well as on previous occasions. The call was satisfactorily responded to, and a handsome silver tea and coffee service procured, which was duly presented to the worthy recipient on board the City of Sydney on Friday last, Mr. George Thornton, the chairman of the meeting, in a neat and appropriate speech, handed over the testimonial, expressing on behalf of the subscribers, the satisfaction that the public had ever evinced at the assiduity with which late European intelligence had been obtained through his (Captain Moodie's) instrumentality, and demonstrating, by his voyage to Suez and back, the practicability of colonial vessels making the passage in reasonable time. Captain Moodie responded with much feeling, concluding by inviting the gentlemen present to partake of his hospitality, and an immediate adjournment to the saloon was the result, where an elegant dinner had been provided by Mr. Murphy, the well-known providore of this steamer, to which ample justice was done. Among the company were Mr. Clark Irving, Mr. Watt, Captain Malcolm, Mr. Larmour, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Montefiore, and Mr. Stephens. Toast followed toast in rapid succession, nor did the company separate until a late hour. The service consists of a tea and coffee pot, cream ewer, and sugar basin, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Robert Troup Moodie, commander of the A. S. N. Co. steamship City of Sydney, by his friends in Sydney, as a token of their high appreciation of his energy and zeal as a seaman, and character at all times as a gentleman."

ABRIDGED NOTES OF A CRUISE BY H.M.S. IRIS.

H. M. S. Iris, Captain Loring, arrived on the 6th instant from her cruise to the South Sea Islands, principally to enquire into the murder of the crew of the Gazelle, by the natives of Woodlark Island; and the death of Captain Outtrim, of the Ann and Jane, who was killed while landing at Tana. The following is an extract from her report.

June 30th. Anchored off Black Beach, Tana; the Terror, Edwards; New Forest, Mare; Hirondelle, Rodd, were at anchor trading with the natives. Seized Wan-Attaway, chief of the Wagus tribe, who murdered the captain and part of the crew of the schooner Anne and Jane.

July 1st. Moved to Wagus, fired a few rounds of shot and shell to clear the savages from the woods; the small-arm party then landed under the command of Lieutenants Deans and Bell, R.N., the marines under Lieutenant Brett, R.M., accompanied by the boats of the sandal-wood traders. The party burnt several villages, and destroyed great quantities of cocoanut and bread fruit trees, also banana, yams, &c. Unfortunately, Mr. Edward W. Tupper, mate, Captain Barrack, and two men, were separated in the dense underwood from the main party, surrounded by great numbers of savages. Captain Barrack, and one seaman, made their way through them, and regained the party. Mr. Tupper and Mr. Kennedy, captain of hold, were killed. Mr. Tupper's body was immediately after recovered; Kennedy's we never saw. About 2 p.m. the party re-embarked.

July 2. Landing party again proceeded on shore, and continued the work of destruction, the savages not attempting to molest them. Made sail, and buried Mr. Tupper's body. Anchored off Black Beach. It is impossible to ascertain even the probable number of savages killed, their own reports being the only authority, but as the only object was to destroy property and not life, it is not likely that many were killed. The effect on the islanders, we hear, has been very good: they now dread the visit of a "fighting ship."

July 6th. Anchored in Dillon's Bay, Erromanga, landed Wan-Attaway, chief of the Wagus tribe, and placed him in custody of Captain Edwards.

July 21st. Arrived at Woodlark Island; going in the ship struck upon a rock; the harbour is dangerous, being full of detached rock, and the passage intricate; for several days the strong trade-wind prevented our doing any thing.

July 27. The landing party, under the same officers as at Tana, proceeded on shore, burnt the villages, canoes, and other property of the Guasup tribe, as a punishment for the murder of the crew of the Gazelle, in 1855; the savages offered no opposition. The canoes and houses of the Woodlark Islanders were much superior to any of the other islanders. It was clearly explained to two of the natives, who understood a little English, the reason this punishment was inflicted.

LIST OF ESTATES SURRENDERED OR PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION AT SYDNEY, SINCE LAST SUMMARY.

Date	Name	Stated liabilities.	Stated assets.
August			
9	Heather, A., Sydney, tailor	40 16 7½	12 0 0
	Nash, A., Sydney, publican	90 0 0	8 0 0
10	Plumb, W., Pyrmont, carter	49 13 7	8 0 0
11	Lee, R. J., Five Dock, farmer	1148 8 0	797 10 0
14	Lockett, G. F., Glebe, produce dealer	253 2 10	43 0 0
	Lindley, G., Paterson, teacher	153 18 0	12 0 0
16	Simpson, J., Sydney, licensed victualler	876 0 0	337 2 6
	M'Evoy, M., Wollongong, blacksmith	336 0 6	207 0 0
17	M'Donald, J., Hartley, auctioneer and storekeeper	498 14 2	479 19 4
	Lynam, J., Sydney, shoemaker	27 0 7	12 15 0
18	Baragay, D., Sydney, butcher	90 0 0	6 0 0
	Simmonds, C., Lochinvar, labourer	88 18 6	22 5 0
	Leeder, J., Sydney, baker	205 7 2	86 9 6
19	Grey, W., Chippendale, surgeon	150 8 2	51 16 0
20	Rossiter, G. F., Sydney, tailor	753 8 2	112 1 0
23	Nixon, T., Richmond, tailor	43 6 11	0 0 0
	Leer, W. A., Sydney, butcher	211 11 7	76 8 3
	Marshall, H., Balmain, pianoforte maker	876 17 6	635 0 0
	Taylor, A. S., Sydney, master mariner	28 0 0	5 0 0
	Cameron, E., Albury, M.D.	212 15 0	15 15 0
24	Melley, J., Sydney, soap and candle maker	4093 19 6	1680 8 3
25	Rowley, T., junior, Campbell-road, innkeeper	257 7 6	173 0 0
	Pearce, T., Liverpool, butcher	586 0 7	74 0 0
	Jewell, M. M., Sydney, builder	6066 12 2	4580 0 0
27	Westphalen, M. C., Albury, boot and shoe maker	549 1 1	49 5 0
	Sherritt, J., Sydney, cabinet-maker	249 16 6	10 0 0
	Bushby, J., Sydney, publican	562 19 6	535 0 0
	Clements, J., Sydney, publican	176 9 6½	129 5 5
	Sinclair, T., Pyrmont, contractor	999 8 4	620 0 0
29	Gerard, J., Sydney, painter	32 17 9	10 0 0
	Wareham, J. V., of Sydney, writing clerk	972 17 0	785 4 0
30	M'Anulty, J., Mount Lambie, near Bowenfels	1011 0 7	832 0 0
	Dunlop, W., of Sydney, shoemaker	36 12 1	11 19 6
	Parkes, H., Ryde, newspaper proprietor	No schedule filed.	
31	Lawless T. and M., Wright H., Carney P., Green J., and Lynam J., of Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong, trading under the style of Lawless and Co., wholesale fruiterers. Two of the above-named insolvents—T. and M. Lawless, have filed a schedule showing the following results: Liabilities—joint estate, £1886 11s 3d; T. Lawless, £4921 10s; M. Lawless, £35 0s.	8341 10 3	
	Assets—value of real property, private estate of T. Lawless, £9000; joint personal property £2500; personal estate of T. Lawless, £150; ditto M. Lawless, £50; outstanding debts to joint estate, £36 6s 6d		12,806 6 6
September			
1	Jennings, J., Sydney, hairdresser	61 10 0	21 0 0
	Dibley, E., Glebe, publican	1542 15 0	1450 0 0
2	Patterson, T., of Balmain, carpenter	63 12 8	34 10 0
	Wheatley, T. G., of Newcastle, shipwright	98 11 5	13 10 0
	Robinson, G., of Surry Hills, labourer	126 15 0	15 19 3
3	Ford, J., of Sydney, agent	223 6 3	35 0 0
	Manley, R., Sydney, publican	224 10 6	50 0 0
7	Davis, J., of Sydney, dealer	49 9 9	3 10 0
	Browne, A., of Sydney, widow	135 14 10	15 5 0
	Beattie, W. W., of Tuena, gold-digger	86 6 8½	16 0 0
	Fraser, W., of Booneo Boonco, licensed victualler	1296 6 5	1363 1 6
	Wright, J., of Sydney, labourer	30 11 1½	20 17 6

GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT DURING THE FOLLOWING MONTHS OF 1858.

	January ozs. dwts	February ozs. dwts	March ozs. dwts	April ozs. dwts	May ozs. dwts	June ozs. dwts	July ozs. dwts	August ozs. dwts
Western—								
From Stoney Creek	818 0	555 2	720 12	536 12	405 0	650 8	1043 9	730 15
Bathurst	635 5	943 6	780 3	735 6	843 11	1031 15	1574 8	493 19
Sofala	3404 18	2265 14	3004 8	4110 7	3028 3	2147 6	4805 3	4194 11
Tambaroora	1354 18	1306 1	1130 13	1638 7	1404 10	1946 1	2296 7	2677 17
Louisa Creek	2391 19	2391 16	2761 2	4487 5	3465 13	2079 18	4353 18	5463 11
Mudgee	1613 6	1064 15	1311 8	1296 3	955 4	1174 3	933 16	737 —
Orange	33 4	208 6	404 9	227 18	244 8	131 5	574 16	163 3
	9869 3	8765 0	10,021 8	13,031 17	10,361 8	11,036 10	15,073 15	12,590 15
Southern—								
From Braidwood	1438 9	2668 13	3653 13	3878 4	2710 9	2126 16	2799 12	3156 17
Tumut	1086 19	995 17	1134 18	2258 13	2131 11	2363 1	2641 1	3300 6
Goulburn	520 18	430 6	361 8	681 13	430 6	457 13	172 6	567 6
	3046 1	4093 16	4149 19	6816 10	5253 6	4947 10	5613 19	7033 3
Northern—								
From Rocky River	2613 14	3487 11	2986 1	2473 5	2091 14	2071 18	1880 1	3611 10
Totals	14,700 17	16,346 7	16,857 8	22,320 13	17,888 8	18,055 18	22,566 16	23,333 8
Total for the eight months								149,897 8

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Since our last Summary the share market has been very active, and prices of most securities have advanced considerably, money being more plentiful for investment in bank shares. The Australian Gas-Light Company held their half-yearly meeting last month, and declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Bank of New South Wales shares have advanced £1 to £1 10s. per share; Commercial Bank, 10s. per share; Australian Joint Stock Bank, 15s. per share; Union Bank, £2 per share. Government Debentures are very firm, and those due in 1860 have been sold at par and interest; the Interminables are more in request, and have changed hands at 96. The Government have brought in a bill for the purpose of changing Interminables for Terminables of thirty years date. The policy of this measure is questionable, but is owing to the little favour they found on the Stock Exchange in England, and as the Government are likely to be borrowers to a large extent, if railways are to be continued, they will without doubt require to borrow money from English capitalists.

The following table will shew the fluctuations in the prices of the securities, as compared with their ruling on the 9th August:—

Name of Company.	Price August 9.	Price Sept. 9.	Advance per share.
Bank of New South Wales	43	44 to 44½	1 to 1½
Commercial Bank	43	43½	½
Australian Joint Stock Bank	11¼	12	¾
Union Bank	47½	49½	2
A. S. Navigation	13	13	—
H. R. N. S. Navigation	7½	7½	—
Newcastle Coal and Copper Company	16 p. c. dis. ex. div.	15	1 per cent.
General Assurance	9½	9½	—
New South Wales Marine Assurance	4	4	—
Australian Gaslight Company	11¼	11 ex. div.	—
Ditto new	11¼	11	—
Sydney Insurance	27s.	99 to 100 and interest	—
New South Wales Government Debentures	98½ to 100 and interest	96 per cent.	—
Ditto Interminable	96 and int.	per annum	—
Australasian Steam Navigation 7 per cent. Debentures	½ p. c. interest.	½ per cent. prm and int.	—

THE MINT.

The amount of gold dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from the 1st of January to the 3rd of September, for the purpose of coinage, has been 235,176 ounces. The amount of gold-coin issued during the same period has been 685,500 sovereigns, 486,000 half-sovereigns. Total value, £928,500. During the same period of 1857, the amount of gold-dust received was 89,491 ounces, and gold coin issued, 540,000 half-sovereigns and 69,000 sovereigns. Total, £339,000. It will be observed, therefore, that there is an increase in the receipts of gold-dust of 146,685 ounces, and that £589,500 more coin has been issued this year.

The following is a statement of the weekly receipts of gold-dust, and number of sovereigns and half-sovereigns issued from the 1st of January to the 3rd of September, 1858:—

1858.		Issue. Sovereigns.	Issue. Half-Sovereigns.	Receipts. ozs.
January	8	nil.	...	16,887
	15	40,000	...	10,812
	22	80,000	...	29,512
	29	60,000	...	15,379
February	5	80,000	...	6,082
	12	70,000	...	6,945
	19	60,000	...	5,048
	26	40,000	...	3,692
March	5	45,000	...	4,559
	12	15,000	...	4,791
	19	20,000	...	4,651
	26	15,000	...	4,597
April	1	25,000	...	4,951
	9	nil.	...	5,056
	16	......	20,000	6,446
	23	......	30,000	3,394
	30	......	40,000	7,110
May	7	......	50,000	2,192
	14	......	40,000	7,940
	21	......	20,000	2,544
	28	......	40,000	6,773
June	4	......	40,000	3,167
	11	......	40,000	7,597
	18	......	40,000	2,711
	25	......	60,000	6,390
July	2	......	60,000	4,316
	9	8,300	6,000	6,750
	16	10,000	nil.	2,089
	23	20,000	......	6,911
	30	20,000	......	3,677
August	6	20,000	......	6,887
	13	15,000	......	3,352
	20	30,000	......	7,887
	27	25,000	......	2,953
September	3	20,000	......	7,820
		£685,500	486,000	235,176

THE ESCORTS.

The amount of gold dust delivered by the escorts from our several gold-fields during the month of August has been 21,927 ounces; for the corresponding month of 1857 the receipts were 10,066 ounces; there is therefore an increase of 11,861 ounces, or 118 per cent. on the amount delivered during the month. During the first eight months of 1857 the quantity of gold-dust received by escort was 87,139 ounces. For the same period of 1858 the receipts have amounted to 150,200, which is an increase of 6306 ounces, or over 70 per cent. in favour of the present year.

It is satisfactory to find that the yield from our gold-fields has steadily increased, and the discovery of a rich gold-field at Port Curtis must naturally increase our receipts for the present year, which are now about 2000 ounces in excess of the quantity received during the whole of last year.

The subjoined table will show the quantity delivered monthly by each escort during the first eight months of 1857 and 1858:—

1857.	Western. ozs.	Southern. ozs.	Northern. ozs.
January	8,428	1,298	4,361
February	6,788	1,196	1,396
March	5,882	1,136	3,474
April	6,015	1,440	2,717
May	7,133	3,527	1,090
June	6,175	1,832	1,577
July	5,841	2,517	3,339
August	6,255	2,446	1,365
	52,517	15,392	19,230

	Ounces.
Western	52,517
Southern	15,392
Northern	19,230
Total	87,139

1858.	Western. ozs.	Southern. ozs.	Northern. ozs.
January	9,039	2,847	2,815
February	8,766	4,184	2,487
March	10,031	4,150	2,376
April	13,482	6,815	2,472
May	10,591	5,251	2,073
June	11,236	4,974	2,072
July	15,080	5,613	2,880
August	12,393	7,023	2,610
	90,558	40,857	18,785

	Ounces.
Western	90,558
Southern	40,857
Northern	18,785
	150,200

It will be found from this statement that the yield of gold from the Western and Southern Gold-fields continues to increase considerably. The increase on the receipts from the Western being 38,041 ounces, or 75 per cent., and from the Southern, 25,465 ounces, or over 165 per cent. There is still a slight falling off in the receipts from the Northern Gold-fields of 445 ounces, or about 2½ per cent.

THE CUSTOMS.

The Customs' revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of August has been £43,569 16s. 1d; for the corresponding month of 1857 the receipts were £42,138 19s. 5d. There is, therefore, an increase of £1430 16s. 8d. on the revenue of the month. During the first eight months of 1857, the amount collected was £343,212 4s. 5d. For the same period of 1858 the revenue received has amounted to £359,833 2s. 8d., which is an increase of £16,620 18s. 3d., or about 5 per cent. increase in favour of the present year.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the eight months of 1857 and 1858:—

	1857. £	s.	d.		1858. £	s.	d.
January	£44,857	19	5	...	£43,195	6	8
February	45,850	5	5	...	40,758	2	8
March	40,276	16	4	...	47,147	16	11
April	39,698	19	1	...	46,273	4	6
May	45,499	0	4	...	48,472	1	6
June	41,085	16	10	...	43,931	16	5
July	43,554	7	7	...	46,384	18	5
August	42,138	19	5	...	43,569	16	1
	£343,212	4	5		£359,893	2	8

SYDNEY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

The Share Market continues very firm, and there has been a gradual improvement in the value of many of our colonial securities since our report for the August mail. Bank Stock continues to be the favourite investment, even at present prices, although many of our other dividend paying companies would return a much higher rate of interest on capital invested in them.

Bank of New South Wales Stock has advanced £1 per share since last report, and is now held firm at our quotations, in anticipation of a good report being laid before the shareholders, at the next half-yearly meeting, to be held next month.

Commercial Bank Stock has advanced 10s per share, and holders are very firm; the favourable report submitted at the last half-yearly meeting, showing an increase in the business, has considerably improved the value of this stock.

Australian Joint Stock Bank stock has advanced considerably, the last sales made at £12, being an advance of 15s. per share on our last month's quotations.

Union Bank of Australia.—Shares in this bank have also advanced £2 per share; and as the dividend will be payable in the colony next month, holders are very firm at our quotations.

Stock in our Marine Assurance companies is chiefly held for permanent investment, and is seldom offering. Some of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company's Shares have, however, changed hands during the month at £4 per share, or 100 per cent. premium.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Stock has been a good deal enquired for, but holders are very firm, while buyers do not feel inclined to operate at the increased rates asked.

In Newcastle Coal and Copper Company's Shares there have been a number of transactions, and this stock has an upward tendency; there appears to be nothing to warrant the low prices at which sales of this stock have been made.

Australian Gas Light Company's Shares are rather dull of sale, and prices show a slight decline on those of last month; this is accounted for by the falling off in the rate of dividend.

Debentures.—New South Wales Government have been freely dealt in during the month, at our quotations, and there are a few of those of short dates now offering. Interminables have advanced 1 per cent. in value. Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Debentures have also advanced half per cent., and have been nearly all bought up for permanent investment.

The following are the different prices at which sales have been made of the under-noted securities since last report:—

Bank of New South Wales, at £43 and £44 per share
Commercial Bank, at £43 and £42 10s. ditto
Australian Joint Stock Bank, at £11 5s, £11 10s, £11 15s, and £12 ditto
Union Bank of Australia, at £49 10s ditto
Australian Gas Light Company, at £11 7s 6d cum div.; £11 ex div. ditto
New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, at £4 ditto
Sydney Fire Insurance Company, at £1 7s ditto
Newcastle Coal and Copper Mining Company, £25 paid, at £31 5s ditto
Newcastle Coal and Copper Mining Company, £23 10s paid, at £19 15s, £19 19s 6d, £20, and £20 5s ditto
Grafton Steam Navigation Company, at £11 ditto
Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, at £7 10s ditto
Sydney Exchange Company, at £4 10s ditto.

Debentures.

New South Wales Government, redeemable 1860, at 100.
New South Wales Government, redeemable 1876, at 99.
New South Wales Government, interminables, at 96.
New South Wales Treasury Bills, payable 1859, at 100.
Australasian Steam Navigation Company, redeemable 1860, at 100½.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers,
September 9, 1858. Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

VALUE OF SECURITIES.

The Share Market has been characterised by some activity during the past month. Money is accumulating for investment, whilst the aggregate capital of the various joint stock companies remains the same. Government Debentures, also, are mostly held by public establishments or remitted to London; hence, the profits of banks and most other companies being permanently remunerative, securities have continued to advance, and are likely to be not less esteemed should expected advices from London show that commercial and monetary affairs are in a satisfactory state.

The following have been the prices realised since last summary:

Bank of New South Wales, £43, £44, £44 10s. per share
Commercial Bank, £42, £42 10s. ditto
Joint Stock Bank, £11 5s., £11 10s., £11 15s., £12 ditto
Union Bank, £49 10s, ditto
Gas Light Company, £10 18s. and £11 ex div. ditto
Steam—Australasian, £13 ditto
Hunter River, £7 10s. ditto
N. S. W. Marine Assurance Company, £4 ditto
Newcastle Coal and Copper Co., 85 and 86 per cent. ditto
Sydney Fire Insurance Company, £1 7s. ditto
Pyrmont Bridge Company, 90 per cent.
N. S. W. Government Debentures, payable 1860, at par; payable 1876, at 99 per cent.; interminables, at 96 per cent.
Steam Company's Debentures, 100½ per cent.

The following are present quotations:—

Description.	Dividend per Annum last declared.	Paid up each Share.	Prices.
Banks—			
New South Wales	20 ℘ cent.	£20	£44 to £45
Commercial	17 ...	£25	£42 10s to £43
Austral. Joint Stock	10 ...	£10	£12
Australasia	20 ...	£40	£50
Union Bank of Australia	20 ...	£25 / £12 10s	£50 / £30
Bank of Victoria	15 ...	£25	£40
Debentures—			
N.S.W. Government	5 ℘ ct. ℘ ann.	20 years	99 to 102¼ ℘ cent
Ditto ditto	3½d. ℘ c. ℘ dm	3 to 5 yrs.	
Ditto 5 ℘ cent.	interminable...	...	
Austral. Steam Co.	7 ℘ ct. ℘ ann.	3 4 & 5 yrs	100 10s. ℘ cent.
Victoria Government	5 & 6 ℘ c. ℘ an	...	95 to 104 ℘ cent
Geel. & Melb. Railw.	6 ℘ cent.	7 years	
New Zealand	6&10 ℘ c. ℘ an	...	par to 5 ℘ cnt. pm
Gas—			
Austral. Gas-L. Co.	10 ℘ cent.	£6	£11
Mel. Gas & Coke Co.	12 ...	£5 & £10	140 ℘ cent.
Steam—			
Austr. Stm. Nav. Co.	10 ...	£15	£13 to £13 10s.
H. R. N. Stm. Nav. Co	10 ...	£10	£7 10s.
North Shore Stm. Co	5 ...	£5	
Kiama Stm. Nav. Co	10 ...	£5	£5
Grafton Steam N. Co	20 ...	£10	£10 to £12
Assurance—			
Genl. Assurance Co.	20 ...	£5	£9 10s.
N. S. W. Marine Co.	25 ...	£3	£4
Sydney Assurance Co	10 ...	£1	£1 7s to £1 8s
Coal and Copper—			
Newcastle Coal and Copper Co.	10 ...	£23 10s. & £25	85 to 90 ℘ cent
Bathurst Cop. Min. Co	... ...	£5	
Carangara Copper Mining Co.	... ...	£3 10s.	£2 10s.
Ophir Cop. Min. Co.	... ...	£5	
Railways—			
Melbourne & Hobson Bay Railway Co.	14 ...	£50	£72
Geel. & Melb. Rail. Co	5 ℘ cent. int.	£20	
Sydney Exchange Co	... ...	£10	
Wentworth Gold Co.	... ...	£10	
Pyrmont Bridge Co.	8 ℘ c. interest	£5	par

The prices of shares include the dividends from last payment.

Mortgages are negociated at interest of from 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had upon application to

W. BARTON and SON, 221, George-street,
September 9. opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNTS.

EXCHANGE.

	Purchased at	Sold at
On London, at 30 days' sight	Par	2 ℘ cent. prem.
60 ditto ditto	Par	2¼ ℘ cent. prem.
On Melbourne and Geelong, at sight; On Ballaarat, Portland, Sandhurst, Belfast, Castlemaine, Avoca, and Beechworth, at sight	1 ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
On Adelaide, at 15 days' sight	1 ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	......	......
On Launceston and Hobart Town, at 15 days' sight	1 ℘ cent. discount.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	......	......
On Brisbane, Goulburn, and Bathurst	½ ℘ cent. dis.	½ ℘ cent. prem.
On Maitland and Newcastle	½ ℘ cent. dis.	½ ℘ cent. prem.
On New Zealand, 15 days' sight	2 ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	......	

DISCOUNTS.

For 65 days currency and under, 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
95 ditto ditto, 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
125 ditto ditto, 8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
Over 125 days currency, 9 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

INTEREST ON MONEY.

For money deposited for 15 days certain, 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
Ditto ditto 3 months certain, 4 ℘ cent. ditto
Ditto ditto 6 months certain, 5 ℘ cent. ditto.
For a longer period according to arrangement.

LAND AND HOUSE CIRCULAR.

We cannot remark any improvement in the market for real property since our last report. Our weekly land sales continue to be well attended—there is no want of money—but still an evident indisposition to invest. This arises chiefly from a want of confidence in the present value of real estate, which want of confidence has been increased, particularly in regard to house property, by the late gradual fall in the rates of wages for mechanics and labourers, and the proportionate diminution in the cost of building. It is possible that the present inactivity may continue for some short time; but we are inclined to think that property will hold its present value, with a gradually increasing disposition to purchase, and a consequent upward tendency in price.

The following have been among our late sales:—

City Properties.—A five-room cottage, in Pitt-street South, £1300; small house at Miller's Point, £300; a brick house, in Cooper-street, Chippendale, £340; two houses, Liverpool and Riley streets, £935; two small houses in Upper Fort-street, £1125; block of property, in Kent-street, £1450.

Building Allotments in Sydney.—Several in Cleveland, Dowling, Albion, and Church streets, Surry Hills.

Leaseholds for 99 Years.—Allotments at Mort's Dock, Waterview Bay; at Double Bay and other portions of the Point Piper Estate; the Bricklayer's Arms, at Redfern; and also the residue of a twenty-eight years lease of a block of property on the North Shore.

Country Towns.—A brick cottage, in Campbelltown, for £650; and sundry allotments in Goulburn, Clarence Town, and elsewhere.

Estates and Farms.—Two farms, at Connolly's Bush, £7 per acre; two farms, at Botany, at £20 per acre; the Eagle Vale Estate of 600 acres, near Campbelltown, for £2500; and 837 acres at Tuena Creek, near Goulburn, for £650.

MORT and CO.

The Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, 9th September.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Wool.—There have been no transactions since last report, and prices are entirely nominal.

Tallow.—The quantity to hand has been taken for home consumption, at prices fully equal to those of last week.

Sheepskins are not quite so firm as last week, and only full fleeced will realise 7d. per lb, mixed growth from 5d. to 6d.

Hides.—A large quantity have come forward, consisting chiefly of station and dry salted, for which the demand has equalled the supply. Shipping parcels of wet-salted are scarce, and would not realise more than 11s. to 12s. for first class.

Freights to London—
Wool, ½d. to ⅝d. per lb. in full
Hides, 25s. to 30s. per ton
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton
Fish oil, 65s. to 75s. per tun
Gold, ¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ½ ditto by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 1½ per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), par, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.	s. d.
Superior clips	nominal.	
Fair to good	ditto	
Low to middling	ditto	
Grease	ditto	
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	ditto	
Handwashed	ditto	
Scoured	ditto	
TALLOW.		
Beef	£41 0 0	to £42 10 0 for ship
Mutton	50 0 0	to 52 0 0 for town use.
Station tallow	36 0 0	38 0 0
Hides, each	0 4 6	0 11 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 7

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 9th September.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale.—Thursday, September 9th.—Tare actual; draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Mixed, H O, 1 at 8¼d; Ditto, Balance, 1 at 9½d; Skin, P M B, 1 at 3d; Broken, M C, 1 at 13d; Grease, JKM, 3 at 5¼d; 3 bags at 2¼d, 2 ditto at 1¼d. Sheepskins: Lot at 5¼d, 1 bundle at 6¼d, 3 at 6¼d, 14 at 5¼d; SC, 17 at 6¼, 2 bales at 6½d, 3 bundles at 5d; J K M, 2 bundles at 6¼d, 4 at 5d, 3 at 7d; lot at 8d, 2 bales at 6d, 1 at 8d, 1 bundle at 6d, 9 at 7d, 3 at 7d. Lot at 7d, 3 bundles at 6¼d; H K H, 1 bale at 6¼d, 4 at 6¼d. 126 woolpacks (damaged) at 34d, 179 at 27d, 101 at 33d. 6 bolts woolbagging (damaged) at 4½d per yard. Lot 3-bushel bags at 7s 3d per dozen. Tallow: W3, 7 casks at 44s; JE, 4 at 42s 6d; BAB, 3 at 44s, 3 at 46s 9d, 3 at 43s; J G, 1 at 45s; JKM, 1 at 44s; GB, 1 at 44s 3d; T C C, 1 at 44s; H P, 1 at 50s 6d, 1 at 47s, 1 at 50s; T over —, 1 at 46s; WH over K, 1 cask at 44s 3d; W in circle, 1 at 44s 9d; H & TH, 3 at 43s 6d, 1 at 45s 9d; 100 paunches at 51s, 160 at 51s, 60 at 51s 3d, 8 casks at 41s. Hides: CL, 5 at 4s 3d; HF, 5 at 7s, 14 at 7s 9d, 18 at 9s 6d, 6 at 7s 3d, 13 at 10s 9d, 46 at 10s 6d, 51 at 8s 9d, 38 at 9s 6d, 5 at 8s 6d, 15 at 7s 9d, 25 at 10s 3d, 77 at 10s 9d, 60 at 11s 9d, 21 at 7s 6d, 9 at 7s 6d, 24 at 9s 3d, 11 at 8s, 52 at 8s, 16 at 7s 6d, 21 at 8s, 26 at 8s, 101 at 7s, 161 at 9s. 3 bags hair, at 6½d. Lot shank bones, 5s. 35 bags horns, at 30s, lot at 25s 6d, lot at 30s, lot at 30s.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

Thursday, 9th September.

Since the last months' Summary for England there has been two arrivals with immigrants, besides one from Germany, and one from China. The first, a British ship, was soon emptied, and all were hired at about the current rates. The Chinese have not come for hire, but are under engagement for the gold-mines, and the Germans have only just arrived. Some are already engaged; the rest will be on hire shortly. Meantime there is a pressing demand for good agricultural labourers: single men at from £30 to £35 a year, with board and lodgings, or hut-room and rations; for married couples, from £45 to £55, and found; ploughmen, bullock-drivers, and shepherds are much inquired for, and quickly engaged at the current wages. This description of British labour, if sober steady hands, need not hesitate for a moment to come to this country. The new diggings at the Fitzroy River, Port Curtis district, begin to unsettle our labour market.

W. B. HAIGH, King-street East.

Since the departure of the last English mail two immigrant vessels have arrived—the Fitzjames and Grand Trianon, bringing about 860 passengers of a very suitable class for the wants of the colony, being chiefly from the agricultural districts in England, and they were consequently readily engaged at the full current rates in the market, namely, £35 per annum for single ploughmen, and £45 to £50 for married couples. The demand for single men accustomed to agricultural and pastoral pursuits is, without doubt, more than equal to the supply. The new gold-fields lately discovered at Port Curtis, in the Northern district, is creating considerable excitement, and some thousands are turning their course to this locality; this fact has caused an extra demand for hands. The dulness in trade has, on the other hand, checked employment for a certain class, particularly for mechanics, clerks, &c.; for this description of labour the colony offers but little encouragement. Female domestic servants are also not so much inquired for as single farming men. A German vessel has just arrived; these immigrants will readily find employment.

SPENCER ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street North.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 9th September.

The President took the chair at nine minutes past 4 p.m.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the resumption of the debate upon the Electoral Bill be postponed until after the other formal business upon the paper should be disposed of.

Mr. WISE seconded the motion. This was agreed to after a few observations from Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in reply to which the SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that the other business, being of a routine description, would not detain the House.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL.

The second reading of this bill was postponed till to-morrow (this day), on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who explained that the only alteration of any material importance, which would be likely to be proposed in this bill, was in the ninth clause.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY'S BILL.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, seconded by Dr. DOUGLASS, the report of the committee of the House upon the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill was adopted; and the third reading ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

ELECTORAL BILL.—DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. WISE said that, in moving the adjournment of the debate yesterday as he did, he thought it was incumbent on him to endeavour to assist, as far as he could, in throwing such light as it was possible for him to throw upon this most important subject. It was, he apprehended, a subject of importance, because it involved great principles; and it was those great principles which he should seek to discuss, and to which he should give the greater portion of his attention. But, before he proceeded to the great principles of the discussion, he hoped it would not be thought irrelevant if he made one or two observations in reference to the speech with which the second reading of the bill was introduced to the Council yesterday. He was sure that the House, the country, and the other members of the Cabinet must feel extremely gratified at the very candid explanation given in reference to the bill, as regarded its birth, parentage, and all the various mouldings which it had gone through. He was not surprised that his learned friend, even on that part of the subject, was listened to with very great attention—an attention which would be shared in by the country, and, perhaps, more especially by those who had the happiness and the honour of attending to his learned friend's disquisitions at a certain meeting which took place when a certain great petition was prepared for the House. It would be very satisfactory indeed for the members of that great league to be informed that it was to them that this Electoral Bill was owing. It would be extremely satisfactory to them to know that that bill might be traced to their exertions, and that if it had not been for that great meeting, and that wonderful petition, it would not have been in existence. But as they read on—step by step in the announcement—and expected to see how very very much they had assisted and enlightened the commonwealth with their grand discoveries, they would be a little astonished to find the Solicitor-General in his place in the House, announcing boldly that he was not for the population basis—that he was not for manhood suffrage—that he was not for universal suffrage—but that these were political nostrums, of which he wiped his hands—which he left for those empirics who sometimes scattered dissention amongst particular states. Those were not his learned friends exact words, but they were the substance of what he said. That learned gentleman repudiated (the House would bear in mind), and repudiated with emphasis, the charge brought against the bill in reference to manhood suffrage. He repudiated universal suffrage. He (Mr. Wise) was astonished, and he thought everybody else would be astonished, when he had endeavoured to enlighten the House on some points connected with the matter so far as it originated in that celebrated petition. It was necessary that this should be done, because hon. members were informed last night that a false issue had been attempted to be raised. Of course the present Government and his learned friend had taken no part in raising a false issue! They had always sailed under their true colours. They had always meant what they had said. It was therefore very desirable, in order to throw some light upon what they meant, to ascertain what that celebrated petition was. He had that petition before him. Its birthplace was Hyde Park. Its sponsors were Mr. Robert Campbell, Mr. Charles Cowper (he presumed the same gentleman who leads the Government in the other House), and its absent sponsor Mr. John Robertson (he presumed the same gentleman who now held the office of Minister for Lands and Public Works). With these sponsors, the bantling was ushered into the world. The petition stated that the petitioners were of opinion that equality of electoral districts based on population was a just principle of representation. Now, he would ask every hon. member of the House—he would ask every gentleman who signed his name to that petition—he would ask even his learned friend himself, whether the meaning of those words did not convey to those unhappy petitioners this simple fact: that every man should have a vote, and that every district should return its members in proportion to its population—that it was to be strictly arithmetical—that if 100 electors returned one member, 500 electors should return five members? and so on. Could it be doubted? Had it any other meaning whatever? That was the petition which, the House had been told, led to the bringing forward of the great measure now under discussion, and it was that which enabled his learned friend to hold the seat he now occupied. The speeches which were made on that occasion started on the principle of the inalienable right of all British subjects to the power of voting. He thought he should be able to show before he sat down that the inference he had drawn from the words contained in the petition was a fair one—so many heads so many votes; and, so many votes so many members. This was necessarily the same thing as universal suffrage. That was pointed out at the time as the object of the present bill. They need not be hoodwinked or scared by the confession they heard yesterday. Whatever his learned friend's opinions might have been at that time they were not so now. If the principle of universal suffrage was repudiated in the bill, then the petition upon which it was based had not been carried out. He thought it would be as well to look at the petition from another point of view. He should not have troubled himself to have raked up such subjects, had it not been for the somewhat grandiloquent allusions made yesterday by the learned gentleman opposite to the value of such petitions. He could hardly venture to give an opinion on the value of such petitions. He might not be thought to have had sufficient acquaintance with the cities in this part of the world to enable him to do so. Therefore, he would beg leave to give the opinion of a very learned, very able, and very eloquent gentleman—a gentleman whose name would be recognised as deserving of all he had said of him. It would be as well that the House should hear his sentiments before they heard his name. He said:—"But I would remind the House that there is nothing easier than to get up large meetings in large cities—nothing easier than to procure a large attendance of street idlers on any occasion when a little amusement is expected—nothing easier than to get up enthusiastic cheering for any speaker who may choose to find fault with all that is solid and valuable in government, or to indulge in any amount of vindictive and malicious and scurrilous abuse of individuals—nothing easier than to get up loud plaudits for men who revile those whose motives they misrepresent, and whose arguments they cannot understand. This is a matter of constant occurrence both here and in the mother country." He was a little astonished to hear a member of the present administration heralding forth the bill as so good—so super excellent—because it proceeded from a recommendation of a public meeting held in a large city, where he (Mr. Wise) held in his hand such an extract from a speech delivered by the hon. and learned Attorney-General on the Constitution Bill. That was the value he (Mr. Martin) set then, and, he (Mr. Wise) presumed, put now upon petitions emanating from large meetings. His learned friend (Mr. Lutwyche) differed from his hon. and learned colleague on that point, and he had expressed his opinion to the House. But he talked also about a false issue, and he had told the House that the Electoral Bill was not brought forward in the first instance because the Government doubted their legal power to bring in an Electoral Bill and pass it. He would remind his learned friend and the country, that but for Mr. Cowper's own suggestion and invitation, the House would have first had to consider the Land Act, and then the Electoral Bill. Why did not Mr. Cowper urge on the Electoral Bill, if the Ministers of the day thought they were unable to pass it into an act legally? Both measures were set down for the same week. When the time came, the Land Act was not to be heard of; the Electoral Act was. The false issue raised yesterday was not, he thought, the false issue which his learned friend meant; but the false issue which was endeavoured to be raised all through his learned friend's speech was, that this measure was called for by the country. The learned gentleman opposite had admitted that unless he could establish that such an organic change as the one proposed was urgently demanded, it ought not to be given—(hear, hear, from the Solicitor-General)—that unless he could show that the evils of the existing system were great, and that they would be probably remedied by the alteration, it ought not to be granted,—and he had immediately founded it upon the petition. That petition was for unadulterated universal suffrage. ("No," from the Government benches.) Every writer on the subject, and every one who had given it attention, agreed that equality of electoral districts was inseparable from universal suffrage. Equal electoral districts and universal suffrage were based on the same principle. Grant the one and they must grant the other. If a person was entitled to a vote, because he had a head upon his shoulders; and if he only formed one in 500 to return a member, he had only a 500th part, but if 5000 in another place returned a member, each would only have a five thousandth part. If the electoral districts were not equal, there must be disproportion in the power of representative voting. Every man must vote, and every man's vote must have the same proportion to the member, in order to carry out the principle laid down in that petition. He would take the liberty, by and by, of referring to the opinions of one or two great men in that great country—America—who had recognised the principle, and who had not feared to carry it out its results. And he thought that the issue that House had now to deal with was one that ought not to be glossed over by any sham or any pretence, and he would therefore wish to put the whole question before hon. members in its proper light. It was not for them to enquire whether this bill was better or was worse than that introduced by any former Ministry, but the question for them to decide was simply this—"Is the bill a good one?" If it were so, let them assent to it, whether it were brought forward by the present or by any former Government; if it were bad, let them reject it, even though it had been introduced by fifty previous Governments. Let them look to the principles of the measure, and if those principles were right, let them agree to the bill, availing themselves of the knowledge they had acquired from the past, and of the certainty they must have that the same motives would still rule the human character here, as had ruled them hitherto in other parts of the world; gaining wisdom from what had gone before, and taking into consideration the necessity and the importance of the measure, and its adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of the land for which it was proposed. In this way they would be enabled so to frame a law for their future management, which would be right in principle, whilst its detail could be varied from time to time to meet if necessary the circumstances of the moment. He did not propose in this address to discuss the details of the measure, or to enter into the question of the proportionate number of members assigned to the various electoral divisions. He would say, however, that he believed that one very great mistake had been made by dividing the colony into single electorates. At the same time he did not so much object to it, because in process of time, when the number of representatives would have to be increased, this evil would remedy itself. The question to which he should direct his remarks would be that of the franchise, as the clause relative to that point was the only one in the bill that contained anything like a principle—it had certainly contained another principle when introduced, but this had been withdrawn, no one knew why or wherefore,—wherein was foreshadowed the idea that whenever any electorate had a certain increased amount of population, it should have a corresponding increase in the number of its representatives. This principle had been inserted in the bill, in accordance with the views contained in the celebrated petition to which he had before alluded; because it was certain that if universal suffrage were conceded, then there must also be given equal electoral districts, and representation in proportion to members. Such a franchise as this contained in the bill was not at all fitted for adoption in this country, and he should submit as briefly as he could his reasons for saying that it was a faulty and a vicious one, calculated to produce injury to the community that should adopt it, not called for by any peculiar circumstances of the State, and not even demanded by the people. It was not for that House to take into consideration that this franchise had been agreed to, by a very large majority, in another place. The majority might be about as good a guide in that other place, as it appeared to be amongst the Cabinet themselves, and there they knew that the majority did not rule. It was well known that on the ballot clause of this bill, only two members of the Cabinet were in its favour, whilst three were opposed to it, so that here the minority had carried their views against the majority. Might not the same thing be the case with reference to this franchise clause? Might it not be the same with reference to every other part of this bill? It might be that the learned Attorney-General dissented from this measure, and still agreed with those opinions which he had so fully and ably developed some three or four years ago. With singular self-denial that learned and hon. gentleman had abstained from uttering an opinion, or from giving a vote upon any one of the great principles of this measure, and, therefore, what that hon. and learned gentleman's views now were, it was impossible to say. What they were only a short time back was well known; and he thought that it was quite clear even now that that honorable and learned gentleman did not and could not agree with that electoral equality so strongly contended for in the petition. Then again, the hon. and learned Solicitor-General neither agreed with his learned colleague, nor, as he had himself shown, with any other of the Cabinet of which he was a member. How far then the members of this Cabinet agreed amongst themselves it was impossible to discover, nor could it be said positively that this bill was the expressed views of a majority of the Cabinet. He remembered that when this bill had been first introduced, there had been a pecuniary qualification contained in it. That, however, had been withdrawn, and he should much like to know how that had been brought about. Had the Cabinet changed their minds, or had the minority again swayed the opinions of the majority? Such was the Ministry, and perhaps a better description of them could not be given than that which had been most aptly described by the poet in the following lines, which perhaps some hon. member might remember.

For when we swore to carry on
The present reformation,
According to the purest mode
Of suffrage best reformed abroad,
What did we else but make a vow
To do, we know not what, nor how?
For no three of us will agree
When or what these reforms should be.

That was an exact description of the Cabinet on whose shoulders devolved the Government of this country. Passing, however, over this point, which he would not have alluded to had it not been forced from him by the remarks of the hon. Solicitor-General, the question to which he should first direct his attention would be as to the effect of this suffrage clause upon the country. The object of all electoral reform was, as he conceived it, to obtain a more perfect system of representative government. This system of representation was altogether unknown to the ancients, and has been only carried out in its perfection in England. With respect to this, then, the only point upon which he and his learned friend were at issue was this, that the hon. and learned member and his colleagues would have that House take up the American view of representation, whilst he (Mr. W.) would have them stand by and support the English system. At the very outset of the arguments, let them go back to the first principles for which the learned Solicitor-General and his colleagues so much contended. Let this be done, and if one point could be proved, then indeed all further argument became unnecessary,—the question was decided at once. Let the hon. and learned member only once establish satisfactorily that there was an inherent right in every man to possess a vote, and there the matter would be at an end. The hon. and learned member had pointed to America, and no doubt there it was carried out and publicly avowed; that was the American view, but they could find no trace of such a principle in England. The system of English representation was this—that the whole country should be represented, and this was done by means of a property qualification; but it was an egregious and a fatal mistake, that had led to a vast amount of misconception, to say that a property qualification meant that property entitled a man to vote. No such a thing was the case, as votes were not given in proportion to the amount of property held, as, though £10 might give a man the right to vote, ten times £10 would not give him ten votes. The vote was given in the first place to property; but then the circumstances of the rules under which it should be exercised were subsequently determined, limiting to some extent the operation of the rule. The amount of property was fixed solely as a point below which the right of voting should not be exercised. There must be a line somewhere, and property formed the best basis for calculating the intelligence and fitness of a man to give a vote, since the absence of all property showed a man incapable of managing his own affairs properly, and therefore unfit to meddle with those of the State. This being the rule, hon. members would find that the object of legislation had been—when an alteration had been deemed necessary, and it was considered advisable to extend the number of voters—to alter the amount of property qualification by reducing it to meet the times, but not to abolish it altogether. Let them look at the municipal councils throughout England, and they would find that in every one of them property was made the test of fitness for the franchise. No trace of the inalienable right was to be found there. Nor would they find it, though they searched all the records of ancient history; and he certainly was astonished to hear the hon. and learned Solicitor-General referring to that long uprooted notion that universal suffrage was known to the ancient Saxons. He need not go into this matter, as the fallacy had been long since exploded, but he would point to the authority of Lord Brougham as conclusive on the subject. He admitted that it was claimed as an inherent right in America: in Massachusetts it had been claimed, and, according to the authority of that great statesman Sumner, it had been put forward at the time of the Revolution as the basis of the constitution of that State. He should now proceed to satisfy the House that the alteration in the franchise contemplated by this bill, tending as it did towards universal suffrage, would lead to the ruin of real freedom and justice in this country, as it had already done in America. He would go over the names of a few great men of different countries who had all asserted that the principle of universal suffrage was not a right inherent in man. This might detain him too long; but he would just mention the names of Guizot, Lord John Russell, Sir James Macintosh, J. B. Macauley, Storey, and other writers in America, had also openly asserted that the right of indiscriminate voting was not inherent in man. Notwithstanding these high authorities, they found that equality of electoral districts, based on population, was the principle upon which the bill now before the House was framed. He would now pass on to consider whether the object of representative government was likely to be attained by one or other of these systems. It was said that it was not manhood suffrage—that it was not universal suffrage—nothing of the kind. Well, then, if it was intended that property qualification should have a voice in the matter, why had it not been stated so clearly and unmistakeably? What was the electoral qualification most insisted on in America, in every one of the States of the Union? Was it not a residentiary qualification? The terms used were precisely of a character insisting upon a qualification of residence. But, after all, was it not universal suffrage? Was it not very like manhood suffrage? Was it not a sham, and a false issue? In looking at those American principles, he pronounced the qualification thus fixed as a sham. The question they were debating was, whether they were to lay down the future elective principle upon a system of this kind or not in this country. But the principle sought to be obtained under the bill was universal suffrage to its greatest extent, because the clause requiring a certain residentiary qualification would soon be lost sight of altogether, as must be plainly perceived, unless, indeed, they chose to shut their eyes to everything that was passing around them. If they looked, for example, to America for the working of the system, they would find that in that country already it produced the greatest evils—evils which it behoved all who had good Government at heart to take care to avoid in this country. If they chose to run the risk of introducing those evils here, then let them lay the foundation for them by adhering to the system as obtained in America; but in adopting which they would be diverging from, nay forsaking, the system laid down in the constitution of England. The objects of representative government were justice for all—freedom for all—freedom of action and of opinion—freedom of industry, and security in enjoying the fruits of industry. These blessings, he believed, had been attained and enjoyed to a greater degree in England than in America. This could be proved by reference to the writings of the Americans themselves. Sumner, to whom he had already referred, wrote, that it was the boast of Americans that all men, no matter what their excellencies of education, industry, or intelligence, that all were equal at the ballot box, excepting none but those who were actually convicted, or who happened to have a black skin. But, after all, it was wrong to say that universal suffrage was approved of in America. It was wrong to say that there was no property qualification. And with regard to this qualification, it was one of the worst features in the case. His learned friend must know that this was one of the very worst features in the system as obtained in the Southern States. There the unfortunate slaves were treated as property; and the greater number of slaves a person had the greater number of votes he possessed—a principle directly contrary to that in operation in England, where no amount of property, however large, gives to the possessor a greater right in elections than the person who holds just as much property and no more as qualifies him to be a voter. It was only below a certain point that the law in England disqualified a man. It was as much as to say, If you cannot be industrious and honest enough—if you cannot, by your mode of life, show yourself sufficiently persevering and painstaking as to acquire a certain small amount of property in the State you are not entitled to exercise the franchise;—you are not worthy of dealing with the lives and properties of others. In America, this principle was not worked out. They heard a great deal of the grandeur of America: he admitted it, but, he would ask, was America's greatness owing in any way to universal suffrage? Had America, during the last fifteen or twenty years, advanced her name in the history of the world, or put herself forward in the van of nations, or extended her character or position. No, she had not; but, on the contrary, America had for these number of years, year by year, been declining; and, year by year, had she been sweeping away the bulwarks that had been previously erected by her great patriots against the despotism of the mob. Was she not by degrees destroying those bulwarks erected by her ancestors—men who were nobly alive to the interests of freedom, and also well convinced of the dangers to be feared from the despotism of the multitude, which was as dangerous at all times as the despotism of an oligarchy? They started on their career after the Declaration of Independence, not ignorant of political life—not afresh and unacquainted with the way before them—not ignorant of the principles of liberty. Upon these great points they were well versed. They had been nursed in the cradle of liberty—the word was ever in their mouths; the early fathers of the country had left their native land for the sake of that liberty which they had established in the wilds of the west. They had long valued the power of representation amongst themselves—the right of voting money in their local constitutions. Thus educated they were far better prepared for self-government than the people of this colony could boast to have been. The state of either country was very different. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that they—unlike the Americans—had not, for 200 years, been in the enjoyment of self-government. Had they been educated in the paths of self-government? No; the right of self-government had been bestowed upon them all at once, and men in those great matters of political life were like children in other things, who do not come into the possession of all their faculties at once. In America they had been under training for political life for full 200 years, and gradually they had availed themselves of the great resources of the country, advancing in population and in wealth in years past in as great a degree, and in some respects more steadily, than in later years—more so in this particular respect that in former years her increase arose from internal causes—in later years her increase had been greatly owing to foreign immigration. It was proved as a fact that from 1749 to 1775, while it still was an appanage of the British Crown, the population of the then colonies increased at the rate of six per cent. per annum. In fact, the increase of America in wealth and population had been greater while a dependency than since her independence, and notwithstanding that since then she had the greatest advantages any nation could possess—an unbounded territory, a limitless increase of population from abroad—all the discoveries of science to aid and assist their development and progress. But what was the course of events during the past twenty years? Step by step the bands of order had been loosened—step by step the mob had succeeded in grasping and holding the reins of power—step by step the great, the wise, and the intelligent of the land had withdrawn themselves from the arena of politics, leaving it entirely to the mob and its political organs; and year by year affairs became worse. No doubt, he was making statements calculated to startle those who had been accustomed to admire America, because of her vast population, and such may say that in speaking thus of her political institutions he misunderstood them. This was not, however, the case: he spoke from experience, or, rather, from the experiences of the many great writers on America, from Tocqueville down, who all agreed in statements of this kind; of men well qualified to judge of America, and to speak of her state from actual facts. He would read a few extracts from an American periodical, published as a chronicle of events. The hon. member read the following:

1856.

"September 11th.—A meeting held in Baltimore, this evening, to appoint a Fremont electoral ticket, is broken up.

"12th.—A political riot occurs in Baltimore, Md., between a Tillineer club and some democrats. Two are shot dead and many others wounded.

"30th.—A Republican meeting at Louisville, Ky., while addressed by Cassius M. Clay, is disturbed and broken up.

"October 5th.—Preston S. Brooks is publicly received by his constituents. Several canes and much gold and silver plate are given, and speeches are made by Senator Butler and other prominent citizens.

"8th.—A serious riot occurs at the municipal election at Baltimore. Four men are killed and eighty-eight are wounded, five of whom die of their wounds.

1857.

"February 19th.—The Congressional Corruption House investigation. Committee report that William A. Gilbert, Orsamus B. Matteson, and Francis S. Edwards, members of Congress from New York, and William W. Welch, member from Connecticut, be expelled, for corrupt conduct; and that James W. Simonton be expelled from the floor of the House, as reporter.

"May 14.—In Louisville, Ky., four negroes charged with the murder of the Joyce family are acquitted by the jury, and a mob attacks the gaol where the negroes are confined, are several times repulsed, but at length bring a cannon to bear on the building, when the keepers surrender, three of the negroes are hung by the mob, and the fourth cuts his throat to avoid its violence.

"May 18.—A mob of about 400 men partly armed, came into Edwardsville, In., to lynch three men arrested as murderers, but by the energy and bravery of the sheriff gaoler the leaders are arrested, and the mob is dispersed.

"June 1.—At the municipal election in Washington, D. C., there is a serious riot, occasioned chiefly by "Plug Uglies," from Baltimore. The police being overpowered, the marines are called in from the Navy Yard, are fired upon and return the fire, five men are killed and seventeen wounded.

"June 16.—There is a serious riot between the two police forces in New York, caused by the attempt of the Metropolitan Police to arrest Major Wood on a warrant for an assault.

"April 22.—An injunction is served on the Police Commissioners of New York, at the instigation of Major Wood, to restrain them from acting under the new law. The Mayor instructs the police to disobey the new Police Commissioners, as the law appointing them is unconstitutional.

"April.—The New York Legislature resolve, by a vote of 17 to 10 in the Senate, and 42 to 26 in the House, in reference to the Dred Scott decision, that the Supreme Court of the United States, by identifying itself with a sectional and aggressive party, has impaired the confidence and respect of the people of the States.

"May 1, 3.—There is a strike among the freight conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the Company requiring the freight cars to be sealed. The cars start from Baltimore under the charge of armed guards, the military are called out, and several persons are killed.

"May 5.—The difficulty is adjusted.

"July 4.—There is a riot in New York, between the Five Pointers and the Bowery Boys. Eight are killed, and about thirty wounded. In minor riots throughout the city during the day, two persons are killed and from twenty to thirty badly wounded. July 5. The riots are renewed. Nine persons are taken to the hospital seriously wounded; the military are called out, and quiet is restored.

"July 13.—There is a riot in the Seventeenth Ward of New York, between some foreigners and the metropolitan police; some of the military are under arms.

"July 14.—A mob, in Poweshiek County, Iowa, take a man from the court-house, where he is about to be tried for murder, and hang him. The previous week two men, horse thieves, were taken from the gaol or court-house, near Tipton, and hung."

Now, what had he referred to these things for? He was aware some hon. members would say this was nothing to them. Why was it nothing to them? He apprehended it was, and he wished to mark it as a principle that if they found a principle that had worked for a number of years and produced these unfavourable results,—if the object of Government was law and order, and supremacy of justice, why adopt universal suffrage, when they found that every thing being given up to the people failed in its result, and all justice became annihilated? He asked, was that a precedent to be followed? Was corruption a precedent to be followed? Mr. Sumner, who had travelled from one end of the States to the other, and was a man just as much in favour as any man of guarding the liberty of the working classes from class legislation, what did he say of it? (The honorable member read from the passage he referred to.) That was a well-considered description of legislation in America, founded on a suffrage identical with this—founded on a suffrage which was residentiary, and which his hon. and learned friend said was not universal, but which all Americans would repudiate if they heard him say so. It was identical in words, and he asked whether there were any circumstances which should cause it to vary here? Were their population wiser than theirs, or had they more control over them than theirs? Were they guided by wiser men, who were less likely to flatter their prejudices or rouse their passions and excite them against other classes of the community. A suffrage such as this, he contended, must of necessity produce class legislation of the worst kind. It was class legislation of the majority in numbers, but a minority in intelligence, over the rest of the community. It was the concurrent opinion of all authors—he would only refer to Mackay, who said of the institutions of America, that when they began to trace out representative power, had failed in producing great men. It was a curious thing that more great men—statesmen—were produced during the thirty or forty years prior to her independence than had ever been produced since. Many men who could be compared with those who founded the great Republic, and amongst these one of the greatest, Daniel Webster, was not rewarded with the suffrage of his countrymen. He asked hon. members to take his words instead of his wearying them with long quotations—that he was right in saying that the suffrage in most of the States of America was residentiary, and in some few instances a pecuniary qualification. But the pecuniary qualification had within the last twenty years been gradually destroyed, and what had followed? Why, it was within the last twenty years that the judiciary was placed at the mercy of the people. The hon. member had admitted it was a failing in America that the judicial appointments were elected by universal suffrage. What led to this result? what was the cause? It was nothing more than this: they said all power came from them, who were the people—they were to be influenced by those who made the law—therefore everybody should have a voice in the election of those who made the law. They were to be influenced by those administering the law, therefore everybody should have a vote in determining who was to make the law. The principle was the same. The reason why this principle was put forward in America was because, by the original constitution, the judges had the power of declaring an Act of Congress unconstitutional, and did not suit the multitude. They could not stand that any person should have the power to declare an Act of the Constitution illegal. Here was the first symptom of it, and, by a direct vote of the House, they identified themselves with party spirit, and swept it away. New York, with all the advantages of intelligence and wealth, had a residentiary qualification, and they had, until the last five years, a pecuniary qualification. The pecuniary qualification was swept away, and now it was simply residentiary, and they were suffering from the consequences, as was observable by every traveller in the United States with reference to it. He would just give one illustration with regard to Kentucky. In a State of universal suffrage were they to have class legislation or not? He said they should have it if every man, irrespective of his calling, was entitled to vote, because the multitude would exceed numerically, and the result of numerical voters would be that they would have class legislation and taxation on wealth and the products of industry. In England they had succeeded in rescuing the poor man from the trammels of the Statute of Usury long since, and money was allowed to circulate freely as any other commodity. In America it was not so. In Kentucky class legislation was sanctioned. The poor without funds and knowledge, and briefless barristers and attorneys without business, filled the Legislature, and, being deputed by their constituents, have passed a law against usury, and that no interest should be taken above six per cent. What was the effect of that? Did it do the country good? It essentially diverted the money from that place to some other. Capitalists, not being willing to invest their money there, went elsewhere, and population was, therefore, at a standstill. That was one instance of the direct effects of universal suffrage. He said direct effects, because it was power, and for the supposed interest of the multitude against their own real interest. What else could they call it? He knew, in answer to this instance, it would be said that this was a mistaken notion; but he said he could refer to instances if they went from one State to the other. He would not go into the Slave States. At Washington, within the last few years an inroad had been made in order to influence an election. While Mr. Sumner was advocating universal suffrage, this great patriot, whose name would go down to all posterity, was made acquainted with the practical part of it, that liberty of speech was to be denied him. And although the constitution marked out that freedom of speech was to be allowed to members in Congress, he, while speaking out of the Assembly, was struck down by an assassin's blow, and that man a member of the Senate. What happened to that member of the Senate?—he was tried, and fined 300 dollars, and afterwards was re-elected, and took his seat again. ("No, not to the Senate," from the Solicitor-General.) Whether he was returned or not, to the Senate, he knew not. He said whether he was wrong or not in this, he was not wrong in this, that that act was approved of, denying liberty of speech to all who differed from him was ratified by the multitude of that State. They would say that was in a slave State; but what occurred at Washington? Why, by the judge and jury who tried him he was fined three hundred dollars, and therefore he did not think this illustration out of place. He was quite aware, say what they would, that those who were determined to copy these institutions would say these were blemishes, but only accidental evils. But he found the result was, year after year, exactly as was predicted by that great man, De Tocqueville. When he found going the liberty of speech, it was exactly the condition of the influence of the mob in ancient States. But those ancient States were not ancient to them. The States of Greece were far more like to them in the present day in their system of representation. He was now about to read from some comments by Thirlwall, on the history of Greece, and from a note on a work of Aristotle, to which gentlemen who were fond of dabbling in constitutions would do well to refer, and from which they might derive much valuable information:—

"But the principle of legal equality, which was the basis of democracy, was gradually constructed in a manner which inverted the wholesome order of nature, and led to a long train of pernicious consequences. The administration of the Commonwealth came to be regarded not as a service in which all were interested, or for which some might be qualified better than others, but as a property in which each was entitled to an equal share. In proportion as the Assembly, or large portions, detached from it for the exercise of judicial functions, drew all the branches of the sovereignty more and more into their sphere, the character of their proceedings became more and more subject to the influence of the lower class of the citizens which constituted a permanent majority. And thus the democracy, instead of the equality, which was its supposed basis, in fact, established the ascendancy of a faction which, although greatly preponderant in, no more represented the whole state than the oligarchy itself; and which, though not equally liable to fall into the mechanism of a vicious system, was more prone to yield to the impulse of the moment, more easily misled by blind or treacherous guides, and might thus as frequently, though not so deliberately and methodically, trample not only on law and custom, but on justice and humanity. This disease of a democracy was sometimes designated by the term ochlocracy, or the dominion of the rabble."

This was the practical result of universal democracy in America, and the qualification proposed by this bill was the same—a simple residentiary qualification—it was simply universal suffrage—manhood suffrage—in short, the object of the bill was to place every one on an electoral equality. It was, indeed, proposed to exclude those who had been convicted of crime, and why?—because they had shown themselves unfitted to be entrusted with civil rights. But he would ask, was there no such thing as ignorance? was there not almost as much crime arising from ignorance as from intentional guilt? was there not as much evil from carelessness as from intentional injustice? And he would ask what man there was in this country who deserved a vote who had not one, or could not have one? His hon. and learned friend had admitted that, under the present system, 95 per cent. had votes. Was there, then, sufficient ground for an organic change such as that now proposed? His hon. and learned friend said that there were a great number of voters who were not registered. If those who were entitled to vote now did not register, was that a reason for conferring the right of voting on others, who in their turn might not choose to register. Another reason given was that the registry was not properly managed. This was indeed a strange reason for a Government to urge for an organic change, that because they would not or could not get honest men to perform the duty of registering, an organic change was to be introduced. His hon. and learned friend had started with the proposition that unless an organic change was proved to be necessary, it should not be proposed; but then, one of the strong reasons he had proposed was, that the machinery at present in existence was defective, and therefore, as it was easier or less troublesome to make a great change than to go into details of machinery, the Government thought it best to make an organic change. The object he (Mr. Wise) had in view, and which he hoped this House would effect, was to place the representation of this colony as nearly as possible on the same footing as the British representation. He would have some test, some qualification; a man should give some proof of his being a good citizen before he was allowed the privileges of citizenship. He did not desire to see the industrious man reduced to a level with the reckless—the sober with the drunkard—the saving with the spendthrift. He would not say to the virtuous, Yes, you shall have a vote, but the vagabond near you shall have a vote also. He would not say, You who deserve votes shall have them if you wish, but I will also thrust votes on all whether they deserve them or not. The qualification proposed by this bill was purely a residentiary qualification. What he wished was, that there should be some test of value attached. It might be argued, and truly, that the number of persons who would become entitled to vote under this measure would not be much greater than at present; but they must recollect that they were legislating for the future. Vast numbers of people might pour in—some new development of the gold-fields might lead to an enormous immigration, and by this bill a vote would be given to every one of those who might rush into the colony—to men ignorant of every thing connected with the colony, of its past history, or its present wants; utterly unconscious of the nature of a sheep farm. The course he thought the House should pursue was to lay down a line below which persons should not be entitled to vote. He did hope to be able to propose such a line of demarcation—so low, that no individual who deserved or had any right to expect a vote should be deprived of it. Still he should contend for some small qualification or freehold of £5 or £10—a salary of some amount—in short, some qualification of such a nature as would oppose a barrier to prevent the evils which had arisen in America and which had imperilled the very existence of that great country. I will ask my hon. and learned friend—I will ask my hon. friend who is so deeply read in the history of these political changes, who has just entered (Dr. Bland)—I would ask all those who support the American system of franchise—whether he takes in view which country, America or Great Britain, shared most largely in that constitutional freedom, those constitutional institutions, which should be comprehended in *free government*? "A constitutional morality, a paramount reverence for the forms of the constitution, enforcing obedience to the authorities acting under and within those forms, yet combined with the habit of open speech, of action subject only to definite legal control, and unrestrained censure of those very authorities as to all their public acts,—combined, too, with a perfect confidence in the bosom of every citizen, amidst the bitterness of party contests, that the *forms* of the constitution will not be less sacred in the eyes of his opponents than in his own." He quoted from Grote, a learned Greek scholar, acquainted with all the forms of ancient government—a firm and liberal defender of all reforms in the present age—and he would ask whether this description of constitutional freedom was most applicable to Britain or America? He unhesitatingly said to Great Britain—and he was sure that there were none familiar with the records of the social state of America at the present time who would fail to acknowledge this fact. Why, in America there was no liberty of speech—no liberty of the Press. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and cheers.) There was licentiousness in the Press, but licentiousness was tyranny, not freedom. What did they find to be the case in America with regard to the Press? True, what he alluded to principally prevailed on questions in which slavery was concerned, but in the Southern States, where universal suffrage existed, if the popular voice was opposed—printing offices were burned, windows were broken, the type was stolen, and editors hanged. (Laughter.) Why it was the boast of these States, that the majority must rule—over all opposition. That everything opposed to them must give way. This feeling had called from judicial authorities—from the highest and best constitutional statesmen, the opinion that it tended strongly to a state of corruption. A most intelligent writer on the United States, Mr. Stirling, had said—"The truth is, that throughout the States, both north and south, old and new, the rule is, that the pauper populace puts its hand into the pockets of its richer neighbours, and helps itself and that liberally?

Dr. DICKSON was sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but the statements made in Mr. Stirling's work were not the result of his own observation, but were collected second-hand from a southern lawyer.

Mr. WISE did not know what the hon. member meant by second-hand. Mr. Stirling had travelled throughout the length and breadth of the States, and he stated that both in the municipal and political elections at which he had attended, corruption prevailed to an alarming extent.

Dr. DICKSON was again sorry to interrupt his hon. and learned friend; but Mr. Stirling did not speak from his own authority.

The PRESIDENT: If a member quoted from an author, he thought it was of small consequence how the writer became possessed of his information.

Mr. WISE had given Mr. Stirling's own impressions from hearsay and observation. But he would satisfy the honorable member with Mr. Stirling's own views on the subject. At the close of his book he said, "America, then, in my view, is a success—but a modified success. During the last half century her social condition has improved—her political condition has fallen off. There is more power in the nation—more worth and wisdom in the people; but there is more corruption and more oppression in the Government." Did the hon. member mean to say that this conclusion to a thoughtful work a work of a philosophical mind, based on all he had seen and heard—was second-hand authority? Mr. Stirling put the confidence he had in American stability in the conservative element, and dreaded the ruin that might ensue from the system of voting per head—alone. He believed that, as far as Mr. Stirling was concerned, he (Mr. Wise) was completely borne out in all that he had stated, and he was supported by every other writer of note on the social and political condition of America. But, with regard to the franchise proposed in this bill, he contended again that it must amount to universal suffrage or soon would do so. They ought to connect it in some way with money, as a test of character; not that he would set up wealth above poverty—far from it; but honest poverty had ever some property. He thought the House had to consider seriously whether they would throw out the opinions of a large minority on this principle. It was known that in another place, too, the principle had been recognised by a bare majority. They should reflect, too, that their own Chamber was deeply interested in the determination of this principle—that their own existence possibly depended upon it. He should not state his particular sentiments as to whether the Council ought to be elected or not, but, if it were, it should be elected by fitting constituencies. Perhaps it would be better that they were an elective body, for, constituted as they were, even if it were granted that they possessed more intelligence, more wisdom, more experience than the other branch of the Legislature, they would obtain no credit for anything they did. Still, in the position they were placed, they were bound to do their duty. As a component part of the State they must act independently, even should they differ from the elected body; and believing, as he did, that the suffrage in this bill in substance and in fact was universal suffrage, and that it would tend to destroy free constitutional government, he should certainly oppose it. To vest the suffrage in property alone would be to create a despotism of the rich—to vest it in the poor would be to create a despotism of poverty. There must be a combination of the interests of both classes; not an antagonism of one class against the other. By such a combination he believed that freedom, justice, and, with God's blessing, happiness would be conferred upon the land; and more than this, that they would be able to hand down to posterity a Constitution which would dispense all the ends of good government. He, therefore, must dissent from the system of suffrage proposed in this bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. PENNINGTON said he was desirous of making a few remarks on the second reading of this bill, as it related to a subject upon which he had taken a deep interest for many years past. He was happy to have this opportunity of expressing his sentiments in favour of electoral reform; and the more so as it was a matter which he had concerned himself in certain steps which were taken with a view to its due consideration many years ago. He was very happy to see that there was no need on this occasion for them to travel over the same ground which they had to go over in this thing years ago, and the question for consideration was now narrowed to one of a comparatively small compass. He only wished to advert to one particular point touched upon in the consideration of this measure, by the hon. and learned member who had last addressed the House. That gentleman had made allusion to a certain movement with which he (Mr. P.) was identified. What that gentleman had referred to, however, occurred in 1835, before Mr. Wise was in this colony. At that period he (Mr. Pennington) then took an active part in the agitation which was set on foot for the purpose of obtaining a new Constitution, and several other gentlemen who were also now members of that House co-operated with him on that occasion, and laboured to obtain what was now to be conceded to the country. The results of those efforts were now being realised. In 1853, however, the aspect of the question was as to the distribution of representation, the more equitable adjustment of the claims of the constituencies of the towns as contradistinguished from those of the pastoral districts: whether, in fact, representation should be based upon property or upon population. Doubtless, the latter basis was the only reasonable one. There might, as the hon. and learned gentleman had intimated, be some inconvenience in the entire adoption of a system based upon the principles of a pure democracy. It was, nevertheless, the only one upon which we could securely rely. In support and illustration of this he would avail himself of the language of a writer which precisely expressed the sentiments which he entertained upon this subject. Referring to the January number of the *Westminster Review* for the year 1852, in an article upon American Institutions, was the following passage:—"The problem really is how to obtain the greatest probability that the will of the majority shall harmonise with the reason of the case. Representative government is an attempt at the solution of this problem. First we reduce a population too numerous for deliberation to a convenient number. We make a selection. This process tends towards the obtaining of a public will that shall be in harmony with reason. When men make a selection of others to think and act for them, they look for the presumed embodiment of their own best qualities. The most besotted would not therefore chose a drunkard; nor the most ignorant, a fool. Election acts as a sort of intellectual and moral filter. Then the power of the elected few to think, speak, and act for the electing many is not absolute. There are always certain broad and general principles which are previously understood, even when mere delegation is almost entirely renounced. Moreover, the choice is only for a time. Ultimately the representative must render his account. These are all securities against the tyranny of mere will, either in the representative, or the majority by which he is elected. Nor are these all the securities. Acting in the spirit of the institution, representative assemblies always bind themselves by forms which ensure a hearing for the minority, and enforce deliberation. Still further guarantees are gained by a second chamber, in which the decisions of the first are revised before being endowed with the potency of laws." He would not attempt to follow his hon. and learned friend through his elaborate discussion, as to this matter of qualification, in which he had advanced arguments that he (Mr. Pennington) thought might have been introduced when the clause referred to was before the committee of that House, more appropriately than in the present stage of this measure. Perhaps, however, the hon. and learned member was under the impression that the bill would not advance so far, in which, if it were his opinion, he begged most decidedly to differ from him. It was quite true, certainly, that there was a vagueness about the freehold qualification which it would be requisite to have amended. But he was content to deal with this matter in a more open manner, and such an amendment to be made in committee. The argument applied as against this measure, which had been drawn from the action of municipal institutions, did not apply, because, in the municipal system, representation was based upon property alone. (In further illustration of the subject, the hon. member then quoted from an article upon Constitutional Reform, in the January number of the

Westminster Review for 1854.) He did not see, he then proceeded to observe, that it was necessary for him to follow the last speaker through all the observations which he had made as to the unfavorable comments of a mere passing traveller in the United States upon the working of democratic institutions in that country. It was, nevertheless, as well for him to remind the House and that gentleman that there were no two States in that confederation in which it could be considered that one and the same social system was at work. The opinions which had been quoted were only those of men who had paid the country they professed to describe the passing visits of travellers. There was only one good reliable authority upon the state of the country referred to, and that was a book written by a well-known member of the British Press—he alluded to the writings of Alexander Mackay—the accounts given by that gentleman were decidedly good, the consideration and arrangement of such information as he had furnished was a part of the ordinary duties of his life. He was reminded that Mr. Mackay was by birth a Canadian, and had lived long in the States which additional strength to his authority, which was one of much greater weight than that upon which so much stress had been laid.

Mr. WISE: Stirling was the great advocate of Free Trade. ("Oh! oh!")

Mr. PENNINGTON: The less we refer to America in dealing with this question the better. (Ironical cries of "Hear," from the opposite side of the House, and counter cheers.) We were able to decide this matter by ourselves, and, as men of Anglo-Saxon origin, were quite as likely to come to a correct decision as if we troubled ourselves in attempting to follow out an idea derived from America. We were not an American family, but a colony of British origin, and had to begin with a *tabula rasa*, without being misled, without prejudices to struggle against. Our course is clear and straight before us,—to establish our constitution upon a popular basis. That, as the Solicitor-General had shown in his speech of the night previous, was the original principle of the old country, and entertaining these sentiments he was proud to support the bill, and would express an earnest hope that it might pass through the House in the form in which it had been placed before them.

Mr. HOLDEN (on the question being put) observed that he could not record a silent vote upon a measure of so much importance as this. He fully agreed with all that had fallen from the Solicitor-General as to the grave importance of the measure now under consideration, and the more so, as he had been himself in favour of representative institutions, and deprecated the possibility of again returning to what had been a disgrace to the world in former ages. He was not opposed to a proper and legitimate development of the elective principle, but he could not coincide with the extent of the suffrage provided for by this bill in the present state of the colony. If the suffrage was left as at present, he thought the experiment, in the absence of checks and safeguards, was a very serious one. It did appear to him that the history of America exhibited that which ought to make them cautious to excite a feeling of security in the minds of all who sought to foster the popular institutions of this new and rising country. He would feel inclined rather to run those risks which attached to democracy than any other risks which attached to any other species of government; but he could not feel justified in voting for a measure which proposed so to extend the suffrage, unaccompanied by any of those checks and guards which might naturally have been expected at the hands of statesmen applying to the subject, the lessons of history and experience. It appeared to him that it was inevitable in the present state of the world to run those risks to which he had alluded; but he thought that that circumstance ought only to make them more careful, to do all in their power by the establishment of checks to control the evils, and make the experiment as safe and as successful as possible. He regretted that the constitution of the Legislative Council had not been regarded as—if not a preliminary, at all events a co-ordinate question with the one now before the House. It appeared to him to be as absurd to settle the one question without the other as it would be to settle the question how much power should be introduced into a steam engine, without at the same time determining what should be the strength of the boiler, or the nature and construction of the safety valve. The two things ought to be considered in conjunction; or at all events until they were considered, they ought to take the more cautious view, before they took a step in a new direction. In the discussion upon the subject out of doors many years ago, he had expressed his views in reference to the matter. The chief objection he then felt to the introduction of the nominee element into the Council was, that it appeared to him that it would not be a sufficient check upon the action of the other branch of the Legislature. He believed that that feeling widely prevailed at the time, and he then felt as he did at the present time the difficulty of the question. His chief complaint of the Legislature of that day was that, disregarding the popular voice (which was very strong) they refrained from grappling with the subject. He felt that if the question had then been honestly met a great deal of difficulty would have been avoided; but the difficulties which were then prognosticated in reference to the constitution of the Legislative Council were now just about realised. He believed the state of feeling which existed then prevailed now. With these few observations he would proceed to consider in what respect the suffrage proposed by the bill now before the Council was objectionable, was dangerous, and required, in order to admit of its proper action, the introduction of powerful checks. The difficulties which existed in every democratic government were augmented in proportion as the suffrage was extended. There was danger of the representation through the majority, of a class—one class, who should assume through its inevitable majority the entire government and regulation of the State, and the question was whether that class should absolutely and entirely, and without appeal, control the whole of the other classes. Unless some scheme could be adopted for the representation of minorities, in some degree, not only would decisions rest with the majority but the immediate action of the Government would rest with the majority, without admitting of the minority even obtaining a hearing. The hon. gentleman then quoted from an article in the *Edinburgh Review* (1852), which had been referred to by Mr. Thomson:—

"The representation of minorities was said to be a 'novelty,' 'foreign to the English constitution,' 'a scheme of mere theorists, and closet politicians, jealous of popular rights.' The means of attaining the end might be new, and it might be resorted to because old means under new circumstances threatened to be inefficient. But as to the principle of such a representation, they would find, if they looked beneath the surface, that it had been a leading characteristic of representative government—and of English representative government in particular—ever since its foundation. As to the new means suggested for its application, so far from being a scheme of mere theorists—or a device of the retrograde party—they had emanated from practical men—from liberals and radicals, conversant with the working of the existing system in its modern form, and anxious to secure the victories they had gained for the popular cause, against the re-action of failure and disgrace. That minorities had actually been represented in the Parliament of England in all times is rendered manifest enough by the history of its debates, which exhibits active minorities battling year after year, and often in the right, against apparently unconquerable majorities; ultimately growing into majorities themselves through accessions won by force of reason, in a field from which a system of exclusive deference to the tyranny of a temporary majority would have utterly excluded them."

In such a state of things, it would be impossible to represent anything but those fleeting impulses, and there would be scarcely a single member of the House elected by such constituencies as this bill would construct—capable of representing the opinions of the minority that might very likely be in the right. Then, with regard to the observation that, inasmuch as each individual was entitled to life and protection, he was therefore necessarily entitled to vote. That might be the case if they gave him an equal position, and no more than an equal position, with his fellow-citizens. But the Legislature was not engaged in debating merely upon matters concerning life and personal protection. They debated upon fifty subjects—touching upon questions which affected the interests of property, the relations between capital and labour, and so on. On all those questions there would be but one opinion represented by one class of delegates. The labouring classes were in every country a perpetual majority. Notwithstanding cold differences they had a general resemblance of character and sameness of interest, and a representation so constituted would produce the same practical effect as if every man whose income was above a certain amount was excluded from the right of voting. Sir James Macintosh after advocating a liberal extension of the elective franchise to particular bodies of the people, through the instrumentality of varieties of interests, proceeded to say:—

"That he considered universal suffrage as beyond calculation more mischievous than any other uniform right. The reasons which make it important to liberty that the elective franchise should be exercised by large bodies of the lower classes do not in the least degree require that it should be conferred on them all."

And after saying that their number when he wrote, was too small, he continued:—

"Their number must be limited, unless we are willing to exclude other interests, and to sacrifice other most important objects of representation."

The great object of conferring the right of voting was to obtain a Legislature capable of administering its functions for the benefit and welfare of the community. As to the indefeasible right of voting, that doctrine had been so long exploded that he had no occasion to refer to it at any length. Guizot, he thought, placed this matter in its proper light: "Electoral precautions and debates in deliberative assemblies have for their object to ensure that a majority shall be declared only after it has well authenticated itself—to compel it even to legitimatise itself in order to its own preservation, and to place the minority in such a position as that it may contest the power and right of the majority." It was the fear that an Assembly sitting under this bill would produce such an effect as this that induced him to pause before he gave his sanction to the measure. If they passed this bill without imposing some safeguard, it did not so much affect the question of whether the majority should exercise its legitimate power, but whether it should so exercise its power as to exclude all others from a participation in it. They all knew that by discussions and arguments, truth and justice were ultimately elucidated; so, their only hope for the future welfare of this country, if the principle of this bill were adopted, would be found in the confidence they felt that the majority must ultimately become right. That the majority should be right all through was an impossibility; for experience shewed them that the majority was oftener wrong than right. If means could be found of so preserving the minority that it should always be ready and able to raise its voice and to oppose principles that would be injurious, in such a way as to elicit truth, he, for one would be ready to trust to his fellow-creatures,—but it must be on this condition alone. Let them do this, and they might extend the suffrage even down to the very lowest ranks of society. Unfortunately, however, this bill was so drawn that this principle could not be carried out, without an entire re-construction of the Electoral districts. The mode in which the minority should exercise a due and proper influence had been the subject of frequent discussions. In the Legislature of Victoria it had been particularly canvassed, and there the objections raised had not been so much to the principle contended for, as to the way in which the principle should be carried out. One mode proposed had been to confine each elector to a single vote; but this would have no operation under this bill, as it would require that the number of members to be elected should be more than one. Another proposal was, to give the elector two votes, where three members had to be returned; and a third proposal, allowed an elector to cumulate his votes on a single candidate, where several members were to be returned. By this last means, though a minority could not triumph over a majority, it would yet be able to obtain for itself a fair share of the representation. None of these plans, however, could be applied fully to the bill as it now stood; at the same time, the principle as such might be introduced into the bill, and then be made to apply to the electorates of the metropolis. Then by degrees, as it became necessary to augment the number of members in the other electorates, the principle might be applied, until in time it would extend to the whole colony. If they found it work well in the metropolis, it could be extended to the other electorates of the colony, as the number of members was increased. This increase must very shortly be made because the approaching separation of Moreton Bay, by taking away some of the members of the Assembly, would render an augmentation elsewhere necessary. As the bill now stood he felt himself compelled to vote against the principle of manhood suffrage. With regard to another part of the measure, the ballot, he had already, on other occasions, spoken in its favour. He was aware that a very great deal was to be said on both sides of the question, and his view did not so greatly preponderate in favour of the principle as to lead him to contend very strongly for it, had it been opposed. But now that it had passed the ordeal of discussion in another place and had been assented to by a large majority, he was quite prepared to give in his adherence to it. He did not think it needful to go into a discussion of the other features of the bill. It was not for him to set up his private opinion against the cumulative wisdom of the other House with regard to the reconstruction of any one of the proposed electorates. He should therefore offer no opposition to that particular clause, at the same time he would have it understood that, should any amendments be proposed in committee, he would reserve to himself the right of acting upon them in accordance with his judgment, or with the enlightenment he might receive from the remarks of other hon. members. The great question contained in the bill was that of manhood suffrage, and this he must oppose unless it were associated with that combination of checks which alone could make it work satisfactorily. He had now said enough to show his general views on the measure, which he trusted would be made perfect before it left that Chamber.

Dr. BLAND, on rising, said there never was a doubt upon his mind, since the moment he was first qualified to exercise his judgment upon a matter of the kind, that representation, to give its proper weight and influence in a country, must be based upon population. That established upon any other basis, it must be fallacious, and prove a mere delusion. Or, to put it in other words, to say that representation should be equivalent to a tax;—that was pretty nearly the same thing, put in different words. The fact was, that the very poorest class in the community paid taxes,—and, indeed, it so happened that the lower orders paid a larger amount of taxation to the revenue than all the other classes put together. It would be hardly denied that the poor individually contributed more to the revenue of the State than the rich. He did not put forth this principle of representation as his own; if it was his merely, he would feel reluctant to express it so plainly. He would require more confidence than he possessed to do so. But when he found that the same opinion was entertained by persons of all ranks—that the same opinion was expressed by his Excellency the Governor-General in a speech delivered by him not long since—an opinion advanced by the Parker administration, at least in their professions, though, certainly, the principle thus admitted by them was denied and ignored by their acts—hence their defeat, a very just consequence no doubt,—when he found the principles thus recognised he was justified in asserting it. When he found that the principle was thus admitted, and when they found also the people of the country sending into the House petitions more numerously signed than any petition ever before received by the Legislature of the country, from the very commencement, in support of the proposition, he could have little doubt indeed of its justice.

Mr. THOMSON asked the hon. member where he found any expression on the part of the Parker Administration to justify the conclusion he (Dr. Bland) had come to—that the Administration referred to had ever spoken in favour of the population basis, as that of representation in legislative bodies.

Dr. BLAND: He had not the papers before him, but he had a strong impression—one which could not be shaken—that such a profession had been made by the Parker Administration, but that they afterwards gainsaid that profession, and that their acts were the very reverse of the principle they had at first put forward. Therefore, it was quite clear that the proposal was a complete delusion—and hence, the defeat of that Administration. They commenced by deluding and deceiving the people, and in consequence they soon found it necessary to retire from their position. There was not the shadow of a doubt upon that point. He must say that he regretted that such was the fact, and, indeed, for himself he had not doubted them at all on the commencement, but on the contrary; so, from such being the case, he had given a decided and zealous support to one of the members of that Ministry. (Hear, hear.) He could not say that towards the close of that support he felt quite convinced that he had not made a mistake; on the contrary, he soon began to be somewhat doubtful. But his gathering doubts were completely cleared up by the declaration of the honorable and learned gentleman, a member of that Ministry, whom he had supported—when that gentleman declared that the wisdom of the country was superior to that of the towns. So extraordinary a declaration as that seemed to him to out-Herod Herod. He did not know how it was possible to conceive such a thing if they were to believe in the effect of education. To be told plainly to their faces that education made people fools—made them inferior to the ignorant,—the thing was preposterous, untenable—in fact, could not be defended by any sophistry, however specious. The Ministry to whom he referred endeavoured to doom the little that remained to them, having taken extraordinary steps to prove that their acts were in direct opposition to their professions. In order to support them in their peculiarities, sophistries were put in motion. Thus, for instance, they adopted a rotten borough system by grouping together a host of incompatibilities. That was to say, they grouped together a number of boroughs that had no access one with the other, for the precise object and purpose of preventing men from exercising the franchise at elections. (Hear, hear.) They also by this means endeavoured to bring into contact with each other men who had no compatibility of interest for the express purpose of creating discord throughout the boroughs. Of the truth of this there could not be the shadow of a doubt. This was the hocus pocus—to use the only term the attempt merited. This was the hocus pocus they attempted to foist upon the good sense of the public by way of redeeming the pledges they had made. That rotten system they had attempted to support by a rotten substratum. Together with this the Parker administration proposed the abolition of public nomination—a frightful innovation upon the manly, bold, intrepid spirit of their English forefathers. (Hear, hear.) They attempted to put down public nomination, so as to prevent the constituencies of the country from actually knowing the sentiments, or questioning the politics of the candidates who might seek their suffrages. Such an attempt, and such a system as it was designed to introduce, was unworthy of Britons, unworthy of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) The bill now before the House proposed, he must say, some parts from which he dissented, but at the same time, the bill, taken as a whole, he believed was as good an one as any that could at present be framed for carrying out the purpose intended. The ballot was essential to the bill in his opinion, the more particularly in consequence of the extension of the suffrage; for without the ballot such an extension would be really dangerous—dangerous in the extreme; but with the ballot he must say they were quite safe. (Hear, hear.) He must therefore say, that if they were desirous of passing something approaching a final measure—something to meet the general concurrence of the public—they could scarcely do otherwise than pass the measure now before them. (Hear, hear.) There was a common cant—he could not call it any other name, it deserved no other—respecting population and wealth. They were told, for instance, that the claim of population was undeniable, but this admitted claim was so completely neutralised by the extraordinary and fictitious claim of wealth, that it was almost altogether ignored. To some people this claim appeared to be a stumbling block, but why it should be so he could not imagine, nor could the matter bear a moment's investigation. The great difficulty, if they looked around them, was not how they could protect wealth—wealth could protect itself; but the difficulty was, how they could best obviate that aggression which, unfortunately, was too incidental to the possession of wealth. In all countries—the freest, indeed—individuals could make fortunes, there was nothing to prevent them; and in the freest countries in the world the man of wealth will have the same weight and influence, and will be as well protected, as in any other country not so circumstanced. He might allude, as an illustration of this fact, to the histories of Sardinia, Belgium, and Norway—countries with free institutions, where the people did not seem to fear that democracy or mobocracy so much talked about here. On the contrary, in those countries property was more safe, because the people were more contented. There were two or three absurdities in the bill. He might allude to the district of Balranald, which had only 610 of a population, and yet the district had a separate member for itself. The Leichhardt, with a population of 615, had also a member, and he found also that three members were to be given to the gold-fields upon the untenable principle of representing interests—the most untenable principle perhaps that could be attempted to be maintained. However, notwithstanding these two or three blots and flaws, but which he believed had not originated with the proposers of the bill, but, on the contrary, with their opponents, he would willingly accept the bill in its entirety. (Hear, hear.) They might accept it as the foundation of a better measure, at some future time should a change be required. Much had been said respecting America, but he should not weary the House with a long reply. He should condense whatever he said on that subject in as few words as possible. Now, he boldly gainsaid whatever had been said. He did not mean little matters of detail—such as the little noises and disturbances in the streets. But he would say that scarcely any Government in the world was free from such disturbances. (Hear, hear.) Even the mother country within their own recollection and until the Government had the good sense and good feeling to accede to the wishes of the public, was disturbed in a large measure. ("No, no," from Mr. Isaacs.) So much so that the illustrious Duke of Wellington was actually mobbed at the Horse Guards. He could perfectly recollect the circumstance, and he could recollect the noble and generous feeling of an English mob, who, notwithstanding their injuries, could not help separating, and making a road for him. So convinced, however, was the Duke of Wellington, that it was necessary to take extra precaution that his Grace had some iron shutters built to his windows so as to prevent any rude attack on his house of a serious character. They must also recollect the riots of Bristol, when that town stood a fair chance of being burnt to the ground. They must also recollect the Swing riots and other little matters, and therefore should make some little allowance for America. Even the despotism of France was not free from these things, and was trembling at this moment, with all her despotic power, at the inroads of the Sardinians. He should not stop here—he should show the converse of this state of things. It was a well-known fact that the Exchequer of the United States was a well managed concern, and although, no doubt, they were aware that there were imperfections connected with the system, still they knew that the financial state of the United States was incomprehensibly the best of any country in existence, not excepting even their own parent land. But he would go further, and he said that the United States had been acknowledged to be so—not by themselves, but by authors that had been cited in the House and on the present occasion. He referred to De Tocqueville on the criminal statistics of the United States. He read it with great attention at the time, some fourteen years ago or longer. But what he gleaned from it was this most extraordinary result: That this wicked country—this contemptible land—was the most moral land and the least number of criminals of all the countries with which the author had become acquainted. (Hear, hear.) He gave them in his statistics, an account of the crime in Norway, an account of the crime in France, England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the United States, and he thought the amount of crime in the United States did not amount to one quarter—not one sixth of any of the countries he had mentioned, Norway excepted. That did not speak of the immoral conduct of the United States, therefore he would willingly concede to hon. members anything they said of the fracas and other little matters of that character. He still should assert, and believe the assertion, that a country, whose financial state was the first of all civilized countries in the world, and a country whose criminals were fewer than any other country, could not be such a bad country. In the criminal statistics of De Tocqueville, he said there were fewer criminals in the United States, and he was not a man who would have said one thing and meant another. He was sent for the express purpose of examining into this matter by the French Government, and it was his report that he now referred to, and he could only say his report if referred to would be found as he said. So much for the moral condition of the United States—the country which had been so much abused this evening, and in such unmeasured terms. (Hear, hear.) Although he did not intend to have said one word, he felt compelled to as much as he had done. He should now occupy the House no further on that subject. Among the other strange delusive sophistries that were used by the Ministry, to whom he had referred before in a previous part of his observations, there was this extraordinary sophistry, and which he found attempted to be supported to-night, namely, the representation of minorities. (Hear, hear.) The thing was preposterous—(hear, hear)—and would not bear an examination. (Hear, hear.) The thing would not bear looking at. (Hear, hear.) It was absurd. Either the majorities were to rule, or the minorities—if minorities were to rule there would be an oligarchy. If by majorities, they would have the republic, such as it was intended to be. (Cheers and counter cheers.) He meant a republic in the true sense of the word. (Cheers, and ironical cheers.) Take their parent country. (Ironical cheers.) Would they call England a monarchy? No one would who did not know that the regal power was used for particular purposes to prevent that kind of confusion which must otherwise arise in a country where the Government is framed as in England—he meant with an hereditary aristocracy. (Cheers.) Now he might venture to speak on this subject a little, and he thought, perhaps, it was as well to do so. But attempts and insidious attempts, had been made to introduce a thing here called an hereditary peerage. It would be a thing in this colony. (Hear, hear.) It would be a thing which the state of society, naturally, revolted at. It would not permit it, inasmuch as there was no material from which to make it. He was decidedly of opinion, and since authorities were the fashion, he was prepared to give his authority. He was decidedly of opinion with Earl Grey on that subject, that there was no material for constructing an aristocracy. But when they looked back to the insidious measures had recourse to for the purpose of creating these things, this colonial aristocracy, he could state he looked back upon the insidious measures which were had recourse to for the purpose of constructing these things called an hereditary aristocracy—when he looked back, nearly twenty-nine years ago, to the meeting at Parramatta—when a most revolting attempt was made to strip the country of its public lands—when actually a conspiracy was got up for the purpose of deceiving and of blinding the home Government, and leading them to suppose that the lands in this colony were worthless—when for the special and precious object of impressing this delusion, they nicknamed the broad lands of the colony the lands in the wilderness, which some gentlemen were generous enough to state were too dear, but would purchase at 5d. per acre, provided the Government parted with these acres in large blocks, somewhat in imitation of the ridiculous sales of land made in Canada. When he recollected that, young as he was—rather different from what he was now—when he was intreated by a gentleman who had the wellfare of the country at heart to go up to Parramatta and oppose the meeting, and when he observed, as a reason for not going, that he had never opened his lips in public, he was afraid to trust himself, he said "depend on your cause and it will carry you through." When he said that, with only two or three assistants, he went up to Parramatta to oppose the attempt which he mentioned, to show them how he became acquainted with the minds of the movers, and when he found how the land lay, and the dangerous position the country was placed in. It was a most specious offer, as not a few of the youth of the country were impregnated with the idea that they would get large blocks of land for a song. Such he found the position of some of the youths he had a conversation with, and made converts from being duped. When he looked back at the insidious attempts which were made to deprive this colony of her lands—attempts which might have succeeded but for the arrival of Sir Richard Bourke, of whom he would say—without reference of course to the present occupant of the high office—that he was the most energetic, the ablest, the most just of Governors. When he felt that but for that Governor the broad lands of this colony would have been sold for a mere song—and this by means of a conspiracy in which landjobbers in England were undoubtedly largely concerned—and this for the purpose of creating an aristocracy, of allowing men to acquire vast territories regardless of the interests of the community, territories which, from their extent, would, as they thought, entitle the holders to certain designations, and afford them princely revenues, he was right in opposing any attempt to create such an aristocracy. He had referred to these matters only for the purpose of showing how early the attempt had been made. At the same time he thought he had shown sufficient to stigmatise any such attempt, and had it succeeded, whatever princely fortunes might have been accumulated, or ducal coronets, or other such matters attained, they would have been utterly contemptible. A very great deal had been said about an aristocracy, but he held that all that the Legislature of this day had to guard against was the creation of an artificial—a pseudo—aristocracy. Let them avoid this and they would be adopting the best means to secure the only real aristocracy that ought to be recognised. There were countries in which a mere money qualification was all that was required to constitute a peer—but these were not countries of common origin with this—and he perfectly agreed with Earl Grey, who stated, in reference to a measure affecting this colony, that there were no materials for the formation of an aristocracy; and so, as it was impossible that we could have a House of Peers, so it was impossible that we could have everything as in England. It was a folly to attempt to imitate England in this respect. But the colony had not been unsuccessful in imitating the parent state in another respect—the national debt of England had been long a source of grievance; the creation of that debt might be justified on the ground of the expenses of wars and other matters to which this colony had not been subjected; still this colony had now its national debt, and on calculation he had found it to amount to one-fourth of the amount of the national debt of England, in proportion to the population of the mother country and of this colony. This was indeed a pretty fair commencement, and to him it showed that there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark," which could only be remedied by a bill for a reform of the existing Constitution. The hon. and learned member (Mr. Wise) had said of America that she had greater political experience, greater knowledge when her institutions were adopted than this colony now had. He differed from that hon. member—notwithstanding the vast amount of abilities for which he was willing to give credit to the leaders—they had not the means which this colony possessed. We had here daily papers, weekly papers—papers of all sorts—ephemeral productions doubtless, but which all afforded a vast amount of information on all the important subjects, an acquaintance with which formed political education. If, however, they were to wait for liberty and its institutions, until the public mind was thoroughly educated, they would have to wait long indeed. Keep men down, and they would not advance in political knowledge—they would become brutalised. This was the belief of the great and immortal King Alfred. He did not wait until men were politically educated, but he introduced his Wintagemots and other institutions which led on to political knowledge. He did not attempt a system by which men would become brutalised, but of himself introduced those institutions by which not only were the minds of men enlightened, but their hearts also; and to them was to be traced that peculiar characteristic of all the races of which the people of this colony were, part—the sympathy of man for man, which was nowhere more strongly exhibited than by the very lowest classes of society. He would instance the fact of a convict crawling from the rock—Cockatoo—to save a soldier from the very maw of a shark; and he might tell of many acts of chivalrous, most romantic daring performed by persons of such class, regardless of risk to their own lives if they saw an opportunity of saving that of a fellow-man. Such was the feeling that he thought this House should encourage; and his full confidence in its existence enabled him to believe that the efforts of the House to perfect this measure would be supported out of doors. He said, to perfect this measure—for he did not profess to believe that the bill was perfect; at the same time he thought that its faults were trivial compared with the enormous benefits it would confer. Before he concluded, he wished to be distinctly understood as not coming to the discussion of this measure with any feeling of class—in any antagonistic spirit to the squatters. On the contrary, he would say that he was one of the first members of the Pastoral Association of this colony, and he only left it when he found that the great object of the squatters was not the good of the country, but the attainment of personal advantages—that object being to obtain a fixity of tenure of the broad lands they held almost for nothing. When he found their objects were so utterly selfish, he left them with contempt. Still he wished them well, and hoped to see them continue to flourish. While he said this, however, he wished to be understood not as holding these favourable views on the ground that the squatters had been the great benefactors of the country. True, they grew wool, and they exported it—but they got their money for their wool, and but a small modicum of it was expended in the support of their establishments in this colony, and after amassing wealth by an extraordinary kind of industry, namely, lying on their backs watching their sheep feeding, they went elsewhere to enjoy their wealth. This was, in fact, nothing better than the absenteeism of the Irish landlords—of the West India planters. Still he could not blame them—they were only carrying out the principles of human nature—looking to themselves. The squatters had, however, ruined this colony, and it would only have been surprising if they had not. The old House consisted of squatters or of the friends of squatters, whose interests were wholly wound up with theirs, and their course of action was naturally governed by their interests,—and to refer to these for the last time, he would say that he believed that even their interests were indissolubly connected with the passing of this measure—to which he intended to give his strongest support. He had to apologise to the House for having so long detained it, and, in conclusion, he would make only one remark as to the manhood suffrage clause, as it was termed, although mere manhood suffrage it was not. The bill provided that there must be a residence of six months. This was a sufficient precaution in his opinion. Some few undesirable persons might be admitted to the franchise, but the number would be insignificant as compared with the whole; and these could not be vagrants, or persons in receipt of charity, nor incorrigibly bad—or they would hardly have a six months' residence. Taking the worst view of the subject, it might be that a hundred of such persons would obtain votes in Sydney, and in other districts in far smaller proportions. Lastly, to take another view of the question, he would ask whether former Governments had not been to blame—were not certainly responsible for the existence of such persons. Year after year this colony had been sending out enormous sums in a continuous stream, to relieve the mother country of her surplus population, while scarce an effort had been made to open up the country by roads, so as to provide for those who did come. Scarcely a day passed on which he had not applications made to him for assistance in the shape of means to leave the country altogether, or to remove to some portion of the interior. Had the Government twenty or thirty years ago established railroads so as to enable people to reach the interior, the lower class, so much talked of, would not have been created. But so improvident had former Governments been of the money which really belonged to the colony—so regardless of its best interests—that New South Wales was in great danger of becoming a small fishing community, which he believed it would have sunk to but for the efforts of a few, who saw that it should occupy a higher place. He sincerely hoped that the bill before the House would pass, and form the commencement of a better order of things.

Mr. DOCKER: It was not his intention to follow the hon. member who had just sat down in his extravagant eulogium on America and her institutions—

Dr. BLAND: My eulogium was founded on facts, not arguments. (Laughter.)

Mr. DOCKER: He quite agreed with the hon. member in the social progress America had made—in the advance she had made in material greatness and power, and in the scale of nations; but the hon. member had not ventured to argue that this advance had been owing to her political institutions. True it was, with the natural facilities which America afforded, the indomitable energies of the Anglo-Saxon race had, in spite of the political obstacles opposed to them, assumed for America the position it now held. (Cheers and cries of "No, no.") He contended that the Government, as a Government, had done nothing to advance the great interests of the country, and her political position was justly stated as "the scorn of a strong Government, the terror of a weak one." Neither should he follow the hon. member through his extravagant but amusing remarks in respect to the growth of an aristocracy, or what he chose to call a pseudo-aristocracy in this country. In the year 1854, when the Constitution Act was passed, such remarks might have been in place, there might then have been some cause to resist an attempt however futile, to create an aristocracy, but to introduce such a topic into a discussion of a bill of the present character was entirely out of character. For what was the principle of this measure? not to introduce an aristocracy, but to give democracy the ascendant in its fullest scope, and, *therefore*, the remarks of the hon. member in this part of his speech seemed to him singularly out of place. Without, then, further attending to the hon. member's digressions from the subject, he should proceed at once to consider the bill; and he was glad that, in respect to one of the main principles of the bill, they had been enlightened by the hon. and learned member who had spoken on the motion for the second reading. With regard to the clause proposing what the House and the country supposed to be manhood suffrage, the Solicitor-General had informed them that it was never contemplated—never intended in the framing of the bill that it should be manhood suffrage; and, after this declaration, he did not imagine that the hon. and learned member could oppose any amendment which might be introduced into the clause, to show what its true meaning and intendment was. He believed this bill would work an organic change in the constitution of the colony. He might be considered, by those who considered themselves the friends of progress, that he was rather old-fashioned in his notions, but he was not fond of organic changes—without some pressing necessity. He could see but little wisdom in the sport of those who wanted to set up constitutions like ninepins, for the purpose of bowling them down again. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned Solicitor-General admitted that this measure proposed an organic change in the constitution, and he further said he was opposed to organic changes when not necessary. He was in hopes the hon. and learned member would have gone on to show why this change was necessary. It was agreed that the present constitution provided not for the representation of population, but of "classes"—or as the hon. member expressed it—"interests." Such arguments might suit those who were content with nothing but change; who were enamoured of epic and span new constitutions which had hardly burst from the egg of theory. In spite of such arguments, however, he believed that the representation of classes and interests was the true bases of all constitutional freedom, and of all good government. He should, moreover, oppose this bill because it was not desired by the people. Where were the petitions against the present Constitution? Who in the colony felt aggrieved at the present system of representation, or suffered injustice from it. None but those band of constitution-mongers—those patches of constitutions, as had been well said, who with their noble array of presidents and vice-presidents had taken this matter into their own hands in the most unconstitutional way possible. Who was it that raised this outcry and got this notable class to petition the House, if it were not those who had an interest in some such movement as this? He believed the Government might have directed the attention of Parliament to higher and nobler subjects than this—subjects better calculated to elevate the position and advance the interests of the colony. If they had brought on measures to extend education, to promote sanitary reform, to improve the condition of the people throughout the colony, to create means of internal communication, and last, but greatest of all, to open out the lands of the colony for cultivation and settlement, they would have acted a higher and better part than bringing forward this unsought for measure as an offering to political fanaticism. (Hear.) In allusion to the proposed residentiary qualification, he should consider himself justified in speaking of it as manhood suffrage, although the use of that term had been expressly repudiated by the Solicitor-General. No arguments, however, had been adduced by that gentleman in support of the position that the qualification ought to be based upon population alone. (Oh! Oh!) None that he could observe, but the assertion that a certain amount of population represented a certain amount of property. This was not the case. And the illustration of that fact was easy. For example: A Mr. Titus Salt, in England, had erected a manufactory which gave employment to more than a thousand individuals; would it be said that, by giving the franchise to these individuals, they represented the property by which they were employed? If so, how would the property which did so employ and support these persons be separately and distinctly represented? Such a right to vote as was here contemplated, had never been given,—no right of representation should be allowed to any person who was not in a position to claim some property. Representation according to the scheme now before the House, was only a step to some further concession. The parties at present excluded, could not be admitted to a mere share, it would have to be the whole power or none at all. By enlarging the qualification to the extent proposed, the entire power would be given away, and that too, to that particular class which was of all others, in every respect, least fitted for its exercise; a power which the class upon whom it was conferred, would exercise to the danger of the other classes of society. (Hear, hear.) Practically, if this should be done, all other classes would be disfranchised. There could be no natural right to vote as he had understood an hon. member (Dr. Dickson) to intimate, that was surely a right, not natural, but social. In feudal times military service was to be considered in the light of a property qualification. Another argument made use of had been that manhood suffrage had anciently been a political qualification in England. This he denied. Those, however, were the days of serfdom; the people who were permitted to vote were the freemen as contradistinguished from that servile class. [An interruption here from Dr. Dickson was declared by the President to be out of order.] In this colony there was also a class who could not be made into citizens—a class of serfs—slaves not by the usurpation and oppression of man, or the will of Providence, but in bondage to their own brutal and depraved habits. This class were not fit to be entrusted with the privileges which it was proposed to confer upon them. The reference made to the "potwhollopers" by the honorable gentleman opposite, was entirely in opposition to his argument, because here the possession of a hearth was implied, and a hearth implied a home or a portion of a tenement. But let them go back to the time of direct taxation. What was the tax? Was it not a hearth tax? He maintained that these potwhollopers showed a property qualification, and that they did not vote on the principle of universal suffrage. The third principle of the bill was that of secret voting—the principle of the ballot. In that part of the measure he concurred. He had no objection to the ballot; but on the contrary, he thought it was desirable that it should be introduced. He spoke from experience. He had had long experience in elections. From the introduction of Responsible Government, he, as returning officer, had conducted elections, and had had ample opportunities of seeing what influences were brought to bear upon electors, and consequently what evils the ballot would be likely to guard against in this country. He had never seen the influence of wealth and property brought to bear upon those who were poor, but he had seen the pernicious influence of the domination, not so much of class as of caste. He had seen men, with whose opinions he was conversant, record their votes in direct opposition to their own opinion, because they were unable to bear up against the influences to which they were subjected. He considered that the introduction of the ballot properly carried out, as very desirable. Having expressed his opinion upon the principles of the bill, he would now proceed to enquire into the manner in which it carried out those principles, and first, with regard to the electoral divisions. The county divisions which at present existed, were founded upon broad and well grounded geographical distinctions, but the proposed division into police districts was most absurdly complicated—in fact, it was unintelligible. Hon. members could not turn to the schedule without seeing the impracticability of the thing. The boundaries were imaginary lines in the majority of cases. They looked very well on paper, but they would be unintelligible to the class of men whose duty it would be to become acquainted with them. It was hardly necessary to occupy the time of the House, by reading any of the definitions. Let them, however, take any one of the electorates—Gwydir, for instance. When they considered the class of men to whom the duties of collection would be entrusted, and took into account the extraordinary nature of the country, they might well say "God help these poor collectors," if they were to be subjected to pains and penalties for not performing their office. But why were they to remove the boundaries which had been in existence for so many years, and which were so well known? It was for the purpose of creating a new description of electorates, which he could not describe better than in the words of the hon. gentleman who, quoting Lord Brougham on the pernicious influence of small borough electorates, described them as the very worst description of electorates which could exist in any country. What was this bill doing but creating a system of small boroughs, and nothing else. The arrangement of those electorates bore the marks of extreme care, and, he might say, also, of extreme cunning. What was a police district? In the most sparsely populated districts in the colony they would find a lock-up and a house used for police purposes. A fitting mode of representation truly in what was a penal colony! He had hoped that the stain was wiped away and would be forgotten, but it was now sought to be revived and perpetuated in its electoral division. Even the name of police district would recal to those who knew its early history the penal character of the colony. Then, again, the inhabitants of the small townships throughout the police districts must always have an undue weight at elections. The very principle of aggregation which led these men to congregate in townships also taught them the principle of combination for the purpose of attaining any object, and their local position afforded them facilities for so doing. The place of their abode was the place of registration and the place of voting. They had only to step out of their doors to register themselves or to record their votes. Whereas, on the contrary, those who were scattered, from the nature of their occupations, being isolated, were deprived of that power; and their votes would be neutralised and swamped by the residents in the towns. And then with regard to the manner in which the bill professed to carry out manhood suffrage. He objected to that part of the bill, because it was untrue—because it was a delusion, a gross cheat, a sham, meant to impose upon the great masses, who had been led by the promises of those who brought in the bill to believe that it was the intention of the Legislature to confer upon them the power of voting. But that power was defeated entirely by the registration clause. The majority of those engaged in pastoral pursuits would not be able to claim a place on the electoral roll from the effect of the six months' residence which was required. They were, therefore, cheated. Another and a more objectionable feature in the mode in which the franchise was sought to be conferred by the bill consisted in that of the miners' right. He had no objection to representation being conferred upon the gold-fields; on the contrary, he thought it was rather a desirable feature in the bill, and a step in the right direction. It was representing interests. But he objected to the power of voting being given without registration to the holders of miners' rights. Men might exercise that right without being *bona fide* miners, and he thought it would be possible for a candidate for a pecuniary consideration to secure a compact number of voters able to influence the result of any election in the gold-producing districts. Why should this exclusive privilege be confined to that one class? The only argument for it was that from their migratory habits they would be altogether excluded from representation, but for such an arrangement as this. But, he would ask, were these such habits as the Legislature ought to encourage, if so, then why confine the privilege to miners? Shepherds were equally as migratory, and should be equally regarded. Then again, how were the arrangements for taking the votes to be carried out, when the districts extended over so vast an area? The very idea was monstrous. No doubt this could be remedied in committee, and if no one else moved in the matter he should do so, by confining the exercise of the franchise to those only who had been for a certain time resident upon some proclaimed gold-field. Then, as to the ballot, that was another delusion. They might call it secret voting if they would, but he conceived that the voting would be secret only from the man who gave the vote. Besides the man without education would be entirely in the hands of other persons to do with him as they liked. Altogether the bill conferred most dangerous powers upon the Returning Officer, and this also would require some alteration in committee. Before he sat down he must call attention to the very slovenly manner in which this bill had been sent up to their House. Some hon. members had been loud in praise of the measure, but he could not agree with these, for he considered the bill to be a disgrace to any body having legislative functions to perform. He would point out some of the contradictions contained in it. In the 12th clause the Government was authorised, in the event of the sickness of a returning officer, to appoint another in his place; and then in the 34th clause it was provided, that a returning officer being prevented by illness from attending might appoint a substitute to act for him. Here was a clear contradiction. Then again, the 18th clause provided that where there was no court of petty sessions, the Government might appoint persons to do the duties that would have otherwise had to be performed by the clerks of petty sessions; whereas, by the 22nd clause, the justices of Sydney had power given to them to appoint special courts of revision. There were also the 15th and 16th clauses, in which the justices were empowered to appoint collectors and to assign remuneration to them, but no clause in the bill pointed out the way in which this remuneration was to be paid. There was one clause that said that any expense that the returning-officer might be put to should be repaid out of the consolidated revenue, but there was not a word about the expenses of the justices, and they all knew the difficulty there was in getting money from the Government where no fund was chargeable with the money. He would also point out the dangerous character of the 34th clause, under which a returning-officer, or deputy-returning-officer, might, in case of illness or of other sufficient cause, appoint a substitute. It was monstrous that a deputy should have power to appoint a deputy, because no election could ever be honestly conducted. If ever this country arrived at the happy state which had been referred to by some hon. members, and they should ever witness a performance of those scenes that had been enacted in America, what was there to prevent some patriotic gentleman from one day waylaying a returning-officer, and by the mild persuasion of the bowie knife or the revolver inducing him to sign an authority for him, the patriot, to act in the returning-officer's stead. Such things could be done, and by leaving a way open for this they would be lending a hand to the gradual reduction of this country to the condition of the United States. He looked upon the bill as a mass of inconsistencies and contradictions. It had been denominated a rag, by some hon. members, but so many important interests were included in it that he would not so far abuse it; but he would remind hon. members that, as in the individual body a rag was often made to cover a noisome sore, so in the body politic, such a rag as that now before the House might be used to cover a deadly wound to liberty, which if left untended might destroy all the freedom they possessed. Many of the stanchest friends and supporters of this measure had declared that by it they aimed at revolution, and not at reform, and that they accepted this measure solely as a stepping stone to other demands of a still more revolutionary character. Such being the case they had a right to consider what were the characters of those who had made these statements. He had done so, and he had found that with the exception of some few political Quixotes who were honest enough in their endeavour to destroy the windmills of corruption which they imagined to be towering giants. With these exceptions, they were composed of mere adventurers, stump orators, men who, in some instances, derived their whole existence from the few shillings which they contrived to wring from the miserable dupes who confided in them. Such were the supporters of this measure; and he would remind hon. members that, however much that House might have been vilified, however imperfect it might be from the defective nature of its powers, yet, such as it was, the eyes of the good and the thoughtful of the country were fixed upon it. He trusted then that hon. members would do their duty, and would say to the Ministry who introduced this bill, and to the adventurers who supported it, that the House would not join them in their work of demolition, and that it would not allow them to remove one stone from the political edifice, until they made known and showed clearly their plan of reconstruction. Tell them that this House would deprive their bill of its borrowed plumes, would strip it of its shams, and make such modifications in it as would put it into a shape that would make it work in a manner conducive to the benefit of the country.

Mr. NORTON, on rising, said that he feared from all he had heard within the walls of the House, as well as from what he heard outside, that the bill under discussion was looked upon as the great panacea that was to remove all their political and social evils. He feared that the interest which the bill attracted would withdraw the attention of the people and of their representatives from the true question of the condition of the country. He feared that it would be taken advantage of by political schemers, who would trade upon and induce the ignorant to believe that by means of the bill they would be able to express their opinions when they had none—to exercise rights which they were utterly incapable of understanding—to find employment for the unemployed, and all the other et ceteras of political stock-in-trade. He thought that to rightly consider this subject they ought to go back to first principles—principles which could not be overlooked by any nation or country aspiring to good government. In doing this they must look to the early history of these countries which enjoyed, and prospered under, representative institutions. They must study the tone and temper of the people, so as to regulate and frame their institutions as nearly in accordance therewith as was possible, instead of advancing cunning schemes and *pseudo* political doctrines, which tended to lower and not to elevate the public mind. He maintained, without fear of contradiction, that the honour and character of a country must rest on the broad foundation of the people's intelligence and courage. It was not by adopting a measure which dispensed with these virtues they could hope to achieve a name in the page of history as a nation. Much had been said about America, but the history of that country contained a lesson which they would do well to be guided by. It taught them that they should above all things discard the ballot, and every approach to the *system of secret voting*. For his own part he looked upon the ballot as a dastardly departure from that open, manly, independent manner of voting so long practised in the mother country. It was their proud boast to claim descent from England—why, then, should they fear to stand and abide by the same principles that had made her so great and powerful. He hoped they would never adopt the ballot in this country. He hoped better things of young Australians—he hoped they had not turned liars and cowards. Let them at least look well before they decided on any step, and not involve themselves in dubious questions which had not yet been solved in America.

The PRESIDENT asked the hon. member how he applied this argument to the question before the House.

Mr. WISE was of opinion that great latitude had been allowed to hon. members, and that the hon. member was speaking to the question.

Mr. ISAACS contended that his honorable friend (Mr. Norton) had not departed more from the question before the House than the honorable Solicitor-General had, who moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. NORTON continued: He was sorry that anything should disturb their serious consideration of the question before the House. The honorable member then proceeded to speak in favour of a militia bill, and the advantages that would be derived thereby, and said he would have preferred seeing a militia bill introduced to this bill.

The PRESIDENT again called the honorable member to order, and said that, although great latitude was allowed to honorable members in Parliament, he thought the honorable gentleman was exceeding the limit permitted.

Mr. WISE thought the hon. member was addressing himself to the question.

The PRESIDENT said he was in the judgment of the House.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the honorable member was out of order, and could not see how a militia bill had anything to do with the question before the House. He considered the whole of his arguments since he had last been called to order were irrelevant.

Mr. WISE objected to being interrupted by the Solicitor-General, and maintained that the hon. gentleman was speaking to the question before the House.

Mr. ISAACS was of opinion that he was speaking to the question before the House, and had not travelled further from the question than hon. members on the other side. He would call attention to the speeches of hon. members last evening.

The PRESIDENT called the hon. member to order. (Chair, chair.)

Mr. ISAACS said, personally, he would bow to the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT said he was in the judgment of the House. If the House was of opinion he was wrong in his decision, he would apologise. (No, no, and cheers.)

Mr. NORTON then proceeded to object to the franchise, and considered it a departure from first principles. He had heard some extraordinary opinions expressed in reference to the suffrage. It had been admitted that the proposed suffrage was not manhood suffrage, but before long the question might arise why it should not be manhood suffrage. He was decidedly opposed to manhood suffrage, and he thought, if it was carried out, those who supported it would be involved in the ruin it would entail. Admit manhood suffrage, and it must soon become universal. They must admit women, felons, soldiers, thousands of persons who never dreamt of being admitted to vote. Looking abstractly at the question, he could not see how it could be argued by those who supported such an extended suffrage, that ladies should not be admitted to vote. Single ladies, widows of large properties, who contributed largely to the revenues of the country, but who could not send anyone to represent them. If intelligence was to be regarded as a qualification, large numbers must be excluded. The idle, the improvident, if they sent a member, would naturally send one who entertained feelings in communion with their own—some man who might perchance gain something, but could never lose. The principle of manhood suffrage once admitted, he would put a supposition case to the House—some hundred gentlemen of property might join together—purchase from the Government of England, one of the large islands of the Pacific, undertaking as one of the conditions that they would introduce each five hundred labourers, mechanics, and so on, with the view of forming a country. The British Government conceded to them the power of making laws for their own self-government, as another of the conditions of the purchase, and they would set about it; but were all those whom they introduced at their expense to have an equal voice with the purchasers of the territory? Manhood suffrage being admitted, they must; for the security of any country, property must have its rights—however wealth might be misapplied, or not applied at all; still the possession of wealth afforded a standing bail for the good conduct of its possessors. He would not exclude the humblest from a voice in the representation, but he would act as with respect to children, and before placing in the hands of a child a dangerous weapon, he would teach him how to use it, lest he should destroy himself. With him the first great consideration would be education, and when all were educated, then manhood suffrage might be admitted; but this would never be. The vicious, the profligate, would never educate their children—and it was too well known that there were large numbers of others who would, but unfortunately could not. He was opposed to any reduction in the franchise. He thought it already too low, and he should indeed be glad to see many who were now busying themselves about politics—about matters they could not understand—led away by designing persons,—be should be glad to see them devoting their spare time to attendance on lectures, and otherwise acquiring knowledge which would fit them for such duties, while by applying their energies to their other proper pursuits, they would acquire the position which every honest mind must desire. With reference to the comparisons which had been made between England and America, there was no true foundation for them. It was said that America was comparatively free from crime; but looking to the enormous population—some twenty-seven millions crowded in so small an island, was it to be wondered that there was crime?—crime, the result of poverty. England would be lost in the vast territory of America; her population would be nothing in the vast prairies—the fertile lands of that country; then there was no excuse for poverty; none who did not love vice for vice's sake need long remain out of a position which would entitle him to a franchise. He warned the Government and the House against introducing or consenting to changes which were not shown to be required; and, whatever might be the favourable features of America, he thought that it would be wise to follow the example of England, who, with all her misery, exhibited so much of good—so little of evil.

Mr. BLIGH moved the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow (this day).

Mr. PENNINGTON seconded the motion.

Carried.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the adjournment of the House to to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at a quarter-past ten until four o'clock on Friday (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table of the House Communications from A. C. Gregory, Esq., in reference to the expedition in search of Dr. Leichhardt, under his direction.

Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Dr. BOWKER presented a petition from certain lessees of Land at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle, representing that, in consequence of a dispute as to the validity of their leases, they have hitherto been unable to obtain compensation for lands taken from them at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle, for railway purposes, and praying relief.

The petition was not received, the SPEAKER ruling that no petition, praying for grant or compensation, could be entertained by the House.

Dr. BOWKER presented another petition.

Petition received.

SEIZURE OF GOLD.

Mr. FORSTER asked the hon. the Colonial Secretary, "What course does the Government intend pursuing with reference to the report of the select committee on the seizure of gold on board the Ethereal and Mary Nicholson, adopted by this House, on Friday, August 27th?"

Mr. COWPER replied that there was considerable difficulty experienced in coming to any conclusion on this matter, but in a few days a decision would be arrived at and made known to the House.

MORETON BAY JUDGE'S APPOINTMENT BILL.

Mr. MARTIN, in rising to move the second reading of this bill, referred to the circumstance that in March last a select committee had been appointed to inquire into the subject of the appointment of a new Judge of the Supreme Court; and the task which the committee undertook was to inquire into two things; first, the necessity for an additional judge; and secondly, if satisfied of that necessity, whether the bill which had been introduced was in a proper form to that necessity? Those were the only two points, and he did not understand that there were other topics with which the committee had any business; for, being satisfied upon those two points, he could not see what difficulty there could be in assenting to the bill, the second reading of which he was about to move. If the House objected, which he did not anticipate they would, it would appear to have stultified itself by having sent the bill into committee. [The hon. member addressed the House at considerable length to show the overwhelming and increasing pressure of business which the Supreme Court was now called upon to transact.] So heavy had it become, that the present number of Judges was totally inadequate for the fulfilment of duties which they considered of great importance; but they had no discretion in the matter; and thus the Common Law business went on as well as it could, while the Equity business was neglected. He said, he did not agree with those hon. members who thought that when the district courts were in due operation, very much of the business of the Supreme Court would be disposed of elsewhere, and that, consequently, the judges would not feel the pressure experienced at present. The Court might be relieved of some cases which would be tried elsewhere, yet in another form the cases would come back to the Court, and they would find that, in taking a balance of account, the cases of appeal would be so numerous as to make the relief by the district courts inconsiderable. So he did not think any evidence whatever, either appended to the committee's report, or in the report of the other House, would lead any person to the conclusion that any large number of cases would be tried in the district courts that were now tried in the Supreme Court. [The hon. member adduced argument against the charge which had been brought against the Supreme Court for granting too large a proportion of new trials; and stated it as his opinion that the judges did not make business for themselves by allowing too large a latitude to those applications for new trials.] It was of the highest importance that the administration of justice should be respected, and seeing that the judges were of recognised ability and integrity, and in every way well qualified for the performance of their functions, no member of the community, whether a member of that House or not, ought to damage public confidence by saying in reference to any given motions for new trial that they were not impartially granted when the judges had given a different decision. It could not be supposed that the business of the Supreme Court, which must ever remain the court of final appeal, would be less than it was thirty years ago, or at any period since. [The hon. member then pointed to Victoria, how the British American colonies, to show by comparing the relative importance of this colony with others, and small was the number of judges who did the work of our highest court.] He said it was not known how soon any of the Judges might relinquish their offices, and rumours were even now abroad that one of the Judges would shortly retire; in that case the arrears might be disposed of by previously appointing a fourth Judge; so that when the vacancy occurred on the Bench, if the necessity was not continued, it would be in the power of the Legislature to agree or refuse to fill up the vacancy by the appointment of a fourth Judge. The hon. member then alluded to the change of opinion which the hon. member for the South Riding had adopted with reference to the necessity for a fourth Judge, and said that he thought it highly necessary that that hon. member having come to his fresh conclusions within so short a time, he should have, and show, good reasons for the change. The single question to determine was whether the necessity existed; and when satisfied on that point, then the question arose, was the present bill fitted to meet that necessity. Other topics might be improperly mixed up with these questions; but philosopher and statesman as the hon. member for Murray was, he hoped that gentleman would be above party considerations, and look at the merits of this bill as he (Mr. Martin) had indicated them. He hoped that hon. member would not do anything to jeopardise the high character for statesmanship and singleness of purpose which had signalised him from the first time he took a seat in that House. The hon. member (Mr. Martin) then moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. FORSTER said he sincerely thought the committee had done its duty to the business confided to its care, nor did he think the conclusion arrived at was entitled to much consideration, when it was known through what process the committee came to it. These were *prima facie* grounds for supposing that the subject had not been investigated in such a way as that House might have reasonably expected. He objected that the examination had been confined too conclusively to legal witnesses, for he thought some bias might, and no doubt would, exist, in leading the committee to a certain decision. The evidence of others ought to have been taken, in order to balance the weight of interest. The hon. member (Mr. Martin) seemed to think they ought to assent to this bill because it emanated from a select committee; but this was not the bill approved of by the select committee, and the proceedings showed that they had recommended an alteration which had not been made, as it now appeared in its previous shape. The whole question seemed to rest upon the utility and results the public expected from the whole legal profession, a kind of corporation, which enjoyed great privileges, which they were bound to use in dispensing justice in the best shape. Of those the Judges formed the highest portion and presided over the whole, but they could only bring a portion of their influence to bear; for unless the profession was interested to some extent in arriving at results beneficial to the public it was impossible that the Judges themselves could produce the benefit they desired. The question now seemed to have been shelved by the mode of dealing with it by the committee. It was not an unfair presumption that the appointment of district courts would really take away a great amount of the business pressing upon the Supreme Court. If it should be true that those courts would only encumber the court with legal business, he must say he should regard with some alarm and regret the bill that had been passed for establishing those courts; but he thought the House had a very different expectation. The hon. member expressed his opinion that the time occupied by the Judges in the other House might be used to the better advantage of the public, and he would not vote for the appointment of another Judge as long as any of them held seats in the Legislative Council. He opposed the bill because he believed the remedy proposed, however efficacious at the present moment, would ultimately prove more injurious than advantageous, for the evils would only go on increasing, unless a thorough searching inquiry was made into the general working of the whole legal profession. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The question having been put upon the motion for the second reading of the bill, the House negatived the motion by the following division:—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 16.
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Piddington
Robertson	Hodgson
R. Campbell	Dickson
Wild	Byrnes
J. Campbell	White
Richardson } Tellers.	Thornton
Jones	Bowker
	Moriarty
	Arnold
	Weekes
	W. R. Tooth
	Taylor
	Scott
	W. Macleay
	Forster } Tellers.
	Donaldson

The question having been put upon the amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. The motion was agreed to without further division.

SEIZURE OF THE BRIG FREAK.

Mr. WILLIAMSON rose to move, "That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence, informations, and report, relating to the late seizure of the brig Freak, on the 16th ultimo, by H. M. Customs, and her subsequent release." The hon. member said this brig was the property of Captain Smith, a respectable gentleman of this city, and the vessel was engaged in the South Sea Island trade, where it had been usual to take tobacco, which was the only article subject to duty she was in the habit of exporting. She was ready for sea on the 16th of August last, when she was taken possession of by an officer of H. M. Customs, assisted by an armed boat's crew. She was taken back to the wharf. The owner remonstrated with the officer, when he was told that she had been seized for the Customs. The owner subsequently applied to the department for explanations and reasons, but his clearance was returned unaccompanied by anything like explanation. He refused to take the clearance without being informed of the reason which justified the forcible seizure of his vessel. She was detained three days, having in that time been once given up and again seized, but returned on the morning of the third day. In some conversation which took place with the Collector of Customs, the owner told him that the tobacco was not smuggled, and that the vessel was ready to sail. On that occasion he received the first official intimation why the vessel was seized. No allegation was made that the law had been broken in this instance, and possession was taken without the least apparent cause. The papers which he (Mr. Williamson) asked for he was desirous should be laid before the committee sitting on the Customs Department, as he thought, although there might not be any blame attachable to the officers, yet the system was faulty. The production of the papers might also afford some justification for the annoyance and injury done to the owner by laying him under the imputation of smuggling.

Mr. WHITE seconded the motion.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL said there would be no objection on the part of the Government to the production of the papers. He had, however, been in communication with the Collector of Customs, who stated that the vessel had never been seized. Suspicious circumstances were supposed to attach to the vessel, but that supposition had turned out to be incorrect. A large quantity of tobacco had been found to be on board, and under a clause of the Customs Act, an officer was sent on board the vessel, not to seize, but rummage her. No charge could be made against the owner, but there were suspicious circumstances which induced the authorities to carry into operation the provisions of the Act of Council.

Mr. WILLIAMSON maintained that the vessel had been seized, and said that it had been intimated to him that she had been watched from shore for nine days. He thought the more legal mode of acting, in such a case, would have been to put a Customs' officer on board until her departure.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SILLITOE'S TRUST BILL.

On the motion of Mr. FORSTER, this bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be returned to the Legislative Council with a Message notifying that there was no amendment.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. WHITE withdrew the motion standing in his name, with reference to the Bishop's Secretary.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to nine, until three o'clock this day (Friday).

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Plaster of Paris, Images and Busts; at 11 o'clock, Belmont Candles, damaged; high-dried Scotch Herrings, Mauritius Counter Sugars; on the Commercial Wharf, King-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Black Oil, &c.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery Slops, Dressing, Millinery, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Brandy, Whisky, Perambulators, Damaged Pianos, Cast Steel Spades, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Draught Stallions, Pair of Cart Colts, Pair White Ponies, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, King-street West, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Flour, Maize, Hay, Straw, Shingles, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness; at the Cattle Market Yards, at 11 o'clock, Eight Cart Horses.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris.

MESSRS. JONES AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Bacon, Hams, Tobacco, Pollard, China Matting, &c.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Freehold Properties, viz:—Cottage Residences near the Railway Station, Newtown; Farm and Homestead, adjoining Hatton's Orchard, Kissing Point, Parramatta River; Building Sites at the corner of William and Flagstaff streets, St. Leonard's, North Shore; Farms, near Mr. Hill's Orangery, Lane Cove; Sixty-acre Farm, Dingo Creek, adjoining Mr. Croaker's property, about one mile from Wingham, Manning River.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Mart, Sussex-street, at 12 o'clock, Hides, Fat Beef, Maize, Bran, Hay, Salt, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Books, Clothing; on the Premises, Botany-street, Goodwill, License, Bar Fixtures, Furniture, &c.; at 12 o'clock, sailing boat.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Steel, Lead, Jewellery, Bath Bricks, Herrings, &c.

FANCY BALL.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor has issued a large number of invitations to a fancy ball, to be held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on the 29th instant.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, and others, to the continued sale of new drapery goods, made-up clothing, hats, cloth caps, &c., &c., at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested by Mr. Richard Peek to call attention to his sale, this day, of boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturer, M. P. Manfield, to commence at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct particular attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sales, this day, viz: at the Australian auction Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, plaster of Paris images; at 11 o'clock, damaged candles, Scotch herrings, 40 tons Mauritius bright counter sugars, &c.; and on the Commercial Wharf, at half-past two o'clock, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and black oil, ex Malay, from New Zealand. See advertisements.—ADV.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As I have always taken a lively interest in directing the stream of German emigration to the Australian Colonies, I perceive, with much regret, the complaints that have been made lately by German emigrants, of the bad treatment they have received during their passage.

Until a proper law, for the protection of foreign emigrants, has been passed, I shall consider it my duty, as consul, representing the greater part of Germany, to assist the emigrants in getting redress, by proceeding against the captain, or charterers of the vessel, for any wrong they may have received.

For that purpose I have requested Messrs. Frerichs, Hetzer, Lender, Degotardi, Lotze, and Wagner, to investigate the complaints preferred by the immigrants against the captain of the Wilhelm Kirchner, and the report of the above gentlemen will show if there be sufficient grounds for proceeding against the captain.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM KIRCHNER, consul for Prussia and Hamburgh.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. MORT and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was only 7 bales, and prices therefore may be considered nominal. Sheepskins are not quite so firm, about 4917 were sold at 5¼d. to 7d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is without alteration; the quantity offered to-day, 34 casks, being taken by the town trade. Beef, £41 to £42 10s, for shipment; mutton, £50 to £52.

HIDES.—The supply to-day was large, and prices have barely been maintained. The rates for those sold to-day were from 4s. 6d. to 11s. each. Horns, 28s. 6d. to 30s. Shank bones, £5 per ton.

Duty was paid to-day at the Custom House, by Chinamen, on 1209 oz. of gold, for shipment by the Mary Nicholson, to Hongkong, in addition to that cleared yesterday, making a total of 3545¾ ozs.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493649

DUNBAR MONUMENT.—At a meeting held, on 2nd September, at the Office of Messrs. James Malcolm and Co., for the purpose of concerting measures for the erection of a Monument at the South Head, to the memory of those who perished in the ill-fated ship Dunbar,
James Williamson, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair,
It was resolved, That the following gentlemen form a Committee to carry out the object of the meeting:—
Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper, Knight, M.P.
Honorable Robert Campbell, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., M.P.
William Macleay, Esq., M.P.
George Thornton, Esq., M.P.
Arthur Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
Samuel H. Smyth, Esq.
L. Brodziack, Esq.
Samuel North, Esq. (Water Police Magistrate)
T. W. B. Veneur, Esq. (Shipping Master)
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq., J.P.
Edye Manning, Esq., J.P.
Robert D. Merrill, Esq., U. S. Consul
M. E. Murnin, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., J.P.
George Hamilton, Esq.
James Williamson, Esq., M.P., chairman.
James Malcolm, honorary treasurer.
Captain E. S. Morton, Esq., honorary secretary.
COLLECTORS—Mr. Thomas A. Newell.
Mr. John Green
Captain Morton.
Lists have been opened, and subscriptions will be received at all the Banks; at Mitchell and Co.'s; Lane and Co.'s; George Hamilton, baker, Hunter-street; Mr. Welsh, Circular Quay; and by Captain Malcolm, Treasurer, George-street; and other public places.
ROBERT S. MORTON, honorary secretary.

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.—In pursuance of a writ issued to me by the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 31st day of August, I hereby give notice that the nomination will take place at the Police Office, Parramatta, at 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September; and in the event of a contest, that the polling will be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, at the following polling places:—Sydney, Parramatta, Penrith, Windsor, Manly Beach, St. Leonard's, Hunter's Hill, Ryde, Baulkham Hills, Richmond, Balmain, Lane Cove, Longbottom, St. Mary's, and Castlereagh.
A. L. M'DOUGALL, Returning Officer.
Baulkham Hills, September 4.
Electoral lists can be obtained from the Government Printer, and Mr. Mason, Parramatta, on and after the 10th instant.

ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING.—You are to be called upon to give Mr. Plunkett a testimonial before leaving the colony for England. Do not allow yourselves to be entrapped. Support the man whose whole interest is centered in our country. Is Mr. Plunkett an independent man? If so, he will scorn the idea of lending himself to any party. Vote for one of ourselves, and who requires no carte-blanche.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—Office Lyons'-buildings, George-street.—Special notice to shippers to the Gold-fields. Rates reduced at this Office, as under:—
Wide Bay ... 1½ guineas per cent.
Port Curtis ... 1½ ditto ditto.
Rockhampton, Fitzroy River ... 2 ditto ditto.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, broker.
Sydney, September 10th.

NOTICE.—H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—The requisite notice has been given by the following gentlemen of their being Candidates for the Vacant Seats in the Direction of this Company.
Edward Ogg
Joseph Chambers
J. A. Portus
J. B. R. Robertson
By order of the Board, L. BARBER, Secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.
In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES MATTHEW CASHMAN.
I, JOHN MORRIS, official assignee of the above estate, do hereby call and convene a GENERAL MEETING of the creditors, to be held at my office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1858, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely, for the purpose of receiving the direction of the creditors respecting the collection, sale, and future management of the estate.
JOHN MORRIS, official assignee.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of ROSETTA TERRY, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the will of the above-named deceased be granted to WILLIAM MANNERS CLARKE, ESTHER HUGHES, and REBECCA FOX, the executor and executrices in the said will named.—Dated this ninth day of September, A.D. 1858.
JOHN ERNEST ROBBERDS, Proctor for the said Executor and Executrices, 39, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN REFERENCE to Mr. JOHN HOWSON'S advertisement in yesterday's HERALD, in which he cautions the public against giving credit to me, on his account, I have to state that I have not hitherto required such credit, as my father, Mr. William Joseph Galvin, has almost altogether maintained the expenses of the house (his own) in which we, that is, Mr. Galvin, Mr. Howson, myself, and our child, have lived for nearly three years past. I have to add that by indenture of separation, dated 3rd June last, Mr. John Howson covenanted, amongst other things, to pay £10 per month for my separate maintenance, and by his warrant-of-attorney, of same date, became bound to the trustee of said settlement to fulfil the covenants of the said deed, and I have now instructed my trustee to demand the said maintenance and arrears. Dated the ninth September, A.D. 1858.
M. S. HOWSON.
Witness, H. MAYER, solicitor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned gives notice to the public to give NO CREDIT to anyone without his written authority. J. J. JOSEPHSON.

I HEREBY NOTIFY that Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, Currency Lass Hotel, never owed me money on any account whatever. J. SHERIDAN MOORE.

CAUTION.—This is to give notice that any person or persons found harbouring my Wife, MARGARET CARROLL or HARNEY, will be prosecuted; she having left me and her family without any provocation whatsoever, and having robbed me of £200. JOHN CARROLL, South Head Road. September 9th.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Smith and Gardiner, are hereby informed that, unless their accounts are paid at once to me, the undersigned, or on my account to Mr. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, printer, 104, King-street, proceedings will be taken against them, for the recovery of the same. L. SMITH. Sydney, 104, King-street, September 10.

ONE POUND REWARD.—LOST, a gold RING with Seal and two Keys; whoever will bring the same to Mr. FELTON, watchmaker, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD. — Lost, this evening, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a £50 Note of the London Chartered Bank, No 169; payment of which has been stopped. Whoever will return the same to No. 4, Macquarie-place, will receive the above reward.
Sydney, September 9th, 1858.

£2 REWARD.—To Constables or others.—Stolen or Strayed from Woolloomooloo Paddock, between Monday night and Tuesday morning, a DARK BAY HORSE, aged, brand H over H on near shoulder. Whoever has found the same, or will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, shall receive £2 reward. Apply to Mr. WARD, 87, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND in a Hackney Carriage, No. 65, on Tuesday evening, September 7th, a Silver WATCH. Any person having lost the same, by giving a proper description of it, can have it by paying for advertising, on application to WILLIAM FARRELL, at Mr. James Curtis's, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FOUND, in Pitt-street, on Thursday afternoon, a PURSE containing money. It will be returned to the owner on paying expenses. Apply, 67, George-street North, at 9, a.m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto existing between HENRY HUDSON and CHARLES HUDSON, as Butchers, of Newtown, near Sydney, is dissolved by mutual consent since 9th September, 1858. All debts due to the late firm will be paid to HENRY HUDSON. All accounts against the late firm to be presented to HENRY HUDSON for liquidation.

MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned beg to inform bankers, merchants, and others, that they have been appointed agents to this Company, for the transmission of Telegraphic Messages from Malta to England, whereby a saving of five days will be effected. As secrecy is of the utmost importance in the transmission of telegrams, the arrangements are such that they may be forwarded to Malta by the parties themselves. For tariff and further particulars, apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

MESSRS. PICKFORD and CO. are making a shipment for England, per the Maid of Judah, small parcels one shilling each, to London. W. WILLINGTON, agent, 12, Essex-street, George-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Monster Clothing Hall will CLOSE, WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, at 6 o'clock p.m., RESUMING BUSINESS on SATURDAY, at 6 p.m.—Messrs. H. COHEN and CO. hope that their numerous customers will reserve their purchases until the re-opening of their famed Monster Clothing Hall.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs. HYAM COHEN and CO.'S Clothing Establishment, will be CLOSED THIS DAY. Pantechnetheca 229, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The Office of the undersigned will be closed on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the festival. (Signed) MOSES MOSS.

TO be SOLD or LET, a Public House, at Kissing Point. Apply to W. COWELL, on the premises.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT, lithographed, now ready for this mail. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.
Visitor:
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
Head Master:
The Reverend E. K. Yeatman, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.
This institution, formerly conducted by the Rev. W. H. Savigny, will be re-opened (D. V.) on the 1st of October next, in the new and commodious Parsonage of St. John's Newcastle. Mr. Yeatman will then be ready to receive into his family twelve boarders, whose domestic comforts will be the care of Mrs. and Miss Yeatman.
For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. E. K. Yeatman, of St. John's Parsonage, Moreton Bay.

TUITION.—Mr. H. WAYMOUTH, has now some time disengaged. Address Post Office, Sydney.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-street, near Market-st.

ALFRED FLACK, Die Sinker and Engraver to the various Government Offices; bankers' and merchants' endorsing stamps, headings for newspapers, &c., at Mr. CONYBEER'S, bookbinder, 395, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

B. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends that he has removed the business to his old-established shops in Market and George streets.

D. B. TROUGHTON and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bay-street, opposite Newtown Road.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Maker. Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, or Removed. 254, George-street.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—Mr. WALTER G. MASON has REMOVED to 128, Woolloomooloo-st.

HARRIS' DISPENSARY, 89, Parramatta-street. Medical Advice given, and medicines supplied as usual.

H. W. HAMILTON, Commission Agent, 107, Harrington-street, Sydney.

JAMES PERRY (late John Knox), Saddle and Harness Maker, 712, Brickfield-hill, begs to inform country storekeepers and the public generally that he is prepared to supply every description of colonial-made saddlery and harness at reasonable prices, wholesale or retail. N.B.—A few dozen superior stock saddles at present on hand.

M. M'MAHON'S Wholesale and Retail Brush, Perfumery, and General Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street, 2 doors North of King-street.

M. DAWSON, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, begs to intimate that he has REMOVED to 237, George-street. Rating by transit observations.

MR. HERTHAUSER, Surgical Instrument Maker, York-street, No. 123, near King-street.

MR. SMART, Conveyancer, of Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange, is instructed to purchase any description of house or landed property; also to lend money on mortgage, or to purchase mortgages or any interests in land, on fair and equitable terms. Mr. SMART will purchase old deeds, abstracts of title, plans or copies, relating to any property in the colony; and advise on the title and the value thereof.

REDFORD and BURRELL'S French Polish Reviver, and General Furniture Polish, 219, Pitt-street.

RUBBISH REMOVED.—Apply at No. 32, York-street, next to Parker's Hotel.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 243, George-st.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, Photographic Artist and Crayon Portrait Painter, continues to conduct the above establishment.

REMOVAL.—Australian Mutual Provident Society—On and after MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, the business of this Society will be conducted in its new offices in Hunter-street, adjoining the Sydney Insurance Company's office, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets. ROBERT THOMSON, secretary. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, September 4.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11, at 21, Wynyard-square.

TEMPLETON and SLATER, Auctioneers and General Agents, Adelong Quartz Reef.

VACCINATION, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

W. H. PALING'S Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square. Superior roman strings, &c.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers, 338, George-street. An extensive stock of first class gold and silver watches, clocks, jewellery of the newest designs, and electro-plate, in great variety. N.B.—Watches repaired, and jewellery manufactured and repaired on the premises.

WANTED, to be known—GUY, BROTHERS' Photographic Gallery, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

DEBENTURES.—New South Wales Government, suitable for remittance. LENNON and CAPE, 138, Pitt-street.

£200,000 To LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

£2000 TO LEND, in small sums. F. BRADLY, auctioneer, opposite Supreme Court.

£100 TO £10,000 TO LEND on freehold property. CHAS. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-st.

£400 TRUST MONEY to be LENT. Apply T. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

ROAD and DISTANCE MAP of New South Wales, 5s.; post free, 5s. 2d. CLARKE, 205, George-st.

A LARGE quantity of Music, vocal and piano (London print), at half-price. CLARKE, 205, George-st.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Fancy Goods SELLING OFF, cheap (closing the business), at No. 280, George-street, between P. Levy's and Mr. Illidge's Boot Warehouse. N.B.—Opposite the London Chartered Bank.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—Now landing, ex Electra, 10 cases of superior rosewood Workboxes and Writing Desks. These will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for an assortment of goods daily expected. GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, importer, 542, George-street.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART—Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS, in returning thanks for the distinguished patronage they have hitherto received, have great pleasure in announcing that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. Sands and Kenny for the occupation of the suite of rooms lately tenanted by Mr. Treeve, being the apartments immediately beneath their former rooms, when, in addition to the obvious advantage of a more easy and pleasant access, they have availed themselves of many years' practice and experience, in erecting a spacious atelier on the best principles, for the correct and artistic distribution of light and shadow, so as to produce the most perfect portraits in the shortest period of time compatible with the necessary care required in subduing the glare of light on the eyes of sitters.
In effecting this arrangement, Messrs. Freeman trust they have succeeded in obtaining what they have desired to effect—a PERFECT SUITE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, easy of access to invalids and the public; an atelier constructed for the purpose, replete with all the best arrangements, for producing the finest and best photographic impressions, with chemical and other rooms carefully arranged, and furnished with the necessaries for the comfort and reception of those who may favour them with a visit.
Whilst in a retrospect of the past, Messrs. Freeman can reflect with satisfaction on the result of their labours, they are determined that the future shall not be neglected in their endeavours to merit a continuance, and to strive for an increase, of that patronage which it is and ever has been their ambition to obtain. New apparatus and chemicals are constantly arriving from England; and a new lens of the latest and best construction arrived by the last mail. The result of their new arrangements will be the power of taking perfectly instantaneous portraits of infants,—an interesting result to those who may wish to send to friends at home these the best and most perfect records of the home circle.
COLOURED PORTRAITS.
The addition of colour has ever been the great desideratum to the photographic portrait, and Messrs. Freeman flatter themselves their system has received the highest approbation. They can now only add, that increased experience gives increased proficiency, and no pains will be spared in giving this important branch of portraiture every advantage towards attaining the most brilliant and artistic effect colouring can produce.
PORTRAITS ON PAPER.
Messrs. F. have paid great attention to this very interesting branch of the art, whereby portraits can be enclosed and sent by letter; any sitter having a positive on glass, can, if they wish, have a negative portrait free of expense, from which, impressions can at any future time be produced at a trifling cost, and without any further trouble to the subject.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, &c., &c.
A large collection constantly on hand ready mounted, consisting of views in Sydney, and its neighbourhood. Views taken of any object of public or private interest, on the shortest notice.
TO PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS, AND PRACTITIONERS.
Chemicals of the utmost purity, the best apparatus, and all accessories of the art. Instruction given in a series of practical lessons.
FREEMAN, BROTHERS, importers of photographic chemicals, &c., Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, 392, George-street, over Sands and Kenny's.

BOOTS for the DIGGINGS.—For SALE, at a discount, 1000 packages men's boots, equal in quality to any imported; suitable for diggers, stockmen, and shepherds. Also 1000 packages women and children's boots and shoes, comprising all descriptions, at E. VICKERY'S, wholesale boot, shoe, and leather warehouse, 305, George-street.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS for Painters' Work at Ormonde House, Paddington, will be received until SATURDAY next, at 4 o'clock p.m. Specification may be had on application to Mr. T. COWLISHAW, Surry Hills.

TENDERS will be received for the Carpenter and Joiners' Work of two Houses in Parramatta-street, until WEDNESDAY next. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. T. COWLISHAW, Surry Hills.

TO EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS are required for Excavating and Carting away 1600 Yards, more or less, for the formation of cellars and foundations of four houses at the junction of King and Castlereagh streets; also for furnishing and fixing drain pipes in accordance with the Sewerage Act.
For plans and specifications apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 423, Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered on the 15th instant, addressed to JOHN NEAL, Esq.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—No more Rheumatism.—Thousands of persons are constantly suffering from the distracting pains of rheumatism, without being aware that they can cure themselves, in a couple of days, by a few outward and painless applications of Dr. F. Niemeyer's "Pausilippic Lotion"—infallible and miraculous in its effects, the relief being almost instantaneous, as if by magic. Price 7s. 6d. and 10s. per bottle. Sole agents, DAYRELL and CO., George-street, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS purify the secretion which enter into the composition of the blood, and thus produce a salutary effect upon every organ; for the blood feeds and sustains every fibre of the body. The cures accomplished by this famous remedy are complete, because it expels from the circulation the SEEDS OF DISEASE. The Old World practitioners are thunderstruck at the rapidity with which chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint are eradicated by Holloway's Pills, after all the aperients and tonics in their REPERTOIRES have been tried in vain; whilst their marvellous curative effects are already recognised throughout the wide extent of Australasia. The philosophy of the matter is this—Nature is first relieved of the poisonous influences which paralyse her action, and then assisted in her efforts to recuperate the system. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—Two cases black crape and glace bonnets, widows' tarlatan and muslin caps and fronts, crape collars, sleeves, habit shirts, &c., &c., with every requisite for family mourning, just opened, at W. ROBSON'S, Regent House, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

NOTICE.—SELLING OFF!—Gold Jewellery and Electro Silver Plate, Gem Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.—G. J. DIXON, importer, 280, George-street, opposite the London Chartered Bank, respectfully announces that he is giving up the business, and every article will be sold at or below cost price. N.B.—Premises (with Fixtures) to be LET.

JOUVIN'S, Chosson, and Josephine Kid Gloves, 3 cases, ex Damascus. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

FORD'S Eureka Shirts, Ford's Eureka Shirts.—2 cases just opened, of this approved make. HOBSON and WHITING.

THREE FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.—
First,
The great reductions in the price of every article in Crouch's Bazaar and Saloon.
Second,
Every article is marked with plain figures, so that the price may be seen at once.
Third,
The harmonious music from the Orchestrion may be heard daily in the Saloon.
Victoria Bazaar, 542, George-street.

GENTS' Gauze Merino Pants. BUTLER'S Shirt Factory, Market-street.

GENTS' Gauze Merino Vests. BUTLER'S Shirt Factory, Market-street.

GENTS' fine Merino Pants. BUTLER'S Shirt Factory, Market-street.

GENTS' fine Merino Vests. BUTLER'S Shirt Factory, Market-street.

GENTS' fine Cashmere Vests. BUTLER'S Shirt Factory, Market-street.

HEARTH RUGS, HEARTH RUGS.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have just opened several bales of the above, comprising a choice and varied assortment in tapestry, velvet pile, and Axminster, at prices varying from 6s. 6d. to 70s. 86 (late 62), King-street.

PARASOLS ex Damascus, at W. ROBSON'S, Regent House, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

CARPET and Leather Travelling Bags, all sizes, at W. ROBSON'S, Regent House, Pitt-street.

HAIR BRUSHES, Combs, and Perfumery, in great variety, at W. ROBSON'S, Regent House, Pitt-st.

TWO CASES fancy straw, brown, drab, and crinoline hats, the latest fashions, at W. ROBSON'S, Regent House, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

NEW GOODS.—Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just opened her first shipment of Spring Goods, and solicits the attention of ladies to the following list:—
Ladies' plain and trimmed night dresses, from 4s. 6d.
Ditto ditto chemises, from 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto longcloth drawers, from 2s.
Ditto longcloth petticoats, with and without bodies, from 3s. 6d.
Children's underclothing of every kind equally low.
Ladies' jupon balloon and steel petticoats, various kinds
Ditto white lace ditto, for summer wear
Ditto grass cloth morning jackets
Ditto morning wrappers in British cambric, quite new
Ditto sewed muslin goods of every description.
BABY LINEN, &c.
Infants' monthly day gowns, from 3s.
Ditto nightgowns, from 2s.
Ditto day and night flannels, from 3s. 6d.
Ditto flannel head squares and pelches
Ditto quilted and diaper bibbs, from 9d.
Ditto woollen boots and knitted spencers
Ditto French and Scotch cambric caps, plain and trimmed
Ditto diaper pinafores, plain and trimmed, from 1s. 9d.
Ditto long and short robes and cashmere cloaks
Ditto short coating garments, of every description
Ditto handsomely braided jean pellises, all colours, from 6s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto frocks, all colours, from 5s.
Ditto white pellisses and frocks, various prices.
Honiton lace collars, sleeves, and a large assortment of fancy goods.
N.B.—An allowance made where a quantity is taken.

TO CABINETMAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS.—A large quantity of curled hair, hair seating, chair webbing, and furniture trimmings, of all kinds, on hand, at moderate prices, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, cabinetmakers and importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, No. 100, King-street, Sydney.

NEW GOODS, just opened, ex John Banks, Damascus, and Speedy.—The undersigned beg to inform their numerous friends and customers, in town and country, that they have just received, ex John Banks, Damascus, and Speedy, from London, a large and varied assortment of English Furniture, of superior quality and workmanship, consisting of
Cabriole sofas, in walnut and rosewood, very handsome
Cabriole lounges, ditto ditto, ditto
Victoria lounges, ditto ditto, ditto
Easy chairs, to match, ditto ditto, ditto
Drawing-room chairs, various patterns, ditto ditto
Victoria and Sutherland easy chairs
Marble top cheffoniers, with plate glass backs and doors
Loo tables, various sizes, in walnut and rosewood
Oval loo tables, ditto, ditto ditto
Card tables, ditto ditto
Sideboards, with plate glass backs
Marble-top washstands, single and double
Toilette tables, to match
First-class telescope dining tables, with screws
Mahogany and oak hatstands, and chairs to match
Mahogany and oak union hall tables, with marble tops
Marble slab toilet glasses, various sizes
Walnut and white sycamore occasional chairs, wicker seats, very handsome
Mahogany easy chairs, in marone morocco
Ditto dining-room chairs, ditto
And a great assortment of red and white balloon-back bedroom chairs, children's fancy chairs, picnic folding chairs, verandah ditto, reclining chairs, invalids' ditto, superior quality, perambulators, ladies' folding caneseated chairs, superior ditto, in walnut wood.
Canterbury whatnots and music stools, in walnut and rosewood
Rising dinner waggons, butlers' trays and stands, fancy table mats
Handsome dinner services
Shower baths, with and without force pumps; baths, various sorts and sizes
Office japanned washstands, with furniture complete
Toilet services, bidets, slop buckets, pails, stable buckets, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Brussells, tapestry, and Kidderminster carpets
Handsome hearth rugs and door slips
Table covers, superior quality
Coir matting, various widths, cocoa fibre door mats, gig wool mats, and oil cloth various widths and patterns.
The whole, together with their extensive stock of colonial manufactured furniture, will be sold at low prices, so as to make room for further shipments, daily expected to arrive per Margaret Mitchell, and others to follow.
To wholesale dealers in oil cloth, a liberal allowance will be made.
JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, cabinet makers and importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, No. 100, King-street, Sydney.

FUNERALS FURNISHED on the most moderate terms, by JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets.

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, George-street.—E. J. SCRIVENER, in calling the attention of the public to his superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing, begs to announce that he has just opened, ex Damascus, Electra, and other late arrivals, his first shipment of spring and summer goods, which, for make, style, and quality, cannot be surpassed. Outfitting Warehouse, 321 and 322, New-buildings, George-street.

TRESS' DRAB FELT HATS.—Just opened, 10 cases, 12s 6d. each. E. J. SCRIVENER, George-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Underclothing, every requisite. BUTLER'S Shirt and Underclothing Manufactory, Market-street.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—ROBERT LITTLE is in receipt of varied selections of goods suitable for the present and approaching season, including many beautiful and light materials of morning walking and evening dresses, gentlemen's summer coats, trousers, vests, and hats, children's dresses, &c., &c., to which, along with his already large and general stock he invites the inspection of intending purchasers, who will as usual be dealt with on the fairest terms. 278, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRAZILIAN Pebble Spectacles, Compasses, Sun Dials, and Marine Glasses, just opened. LORKING, George-street.

T. LUSTY, Importer of Cricket Bats, Balls, Dolls, and Fancy Goods of every description, Wholesale and Retail Toy and Stationery Warehouse, 620, George-street, Wilshire's-buildings, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, Sydney.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—J. S. PALMER, Naturalist, of No. 9, Hunter-street, has now on hand the largest collection of birds in the colony, both stuffed and alive. Glass shades and cabinets of birds fitted up in the best style, and are warranted to be packed safe, to be sent to any part of the world. Also opossum skin rugs. Birds' and animals' eyes sold in any quantity.

IRON BEDSTEADS. Iron Bedsteads. Iron Bedsteads, all sizes. T. GRIFFITHS, 584, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

HORSEHAIR, Cocoa-fibre, Flock, and Flax Mattresses, all sizes. T. GRIFFITHS, 584, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

TRY CROUCH'S best Eau de Cologne, 1s. 6d. per bottle (warranted genuine). 542, George-street.

TRY CROUCH'S rosewood Workboxes, 2s. each. 542, George-street.

TRY CROUCH'S rosewood and mahogany Writing Desks, 9s. each. 542, George-street.

TRY CROUCH'S Leather Reticules, 7s 6d. each, fitted for crochet work. 542, George-street.

TRY and bring your Children to hear the "Orchestrion," in CROUCH'S Saloon.

TRY and visit CROUCH'S Promenade Bazaar and Saloon. Articles marked with plain figures in his establishment.

93, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—Mr. CONNOLLY'S Toy and Fancy Repository, every description of Toys and Fancy Articles, Desks, Work Boxes, Purses, Fancy and Carpet Bags, Ornaments, Baskets, all kinds Dolls, Box Toys, School and Present Books, Crochet Patterns, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, and Perfumery.

J. S. NORRIE, Importer of all descriptions of Chemical and Photographic Materials. Orders for the country securely packed, and executed with despatch. 341, Pitt-street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Just arrived, ex Speedy Prepared jet, animi varnish, French white and crystal ditto, iodide of bromide of cadmium, positive and negative collodion, and iodising solution, bonnes, &c., &c.; absolute and chemically pure alcohol and ether, sp. gr. ·725. J. S. NORRIE, chemist, 341, Pitt-street.

WANTED to inform Gentlemen leaving the colony.—FOR SALE, a small Collection of the rarest Birds of Australia, in full plumage and fine preservation. Address FEATHER, HERALD Office.

CHARLES ROBERTSON'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay. On SALE, Inch and 1½ inch pitch pine, T. and G. boards, ½-inch to 2 inch clear pine boards, inch to 1½-inch white pine, T. and G. planed, 8½-inch spruce, T. and G. boards, rough boards, assorted; deals, cedar, and colonial hardwood, doors and sashes. At low prices.

AGENCY, Established 1840.—HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, Sydney, begs to remind his old constituents and the public generally that he continues to act as agent for the sale of flour, wheat, maize, and all kinds of farm produce; also, gold, wool, hides, sheepskins, and tallow. H. F. would be happy to undertake a large agency of flour, his stores being centrally situated, and free from vermin.
Remittances always accompany account sales.
Colonial tobacco, best brands, always on SALE.
Address, HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

LUCERNE SEED, English and Colonial.—Parties wishing to lay down paddocks this fine spring should purchase at once, as the seed is lower this season than it has been for many, or likely to be again. Parties sending orders please say which seed they prefer, English or colonial. Sold at FERRIS' store, Pitt-street, near the Theatre. Sorghum Saccharatum pure kind.

IMPROVED RUNS FOR PASTURE.—White Dutch Clover, if allowed to seed, is carried over the runs by the cattle, and makes them (the runs) so fattening that clover-fed cattle frequently sell at from £20 to £30 each. Some people scatter the seed over moist places on the runs during wet weather. The seed is cheaper this year than usual. Also sorghum saccharatum, pure kind. Sold at FERRIS'S Stores, Pitt-street, near the theatre.

RED PERENNIAL CLOVER.—This Clover is equal to Lucerne, and will cut five or six times in a season, but does not require so deep a soil. It will grow on land that will not produce lucerne, at the same time is equally productive. Also sorghum saccharatum. Sold at FERRIS'S Stores, Pitt-street, near the theatre.

ILLAWARRA MEADOW GRASS SEED.—This Grass Seed was sown in the Illawarra district this season mixed with white Dutch clover; it form a very rich fattening pasture, and the cattle improve the runs by carrying the seeds about. Mr. David Johnston's bullocks generally sell for £20 to £30 each, fed upon this kind of pasture. Also pure Italian rye grass, cocksfoot, vetches, &c., &c. Sold at FERRIS'S Stores, Pitt-street, near the theatre. Also sorghum saccharatum, pure kind.

LAWN GRASS.—This grass has been expressly ordered for binding sand on building sites near Sydney. There is also a kind for lomy soils, now landing, ex Damascus. Also sorghum saccharatum, pure kind. Sold at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.—This is the pure sugar plant; may be planted from September to January for a crop, and for green fodder any time except mid-winter—sixpence per lb. per bushel; also, club-headed or Indian red millet. Sold at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

TREFOLIUM INCARNATUM.—This is a most valuable grass. A gentleman writes from Goulburn, "some trefolium I bought from you last spring has stood all summer, and is now growing luxuriantly (July), defying our severest frosts; it is a beautiful grass, and much admired." Also, sorghum saccharatum, pure kind. Sold at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

SILVER-FITTED LADIES' and GENTS' DRESSING CASES, from Ten to Twenty Guineas. Now on view, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

TOILET ORNAMENTS, in great variety, and newest and most elegant designs, now on view, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

CHOICE PERFUMERY, from the best English and Foreign Manufacturers, always on SALE, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

PORTMANTEAUS for the Overland Route, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, Paperhangings.—A choice assortment—borders, centres, &c. No. 1 white lead, ground, raw, and burnt Turkey umber, patent dryers, stained glass, 32 oz. sheet glass, &c. WRIGHT, BROTHERS, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

PEG BOOT MANUFACTORY, 246, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

PEG BOOTS.—Gentlemen, try HICKING'S, 246, George-street—you will not repent it.

PEG BOOTS—If you want to keep your feet dry, give HICKING'S a trial, 246, George-street.

PEG BOOTS will wear longer, and keep their shape better than any others, 246, George-street.

PEG BOOTS, for working men, that cannot be equalled in Sydney, at 246, George-street.

PEGGED and SEWED BOOTS repaired on the shortest notice. Remember—246, George-street.

FOR SALE—
5 and 6 horse power portable steam engines, on wheels
10 ditto steam engine and boilers
1 ditto ornamental steam engine
Turning lathes, crab winches, and cranes
Fire engine, ploughs, and harrows
Leather belting, cotton waste
Caithness pavement, all sizes
Galvanised wire, Nos. 2, 5, and 6; rivets and washers
Blasting powder and patent safety fuse
White lead, tar, pitch, and turps
Rosin, plaster of paris
Three-bushel bags, Europe cordage
Small anchors, axletrees
Glenfield patent starch, belmont candles
Tobacco pipes, bath bricks
Byass' and Marsetti's bottled beer
Brandy and whisky, in bulk and bottle
Account books, brown paper, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TO BUTCHERS.—To be DISPOSED of, the Business and Premises now occupied, and carried on for the last ten years by the undersigned as a Shipping and Family Butchering Establishment, 107, George-street North, opposite the dockyard, together with the necessary plant for a first-rate business in the line; a sausage chopping and filling machine, copper, smoke house, &c. J. H. READ.

THE EMPIRE NEWSPAPER.—To Capitalists disposed to invest in newspaper property.—The undersigned are prepared to SELL, under the powers they hold by a deed of trust, the machinery, plant, copyright, and all proprietary interest in the EMPIRE newspaper.
The EMPIRE was established in November, 1850, and has throughout its existence enjoyed a large share of public support; its circulation up to the 28th ultimo, when the publication was temporarily discontinued, being nearly equal to the first journals in the Australian colonies.
The bona fide cash receipts of the establishment for the sixteen months ended July 31 amounted to £36,000.
The machinery consists of one double-cylinder printing machine, made by Cowper, and one single-cylinder printing machine, made by Napier and Sons, both fitted up with steam and in good working condition, and capable of completing 1800 double sheets, the usual size of the EMPIRE, per hour.
The printing type comprises the requisite quantities of long primer, brevier, and nonpareil for bringing out the EMPIRE even double the usual size, which has on several occasions been done.
There is also a duplicate supply of printing type distributed in cases ready for use, and stored in separate premises, to guard against accidents by fire, &c.
The premises, which are held under lease, were fitted up with gas throughout, and with every convenience for a large newspaper establishment at an expense of £1500 in 1854.
The debts due to the office now standing on the books, and considered good, amount to over £10,000, the particulars of which will be ascertained in a few days as soon as the books are made up.
There is attached to the EMPIRE establishment, but separate in all its working relations, a General Job Printing Office, including five printing presses of various sizes, and one of the finest assortments of type in the colony.
The whole establishment might be put to work with the necessary complement of hands to bring out a first-class daily journal in four and twenty hours.
The undersigned consider it almost unnecessary to point out that the temporary stoppage of THE EMPIRE has arisen entirely from the personal embarrassments of the Proprietor, who spared no expense in founding this great journal, and throughout its career had to contend with high rates of wages, involving an enormous expenditure, which may be avoided in future. Indeed, any parties coming into possession of the property now would receive as a mere gift many advantages forming the most valuable adjuncts of a newspaper property, which cost the founder tens of thousands of pounds.
The premises and machinery can be viewed, and full information be obtained, after Saturday next.
JAMES BYRNES,
SAMUEL D. GORDON, } Trustees.
JAMES DICKSON.
Sydney, September 7th, 1858.

THE EMPIRE NEWSPAPER.—Country Agents and others indebted to the EMPIRE newspaper, are requested to remit, without delay, the amount of their respective accounts to the Trustees, at the EMPIRE Office, George-street.

CAUTION.—In the Insolvent Estate of HENRY PARKES.—I beg to give notice that I claim, as Official Assignee of the above-mentioned estate, to be entitled to receive and obtain payment of all debts due in respect of the EMPIRE newspaper, and that I shall not recognise the discharge of any person but myself in respect of such debts. I beg also to notify that I am taking the opinion of my legal adviser as to whether I am not entitled, as such assignee, to the whole of the machinery, plant, copyright, and all proprietary interest in the EMPIRE newspaper, which property has lately been advertised for sale by Messrs. Byrnes, Gordon, and Dickson.
JOHN MORRIS.
Official Assignee of the estate of Henry Parkes.
Sydney, September 8th, 1858.

PUBLIC WARNING.—Contractors, Builders, and the public generally, are hereby cautioned against negociating for the purchase of stoneware drain pipes from a person describing himself as agent for, and selling from, the City Drain and Water Pipe Depot, near the Circular Quay.
W. W. BUCKLAND, as sole agent in Sydney for Messrs. Doulton and Co., the original importers and patentees of the Vitrified Stoneware, now adopted in every city and town of the British Empire, begs to inform the public that their pipes can only be procured on application at his stores. And would also respectfully intimate that he is prepared to tender for supplies of any quantity, with all the necessary bends, junctions, syphons, &c., at prices setting aside competition, and will deliver to specified time.
The inferiority of the substitutes for English pipes is, to practical men, too well known to require comment, and will only be laid down where utility is of no consideration.
Parties about to accept tenders for drainage of house property, will do well to specify for the use of pipes of British manufacture.
City Drain and Water Pipe Depot, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE.—Messrs. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO. having commenced to sell hay, corn, and chaff, in addition to their other trade, would remind their customers and the public that they intend keeping nothing but the best description, at very moderate prices. Woolloomooloo Coal, Wood, Charcoal, and Lime Wharf.

BUILDERS and Contractors can be supplied with fresh shell lime of the best kind, in any quantity, from the Woolloomooloo Lime Kilns; or can have it slacked, if required. Coals, wood, charcoal, coke, hay, corn, and chaff always on hand. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Dowling-street.

COLONIAL TIMBER.—The undersigned is prepared to execute orders for Blue Gum Planking, and all descriptions of colonial timber, sawn or split, in any quantity, to be delivered within a reasonable time. WILLIAM FISHER, Morrison-street, Franklin Wharf, Hobart Town.

PAPERHANGINGS RETAIL.—The cheapest House in Sydney. E. CURTIS, 303, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

TOMB RAILING.—A set complete for SALE, 10 x 12. J. OWEN and SONS, 215, George-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate MILCH GOAT, with a kid by her side. Apply No. 91, Lower George-street North.

FOR SALE, at the Flour Company's Wharf, now landing from the Regia,
3 whaleboats
50 tuns oil casks
Whaling gear.
W. H. HINDMARSH.

GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY.—Superior to any other imported, constantly on hand, in hogsheads and cases. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, agent for Messieurs Auguste, Bonniot, et Cié., of Jarnac-Sur-Cognac.

WATTLE BARK.—A few tons best Tasmanian chopped, now landing. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

SCOTT and JOLLY, Colonial and Foreign Timber Merchants, Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta, near Liverpool, and Orimba, Brisbane Water Wharf, Bathurst-street; branch yard, Sydney Railway Station.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Laths, Battens, &c. SCOTT and JOLLY.

150,000 FEET Baltic Deals, a sam-cut, to order. SCOTT and JOLLY.

70,000 BANGOR Slates, Deal Battens, cheap. SCOTT and JOLLY, Bathurst-street.

130,000 FEET 1 inch, 1½ inch Pitch and White Pine, T. and G. Boards, Dressed Boards, &c.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, Spokes, &c., &c. SCOTT and JOLLY, Sydney Railway Station.

FOR SALE—
Bonniot's Cognac brandy
Byass's beer
3-bushel bags
Rock salt
Hops
Rosin
Stockholm tar
Coal tar, in hogsheads
Manila patent rope
Hoop iron, assorted
Boiled and raw oil and turps
American tubs and buckets
Ditto, hickory pick handles
Ditto, chairs
Assorted paperhangings
Christy's London hats
Billiard tables.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have at present on SALE,
Paper and stationery of all kinds
Grocers' bags, brown and grey paper
Double demy, &c., for newspapers
Envelopes, account books, new novels, and schoolbooks, &c.
Pim's XX and XXX ale, in wood and bottle
Pim's brandy and old tom, &c.
Burton Brewery Co.'s ale, in wood and bottle
Younger's ale, in hogsheads and barrels
Graham's and Cockburn's port and sherry
J. W. Robinson's crown port and sherry
Jamison's Dublin whisky, in wood
Meux's and Pim's bottled stout
Townend's hats and caps, and hatters' materials
Lloyd's Northampton boots and shoes
Henderson's and Widnell's carpets
Price's No. 1 Belmont candles
Horton and Grundy's saddlery
Ashford's whips, saddlery, &c.
Thin's pickles, jams, bottled fruits, &c.
White's tobacco pipes
Harvey's highland malt whisky
Assorted invoices of ironmongery and earthenware
Gold leaf, varnish, twine, &c.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.
Sydney, September 9.

FOR SALE, Two Cottages. Apply, Buckland-lane and Elizabeth-street, Redfern.

BOAT.—For SALE, a new centreboard Boat, 20 feet long, sails and gear complete, price £40. Apply at Mr. IRELAND'S Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER, received this morning. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-st.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, just landed. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., opposite Bank of Australasia.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO., Wholesale Shipping and Family Grocers, 258 and 260, George-street.

FOR SALE, a powerful Cart Horse; any trial given. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SUPERIOR LONDON CARRIAGES, by Nurse and Co.—One barouche; double brougham, on C springs; single brougham; driving and family phaeton. EDWARD ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, FRANCE.—Direct importations of sherries and port wines, in wood and bottle; claret; brandy, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves; superior very old case brands, best in the colony; genuine superior Havannah cigars, guaranteed.
EDWARD ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay Stores.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, genuine, in and out of bond, in suitable quantities. E. ROTTMANN and CO.

FLOUR, WHEAT, &c., stored cheap; cool and dry. EDWARD ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay.

WANTED Buyers of Boots and Shoes to know, that the cheapest boot and shoe warehouse in the colony, is DOLBY'S London House, 697, George-street South. 300 empty trunks for SALE.

TO BAKERS, Private Families, and Parties proceeding to the Fitzroy Diggings.—For private SALE, at the Produce Auction Mart, in lots to suit purchasers
21 tons superior fine flour, not to be surpassed by any in the market
6 tons household ditto, ditto ditto.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, auctioneers, brokers, and commission agents, Sussex-street.

THE WOULDHAM Patent Portland Cement.—500 barrels on SALE, wholesale or retail, cheap, at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a House in Athlone-place, with three rooms and water laid on, with a frontage of 22 feet by 90 feet deep. Price £180.

WANTED, to sell a good set of Second-hand Gig or Spring-cart Harness. Apply 41, Druitt-street.

4000 BUSHELS WHEAT, ex Scotia, from Launceston, for SALE. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a House situate near Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, the property of the undersigned, who will treat with parties for the same. The house contains five rooms, with a shed 32 feet long by 8 feet wide, and is built upon an allotment containing an acre of ground, more or less, in the flourishing village of St. Ann's, with a double frontage, and a running creek of water through it, about fifteen minutes' walk from Homebush. S. SMITH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BOTTLED ALES and STOUT, pints and quarts, always on SALE, by the undersigned, of best quality.
Shipping supplied from bond.
Country orders punctually attended to.
Connoisseurs and private families can be supplied with the finest wines, &c., imported.
E. W. LAYTON, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—The Fixtures, Stock, and Goodwill of a Confectionary Business to be Disposed of situated in George-street Market. Apply at 496, George-street, opposite the Market.

FANCY CONFECTIONARY.—A lucrative Business in the above line, doing from £15 to £20 per week, may be had cheap, as the advertiser is leaving the colony. Apply to ROBERT PATERSON, 19, Grose-street, Glebe.

E. AND W. PAUL HAVE ON SALE—
Sheet lead
Lead piping
White lead, 28, 56, 112 lb. kegs
Linseed oil, raw and boiled
Turpentine
Gold leaf
Plate glass, 36 x 36, 36 x 18
Stained glass
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Woolbagging, 27 inch
Three-bushel bags
Best navy canvas
Sailmakers' twine
Mosquito nets
Worked muslins
Insertions, scallops
Women's plain and fancy straw bonnets
Women's and girls' ditto ditto
Women's and girls' straw hats
Artificial flowers and feathers
Millinery
Walkden's ink powders
Quills.
Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Brandy—Dark
Ditto, pale, in 1 dozen cases
Rum—Demerara, Preston, 32 per cent. o.p.
Geneva—key brand, in cases and half-cases
Old Tom—Pigeon's, in wood and bottle
Ditto, Swaine, Boord, and Co.'s, ditto ditto
Ditto, Worthington and Sons', ditto ditto
Sherry—Garvey's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto, Vergara's, ditto ditto
Liqueurs—Ginger brandy, in quarts, 1 dozen cases
Raspberry ditto, in pints, 2 dozen cases
Ale—Bass's, No. 3 Burton
Ditto, Worthington and Robinson's, No. 3
Ditto, bottled ditto, India pale, 4 dozen cases
Porter, ditto, Tennant's, 4 dozen casks
Blue—Colman's, No. 1
Mustard, ditto ditto, extra super
Ling fish, Dunn's, in 1 cwt. cases, tin lined
Herrings, ditto, in tins
Lobster, ditto, in 1 lb. tins
Codfish
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, in five gallon iron drums
Turpentine, ditto ditto
Bags—3-bushel, striped, full weight
Canvas, best navy, Nos. 1 to 4
Ditto for tents and tarpaulins
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Tobacco pipes—Burn's cutty and fancy
Boots—Diggers' watertights
Silks, fringes, and stays
Pianofortes—Allison and Allison, cottage and cabinet
Ploughs—iron, extra strong, by a first-rate maker.
MACINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Macquarie-place.

EX DAMASCUS.—On SALE, by the undersigned,—
Ladies' dresses
Balzorines
Ophienes
Silk stripes
Ditto checks
Crochet collars
Muslin ditto
Guipure ditto
Silk mantles
Moire ditto
Guipure ditto
Registered ditto
Children's ditto
Millinery bonnets
Mourning ditto
Fancy horsehair
Ditto straws
Bonnet shapes
Ribbons
Flowers
Stays
Prints
Muslins
Manchester goods, gents' black satin and drab shell hats, haberdashery, trimmings, &c., &c.
GEORGE MOORE and CO., 206, Pitt-street.

ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY PIECES, of the most novel and beautiful designs, in Enamelled Slate, of all sizes and styles, suitable for every description of dwelling, from the cottage to the mansion.
Wonderful imitations of the most rare and costly Marbles, Malachite, and Granites, &c.; and, as works of art, rivalling the finest specimens of the originals in brilliancy.
These imitations are of—
Sienna, Rouge Royal, Brocadillo, Lumachelle, St. Ann's, Egyptian Green, Black and Gold, Plain Black } Marbles.
Malachite, Porphyry, and Granites, of various colours.
The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of Architects, Builders, and Decorators, to these goods, just landed, and now on view at his Stores.
W. W. BUCKLAND, No. 2, Macquarie-place.
Sydney, 19th August, 1858.

ON SALE, NOW LANDING—
50 cases men's and youths' assorted clothing
30 cases extra large chimney, cheval, and dressing glasses
500 cases Booth's warranted 1 old tom, in bond, cheap
100 cases quart and pint pickles
Window glass, all sizes, 44 x 36 to 12 x 10
50 crates earthenware, sheet lead
10 casks publicans' goblets, white lead
8 casks china B. bowls and saucers.
J. G. RAPHAEL, George-street North.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, September 10, 1858.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493650